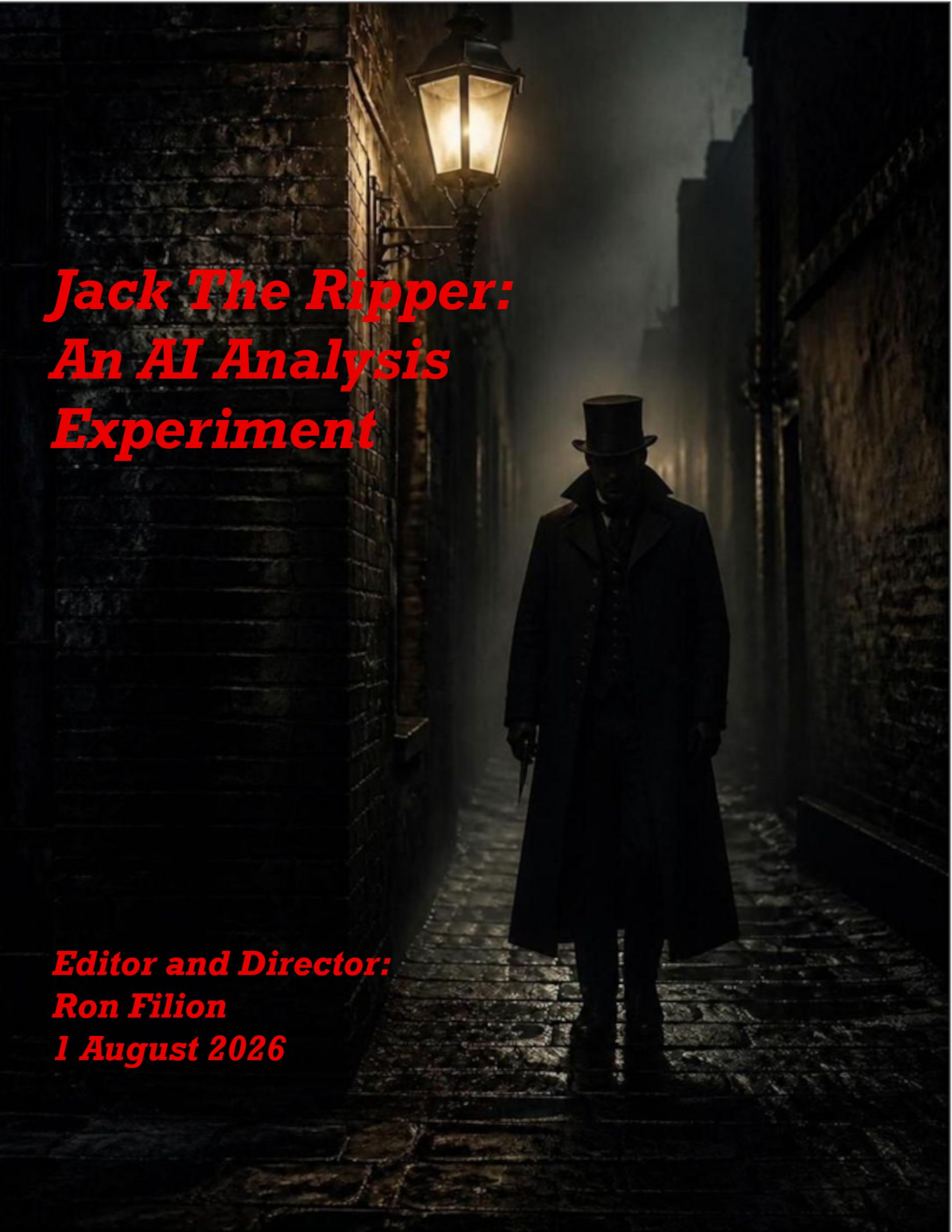


Jack The Ripper: An AI Analysis Experiment

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1 August 2026

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Summary

The experiment. This report records an experiment in method: whether a modern large language model — Anthropic Claude Opus 4.8, directed by a human editor — could usefully re-analyse the Whitechapel murders of 1888–1891. The work proceeded in three phases: a first panel of virtual experts and an investigative compendium; a larger second panel that treated the case's principal topics and produced a revised criminal profile; and a third phase that scored an expanded suspect corpus against that profile under a structured instrument. The panellists are fictional personas whose commentary synthesises real published scholarship; Sidney Dunn, the editor's proxy, supplies the sole human-authored voice within the panel record (see Scope and Caveats).

The record. The Victims section sets out the eleven-victim Whitechapel file in its pre-canonical (Smith, Tabram), canonical (Nichols, Chapman, Stride, Eddowes, Kelly), and post-canonical (Mylett, McKenzie, the Pinchin Street torso, Coles) groupings, treating the canonical five as the analytical core. The killings took place inside an area of less than one square mile, and that compactness is the premise of the geographic work. The Topics sections then treat the case's principal evidentiary and contextual questions, from the witness descriptions, the medico-surgical dispute, and the temporal pattern to the police's methods, the press, and the licensed trade of Spitalfields.

The profile. Dr Thomas Bond's report of 10 November 1888 — the earliest surviving offender profile in the case — is presented and then superseded by the panel's revised profile, which flags the witness-derived demographic elements as unreliable, does not treat the sex of the offender as a foregone conclusion, and cross-walks its six sections to the nine scoring elements R1–R9 (Appendices C and D).

The geography. Two independent analyses converge. Rossmo's published criminal geographic targeting profile stands as the externally validated baseline; the project's own surfaces, computed in Venar under the same Rtype model, concentrate their highest priority on the Commercial Street corridor at the frontage of Spitalfields Market and Christ Church Spitalfields — and, recomputed with network distance in place of geometric distance, resolve to a single peak near the Church Street (now Fournier Street)–Wilkes Street intersection. The convergence of the two analyses on the same few hundred yards of Spitalfields is itself the finding of note, and it motivated the third-phase decision to include known persons associated with Christ Church Spitalfields in the 309-person corpus.

The scoring, and the negative result. An Initial Profile Fit Analysis ranked 104 popular suspects and archetypes against the initial, since-superseded profile (Appendix A). The New Profile Fit Analysis then applied the Scoring Framework to the 309 profiles of the expanded corpus (Appendix B) — and returned a negative result, reported as such. The head of the ranking is dominated by persons documented at the scenes and inquests: the control subject scored 10 of 18 and ranked 26th of 309, outscored by five police surgeons,

four police officers, and several men whose entire documented relation to the case is that they discovered a body or heard a sound; three of the four suspects named in Macnaghten's 1894 memorandum rank below the control, and the fourth ties it. The alibi field reads "no assessment" for 269 of the 309 profiles, including every entry in the top twelve. The accompanying summary's diagnosis is that the instrument *measures documentary survival, not resemblance to the offender*, through six distinct mechanisms running from geographic and source circularity to an archival-visibility bias in cessation.

The constructive residue. What survives the negative result, in that summary's own terms, is not a candidate and not a theory but a search, and a discipline for conducting it. The geographic profile's surviving application is search prioritisation rather than evidentiary use: ordering an unexecuted search, from the highest-probability cell outward, through record classes indexed by place and occupation rather than by name. Such a search will not identify an offender; it may produce the first index this case has had that is organised around who was present rather than around who has been accused.

The caveats. A Profile Fit score measures the consistency of a candidate's documented biography with the panel's revised profile. It is not a determination of guilt, and no ranking in this report should be read as one. The case is unsolved.

Foreword and Methodology

This report is the result of an experiment using artificial intelligence — specifically Anthropic Claude Opus 4.8 — to examine the Whitechapel murders of 1888–1891. The AI was used to explore the principal topics of the case, develop a revised criminal profile, generate biographical profiles of suspects from primarily published and internet sources, and conduct a Profile Fit Analysis measuring each suspect's documented biography against the revised profile. The only externally generated data commissioned for this project were the geographic profile maps produced by the editor.

The work proceeded in three phases.

Phase 1. A panel of three virtual experts was constituted, covering Victorian history, historical cartography, and linguistic analysis. Various topics were explored and an initial investigative report — the *Investigative Compendium* — was generated in documented stages: a factual draft prepared from the principal Ripperological sources (Casebook.org, jack-the-ripper.org, the National Archives of the United Kingdom, and the surviving Metropolitan Police MEPO 3 and Home Office HO 144 papers, with contemporary police records preferred over secondary commentary where they survive); an editorial pass for accuracy, internal consistency, and citation; consulting commentary from the three panelists; and a second-edition revision incorporating additional primary materials, including the National Archives Learning Curve packet on the police letter-books and the alleged Ripper letters, and D. Kim Rossmo's geographic profile of the canonical murders.

Phase 2. A more extensive panel was constituted to explore further topics, including temporal analysis, modus operandi and signature analysis, the medico-surgical skill dispute, and geographic analysis. A revised criminal profile was developed, superseding the initial profile. An initial Profile Fit Analysis was generated against simple biographies of 104 popular suspects and archetypes (Appendix A).

Phase 3. The suspect list was expanded to 309 persons — comprising not only the popular suspects, but persons involved in the investigation itself and known persons associated with Christ Church Spitalfields, the latter category indicated by the geographic profile. This phase applied the Scoring Framework (Appendix D), a structured instrument scoring each candidate against nine elements (R1–R9) for a maximum total of eighteen, applied by a sole scorer against biographical material produced under separate brief so that analytical bias is contained within the scoring work rather than introduced into the biographical foundation. Alibi testability was assessed under a parallel framework (Appendix E).

Scope and Caveats

On the panels. The Panel 1 consultants — Bernard Smith (Victorian historian), Jodie Atlas (historical cartographer), and Dorian Cipher (linguistic analyst) — are pseudonymous personas constructed for the experiment. Their commentary synthesizes real published scholarship: on Victorian East End culture (Charles Booth's poverty survey, Jerry White's *London in the 19th Century*); on Whitechapel's historical topography (the Goad Fire Insurance plans, the Ordnance Survey sheets, and standard Ripperological geography); and on forensic linguistics and the dialect and immigrant English of late-Victorian London (Olsson, Coulthard). The factual claims they make are supported by the cited sources; the personas themselves should be treated as scenario framing rather than as the testimony of real named experts. The Panel 2 roster mixes four categories, identified in the Panels section of this report: fictional modern experts, the editor's proxy, fictional 1888 figures, and actual historical persons written as characters. One panelist, Sidney Dunn, is the editor's own proxy, voiced by the editor; his contributions are the sole human-authored voice within the panel record. No statement attributed to a fictional panelist should be read as a historical source; where a fictional panelist voices a factual claim, the claim stands or falls on the cited documentary record.

On re-sourced material. Certain items voiced in panel discussion have been replaced in this report by the documented historical record: the Whitechapel prostitute-population figures (re-sourced to the Metropolitan Police estimate of October 1888); weather conditions on the murder nights (re-sourced to the Meteorological Office records and contemporary press); and the December 1887 attack on Margaret Hames (re-sourced to the Emma Smith inquest testimony and the Whitechapel Infirmary registers). Items improvised within the panel discussions that could not be verified against the documentary record have been excluded from this report.

On the scores. A Profile Fit score measures the consistency of a candidate's documented biography with the panel's revised criminal profile. It is not a determination of guilt, and no ranking in this report should be read as one. The case is unsolved.

On graphic content. Post-mortem material is presented in the neutral, descriptive register of forensic pathology. Sensitive readers should be aware that the victim entries contain explicit anatomical detail.

Introduction

The Name and the Phenomenon

Between the early hours of 31 August 1888 and the morning of 9 November 1888, an unidentified offender killed at least five women — and possibly more — in the Whitechapel and Spitalfields districts of London's East End. He has never been formally identified. The pseudonym by which he is universally known first appears in the "Dear Boss" letter posted to the Central News Agency on 27 September 1888, a document almost certainly composed by a journalist to drive newspaper circulation; senior Metropolitan Police officials, including Sir Charles Warren and Chief Inspector John Littlechild, later treated it as a hoax. Before the name caught on, press and police spoke of "the Whitechapel Murderer" and "Leather Apron" — the latter borrowed from a Jewish bootmaker, John Pizer, who was briefly arrested and cleared.

The body of murders attributed to the offender is not fixed. The Metropolitan Police's own Whitechapel Murders file comprises eleven killings between 3 April 1888 and 13 February 1891. Five of these — Mary Ann Nichols, Annie Chapman, Elizabeth Stride, Catherine Eddowes, and Mary Jane Kelly — constitute what Sir Melville Macnaghten's 1894 memorandum called the five victims "and five victims only," and this "canonical five" designation underpins most subsequent scholarship. It is neither universal nor unchallenged: Evans and Rumbelow have argued that only Nichols, Chapman, and Eddowes can be linked with confidence; Keppel and colleagues' 2005 signature analysis concluded that six of the eleven file victims were killed by the same hand, including Martha Tabram; and police surgeon Thomas Bond and Commissioner James Monro privately suspected that Alice McKenzie (July 1889) was also a Ripper victim. This report treats the canonical five as its analytical core while examining the full eleven-victim file, and the victim-attribution question recurs throughout the Topics section.



Figure 1. *Middlesex Street, c. 1890.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Historical Setting: Whitechapel, 1888

The killings took place inside an area of less than one square mile. By 1888 Whitechapel and the adjacent Spitalfields held a resident population of approximately 80,000 people compressed into tenements, sweatshops, and common lodging-houses. The Metropolitan Police estimated in October 1888 that some 1,200 women were working as prostitutes in Whitechapel and that the parish contained 62 active brothels. Roughly 8,500 people slept each night in 233 registered common lodging-houses, where a “coffin bed” cost fourpence; contemporary reports put child mortality in the East End at fifty-five per cent before the age of five.

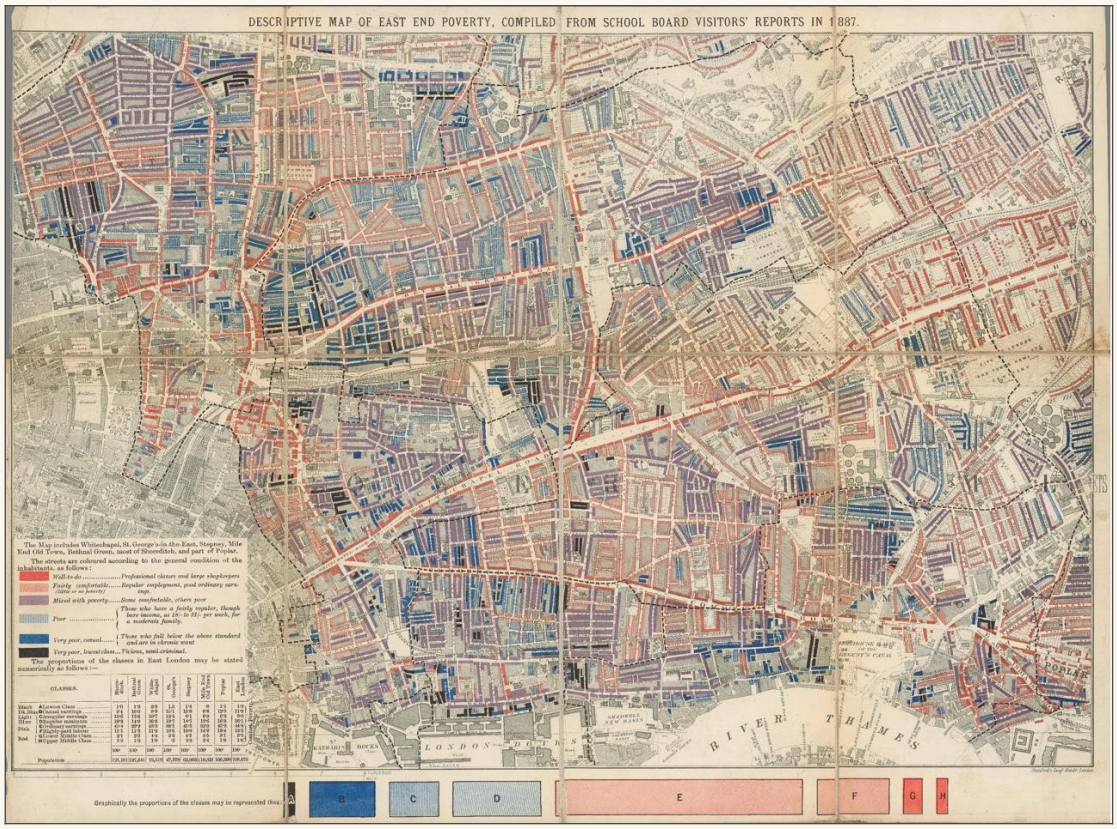


Figure 2. *Booth Poverty Map (1887): Whitechapel detail.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Two demographic currents shape both the suspect pool and the surviving record. The East End had absorbed waves of impoverished Irish migrants since the 1840s, and after 1881–82 it received a much larger wave of Eastern European Ashkenazi Jewish refugees fleeing pogroms in the Russian Empire. By 1888 the streets around Flower and Dean Street and Berner Street were visibly transformed, and the press repeatedly suggested — in language ranging from euphemistic to openly antisemitic — that the murderer must be a "foreigner." That cultural anxiety conditioned the police investigation, and it conditions the documentary record this report depends on.

Geographically, the crimes occupy an extraordinarily small footprint. From Buck's Row, where Nichols died, to Miller's Court, where Kelly died, is a walk of roughly fifteen minutes; the five canonical sites sit within a corridor bounded roughly by Whitechapel Road to the south and Hanbury Street to the north, with Mitre Square the lone westward outlier. Mitre Square lies just inside the City of London, which is why the City of London Police, rather than the Metropolitan Police, handled the Eddowes case — a jurisdictional seam that explains why the Goulston Street apron fragment and graffito were recovered by Metropolitan officers while the body fell under City authority. This compactness is the premise of the geographic profiling in this report.

The Investigative Record

The Metropolitan Police interviewed more than 2,000 people over the course of the investigation, examined approximately 300, and detained about 80. The vast majority of the City of London Police's own files were destroyed during the Blitz, leaving the Metropolitan files — chiefly the MEPO 3 case papers, the surviving letter-books, and the Home Office HO 144 correspondence — as the principal surviving primary record; they reveal the operational pressures on the investigation in unusual detail and are drawn on throughout this report. The investigation was also disrupted at the top: Robert Anderson, head of CID, was on leave abroad from 7 September to 6 October 1888, covering the Chapman, Stride, and Eddowes murders, and Sir Charles Warren resigned as Commissioner on 8 November 1888 — the day before Kelly was killed — to be succeeded by James Monro. Henry Matthews was Home Secretary throughout.

Structure of This Report

The report proceeds from record to analysis. The Victims section sets out the eleven-victim file in its pre-canonical, canonical, and post-canonical groupings. The Criminal Profile section presents Dr. Thomas Bond's 1888 offender profile and the panel's revised profile that supersedes it, and the Geographic Profile section presents the spatial analysis. Suspects and Suspect Theories surveys the named candidates and the principal theories, and the Initial and New Profile Fit Analysis sections report the project's scoring of those candidates against the initial and revised profiles respectively. The Topics section treats the case's principal evidentiary and contextual questions. The appendices contain the two Profile Fit Analyses, the Criminal Profile in full, the Scoring Framework and the Alibi-Scoring Framework, the suspect biographies (issued as a companion volume), and the final panel comments.

Victims

The Metropolitan Police's Whitechapel Murders file comprises eleven killings between April 1888 and February 1891, presented here in chronological order within three groupings: pre-canonical, canonical, and post-canonical. Clinical material is given in the neutral register of forensic pathology; the level of detail follows the primary post-mortem record.

Pre-Canonical

Emma Elizabeth Smith (attacked 3 April 1888; died 4 April 1888)

A widow of approximately 45, poorly documented, lodging at 18 George Street, Spitalfields, and working as a casual prostitute. At about 1:30 a.m. on Easter Monday, 3 April, she was assaulted at the junction of Osborn Street and Brick Lane. She survived, walked back to her lodging-house, and was escorted to the London Hospital by the deputy keeper, Mary Russell. She reported being set upon by two or three men, one apparently a

teenager. Examination found blunt-force injuries to the face, a torn ear, and a blunt-object insertion injury rupturing the peritoneum; she died of peritonitis at about 9:00 a.m. the next day. Fellow lodger Margaret Hames, who testified at the inquest, had seen Smith with a man in dark clothing around 12:15 a.m.; Hames had herself been attacked in the same district the previous December (see the Precursor Cases topic). Attribution: not considered a Ripper killing by most researchers — multiple assailants and the blunt-injury pattern are inconsistent with the canonical modus operandi; the leading view is an East End extortion gang.

Martha Tabram (7 August 1888)

Born Martha White, 10 May 1849; aged 39. Married Henry Samuel Tabram in 1869, separated in the 1870s, later lived intermittently with William Turner; by 1888 a casual prostitute lodging at 19 George Street. She was discovered at about 4:50 a.m. on 7 August by resident John Saunders Reeves on the first-floor landing of George Yard Buildings, off Wentworth Street. Earlier that night she had been seen with fellow lodger “Pearly Poll” (Mary Connolly) and two soldiers; PC Thomas Barrett had spoken to a soldier loitering nearby around 2:00 a.m. The subsequent identity parades produced only inconsistent identifications and no charge. Dr. Timothy Killeen’s post-mortem recorded thirty-nine stab wounds distributed across the throat, lungs, heart, liver, spleen, stomach, and abdomen — all but one consistent with a short-bladed knife, the exception a deeper sternum wound possibly from a longer, heavier blade (a bayonet was mooted, cautiously). There were no incised throat wounds and no evisceration. Attribution: the most contested non-canonical case. Inspector Reid and most modern authors (Sugden, Begg, Evans, Rumbelow) treat her as a separate killer’s victim on wound-pattern grounds; Keppel and colleagues (2005) argue for folding her into the canon; this project’s panel treated Tabram as plausibly the same offender’s first attack.

The Canonical Five

Table 1. *Victim appearance comparison, the Canonical Five (compiled in-house).*

Victim	Condition	Appearance
Polly Nichols	Described as “destitute.” She was trying to earn 4d for a bed.	Her clothes were old and rusty; she had no ornaments.
Annie Chapman	Very ill (tubercular) and bruised from a recent fight.	She was seen wearing a “tattered” skirt and was visibly haggard.
Elizabeth Stride	Clean, wearing a red rose and maidenhair fern.	She looked “smart” and orderly for a Saturday night.
Catherine Eddowes	Very poor; she had just been released from a drunk tank.	She was wearing mismatched shoes and layers of rags.
Mary Jane Kelly	Younger and relatively well-dressed for her trade.	She had the “luxury” of a private room.

Canonical #1: Mary Ann "Polly" Nichols (31 August 1888)

Born Mary Ann Walker, 26 August 1845. Married printer William Nichols in 1864; five children; separated 1880–81 amid mutual recriminations. Thereafter workhouses, a brief domestic-service post she fled in March 1888, and common lodging-houses; 43 at death. On the night of 30/31 August she was turned out of the lodging-house at 18 Thrawl Street for lacking fourpence for a bed, telling the deputy to keep her place and remarking on her new bonnet. Emily Holland saw her, drunk, at the corner of Whitechapel Road and Osborn Street around 2:30 a.m. At about 3:40 a.m. carman Charles Cross — real name Charles Allen Lechmere, and himself advanced as a suspect in modern Ripperology — found her lying against the gateway of Brown's Stable Yard in Buck's Row (51.520113, -0.060322), joined moments later by carman Robert Paul; PC Neil came upon the body independently on his beat, having passed the spot clear at about 3:15 a.m. Dr. Rees Llewellyn attended at about 4:00 a.m. His findings: two deep incised throat wounds (described as roughly four and eight inches), bruising consistent with the victim having been seized, and abdominal mutilation; no organs removed. The blood evidence indicated she was killed where she lay, throat first. The dual canonical signature — incised throat cut followed by abdominal mutilation — appears here for the first time.



Figure 3. *The Illustrated Police News, 8 September 1888: the murder of Mary Ann Nichols.*
Source: see Bibliography.

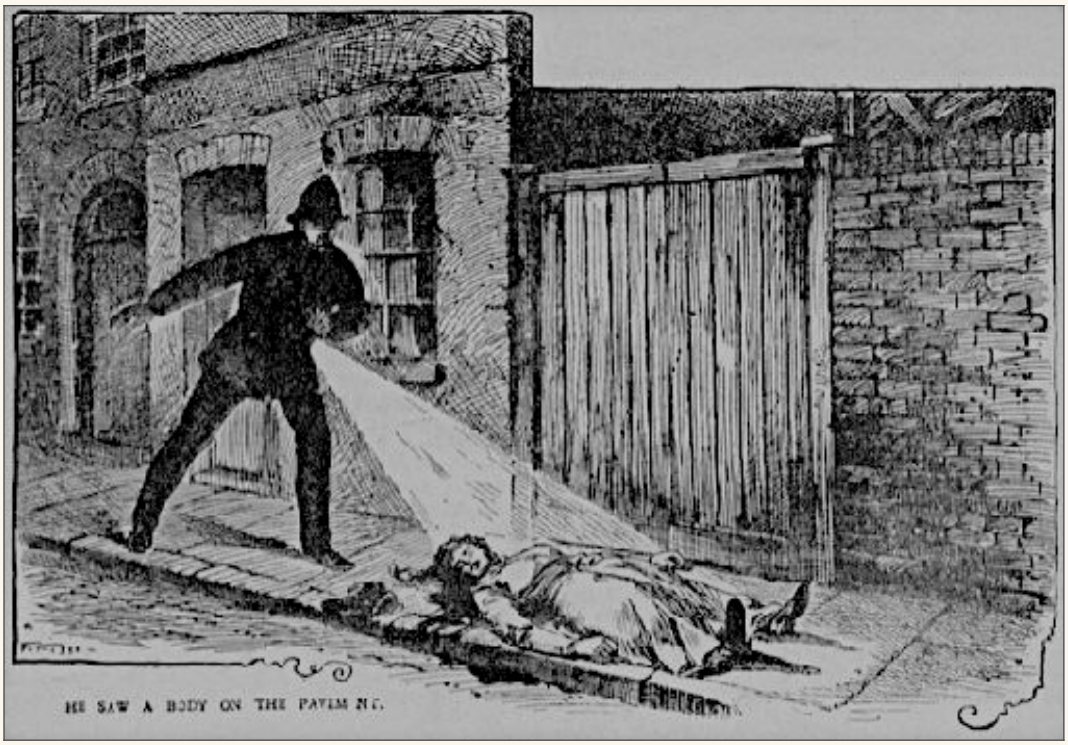


Figure 4. *PC Jonas Mizen discovers the body of Mary Ann Nichols, Buck's Row, 31 August 1888 (contemporary engraving).*
Source: see Bibliography.



Figure 5. *Mortuary photograph of Mary Ann 'Polly' Nichols.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Canonical #2: Annie Chapman (8 September 1888)

Born circa 1840–41 (the birth year is uncertain); “Dark Annie”; about five feet tall, suffering from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis and membranous disease of the brain. She lodged at Crossingham’s, 35 Dorset Street, where bruising from a recent fight with fellow lodger Eliza Cooper was still visible at post-mortem. At about 1:35 a.m. on 8 September she was turned out by the deputy, Timothy Donovan, for lacking her bed money, saying she would soon be back. At about 5:30 a.m. Elizabeth Long saw a woman she identified as Chapman outside 29 Hanbury Street (51.520342, -0.072523) talking with a man — facing away, dark-complexioned, deerstalker hat, “shabby-genteel,” apparently a “foreigner” — and heard a brief exchange of assent; Albert Cadosch, next door at No. 27, heard a “No” and

something falling against the fence at about 5:20–5:25 a.m. These timings sit uneasily with each other and with Dr. Phillips's later time-of-death estimate, a flagged discrepancy generally resolved in favour of the witnesses. John Davis found the body at about 6:00 a.m. in the rear yard of No. 29, lying parallel to the fence. Dr. George Bagster Phillips's findings: swollen face and protruding tongue (read as antemortem strangulation); two deep throat cuts, left to right, forceful enough to striate the vertebrae; the small intestines placed above the right shoulder; the uterus removed, with parts of the bladder and vagina, and missing from the scene. Phillips estimated even a qualified surgeon would have needed at least fifteen minutes for the excision; Coroner Wynne Baxter's resulting "twenty pounds apiece" procurement speculation was investigated by police and rejected.



Figure 6. *Mortuary photograph of Annie Chapman.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Canonical #3: Elizabeth "Long Liz" Stride (30 September 1888)

Lodging at 32 Flower and Dean Street; she had left Michael Kidney, the man she lived with, the Thursday before her death, per the deputy keeper Elizabeth Tanner. Her last evening is unusually well-witnessed but the witnesses cannot be fully reconciled: Tanner drank with her at the Queen's Head (Fashion Street and Commercial Street) around 6:30 p.m.; sightings at the Bricklayer's Arms around 11:00 p.m. and on Berner Street from about 11:45 p.m. describe her with men of differing appearance, with a declining phrase ("not tonight") recurring across two witnesses ninety minutes apart. At about 12:45 a.m. Israel Schwartz saw a man stop, speak to, and throw down a woman at the Dutfield's Yard gateway — she screamed, not loudly; a shout of "Lipski!" was directed at Schwartz; a second man stood across the road. Schwartz's account, withheld from the inquest, is the only direct witness observation of a possible Ripper attack initiating, and its reliability is a flagged open question. At about 1:00 a.m. Louis Diemschütz drove his cart into Dutfield's Yard, beside the International Working Men's Educational Club at 40 Berner Street (51.513890, -0.065507); his pony shied at the body. The Phillips/Blackwell findings: a single clean six-inch incision severing the left carotid artery and trachea, the right carotid sheath opened but not divided; no abdominal injuries and no mutilation; a packet of cachous still

clutched in the left hand; chest and shoulder bruising consistent with being pressed to the ground; the silk neckerchief drawn tight and cut. The blade may have been shorter and of different design than in the other murders. Attribution: the dominant reading is an interrupted Ripper killing, completed on Eddowes forty-five minutes later; a minority view (intermittently Sugden; the domestic hypothesis centred on Kidney) treats Stride as a separate case. Stride is the canonical five's internal soft spot, and her removal measurably shifts the geographic profile (see Geographic Profile).

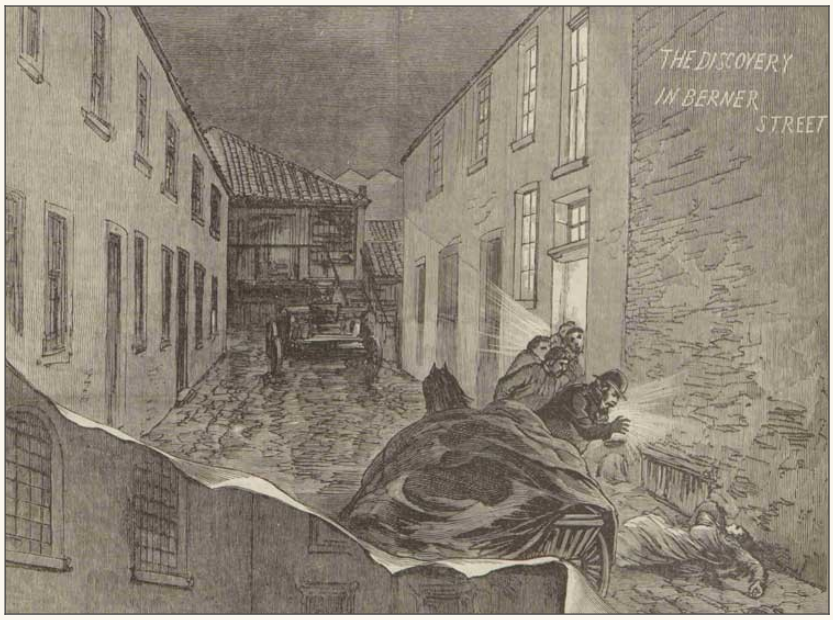


Figure 7. *'The Discovery in Berner Street', The Penny Illustrated Paper, 6 October 1888.*
Source: see Bibliography.



Figure 8. *Mortuary photograph of Elizabeth Stride.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Canonical #4: Catherine Eddowes (30 September 1888)

Born 14 April 1842, Wolverhampton; lived from the early 1860s with Thomas Conway (three children; his initials tattooed on her left forearm), separated 1881, thereafter with John Kelly at Cooney's lodging-house, 55 Flower and Dean Street; 46 at death; five feet tall; suffering from Bright's disease. The couple returned penniless from Kent hop-picking on 27 September. At 8:30 p.m. on 29 September she was found drunk on the pavement of Aldgate High Street and held at Bishopsgate police station; sobered, she was released at about 1:00 a.m. on 30 September, giving the false name "Mary Ann Kelly," and turned toward Aldgate rather than toward home. At about 1:35 a.m. Joseph Lawende, Joseph Hyam Levy, and Harry Harris, leaving the Imperial Club on Duke Street, passed a man and woman in conversation at the Church Passage entrance to Mitre Square; Lawende later identified the woman's clothing as Eddowes's and described the man as about thirty, fair, moustached, in a pepper-and-salt jacket and grey cloth cap, with "the appearance of a sailor." PC Edward Watkins found the body in Mitre Square (51.513811, -0.078006) at 1:44 a.m., having passed the spot clear at 1:30 — a working window of roughly nine to fourteen minutes for murder, mutilation, and departure. Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown's post-mortem: a deep throat cut severing the left carotid; the first sustained facial mutilation of the series (cuts across the nose and cheeks, through both eyelids, the disputed inverted-V marks, the ear cut through); extensive abdominal mutilation with the intestines drawn out and placed over the right shoulder and a detached two-foot section laid, apparently by design, beside the body; the left kidney carefully removed from behind the peritoneum and the uterus excised to a three-quarter-inch stump — both taken from the scene. Brown's opinion: a sharp pointed blade of at least six inches, a single right-handed operator kneeling to the body's right, no less than five minutes' working time, and anatomical knowledge of the location of the kidney. At 2:55 a.m. PC Alfred Long found a bloodied, faecally stained portion of Eddowes's apron in a Goulston Street doorway beneath the chalked inscription treated in the Crime-Scene Markings topic.

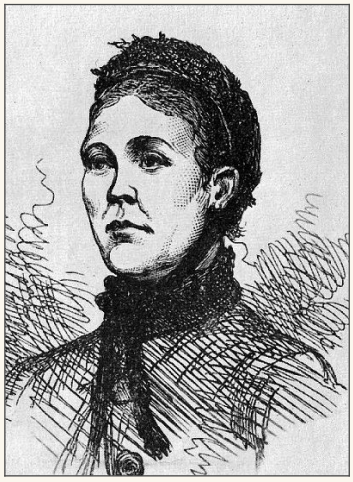


Figure 9. *Catherine Eddowes, The Penny Illustrated Paper, 13 October 1888.*
Source: see Bibliography.

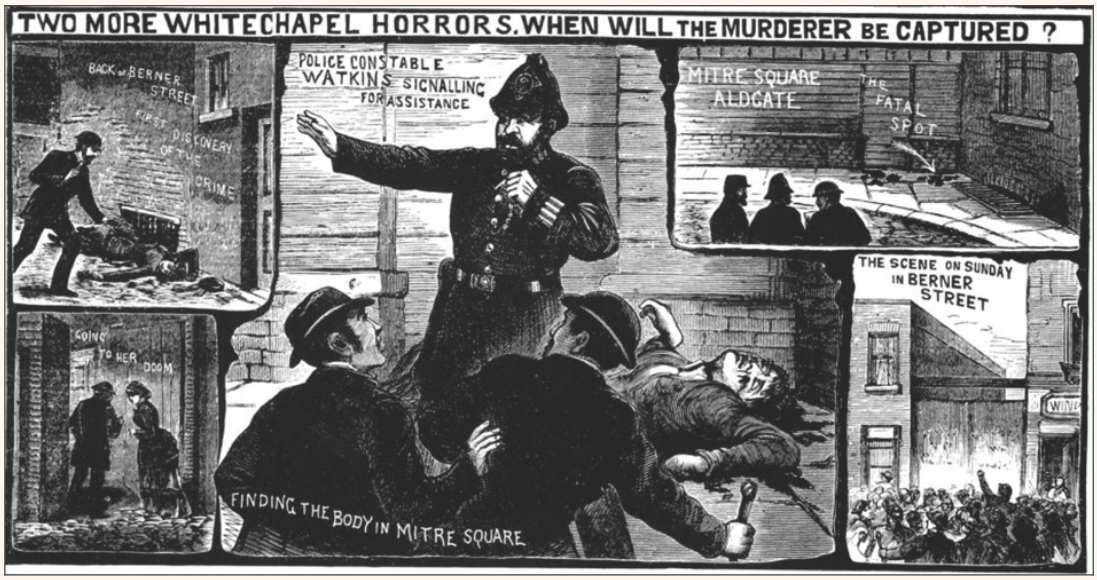


Figure 10. *'Two More Whitechapel Horrors', The Illustrated Police News, 6 October 1888: the double event.*
Source: see Bibliography.



Figure 11. *Mortuary photograph of Catherine Eddowes.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Canonical #5: Mary Jane Kelly (9 November 1888)

The youngest and least-documented of the five; her self-narrated background (Irish birth, Wales, a West End interlude) is unverifiable, and she appears to have been the only verifiable working prostitute among the five. She lived in the single back room at 13 Miller's Court (51.518637, -0.074944), off Dorset Street, in rent arrears to landlord John McCarthy; her partner Joseph Barnett had moved out in late October. Witnesses heard her

singing until about 1:00 a.m.; George Hutchinson's account — given only on 12 November, after the inquest — describes her taking a strikingly well-dressed man to Miller's Court around 2:00 a.m., an account of questioned plausibility (Hutchinson himself appears in this project's suspect list); Sarah Lewis and Elizabeth Prater heard a cry of "Murder!" around 3:30–4:00 a.m., uninvestigated because such cries were common. Time-of-death estimates conflict across roughly 1:00–6:00 a.m., a flagged discrepancy. Thomas Bowyer, sent for the rent at 10:45 a.m. on 9 November — Lord Mayor's Day — saw the body through the broken window; entry was delayed for hours awaiting bloodhounds that were no longer available. Dr. Thomas Bond's post-mortem records comprehensive mutilation of the face and trunk; the viscera disposed about the room — uterus, kidneys, and one breast beneath the head, the other breast by the right foot, the liver between the feet, intestines by the right side, spleen by the left, with sheets of flesh on the bedside table; the heart absent from the room, the only organ taken away. A fire in the grate had burned hot enough to melt the solder of a kettle, read as illumination for roughly two hours' work. Barnett identified her by the eyes and ears. Bond estimated the knife at about one inch wide and at least six inches long, and his report of 10 November — the earliest surviving offender profile in the case — is treated in the Criminal Profile section.



Figure 12. *Mary Jane Kelly (contemporary illustration).*
Source: see Bibliography.

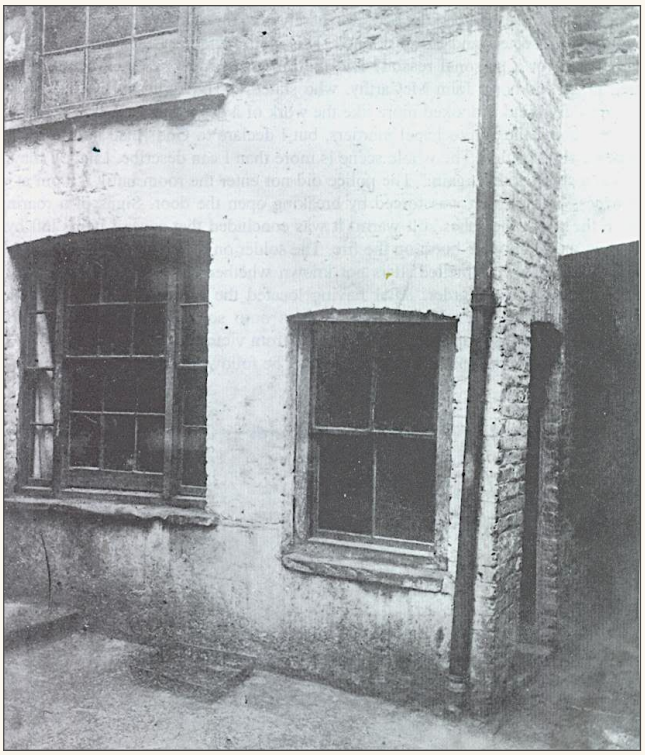


Figure 13. *No. 13 Miller's Court, Dorset Street (photograph).*
Source: see Bibliography.

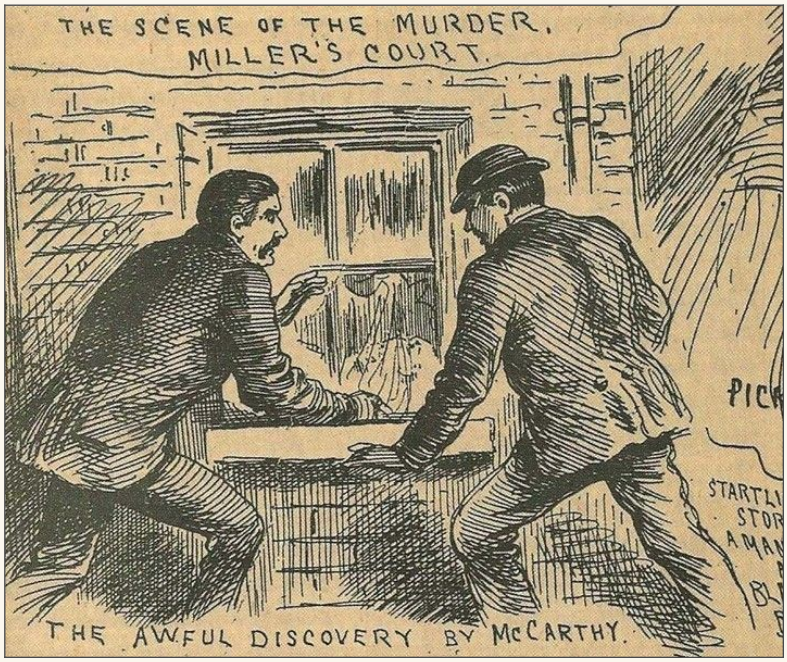


Figure 14. *'The scene of the murder, Miller's Court', The Illustrated Police News, 17 November 1888.*
Source: see Bibliography.

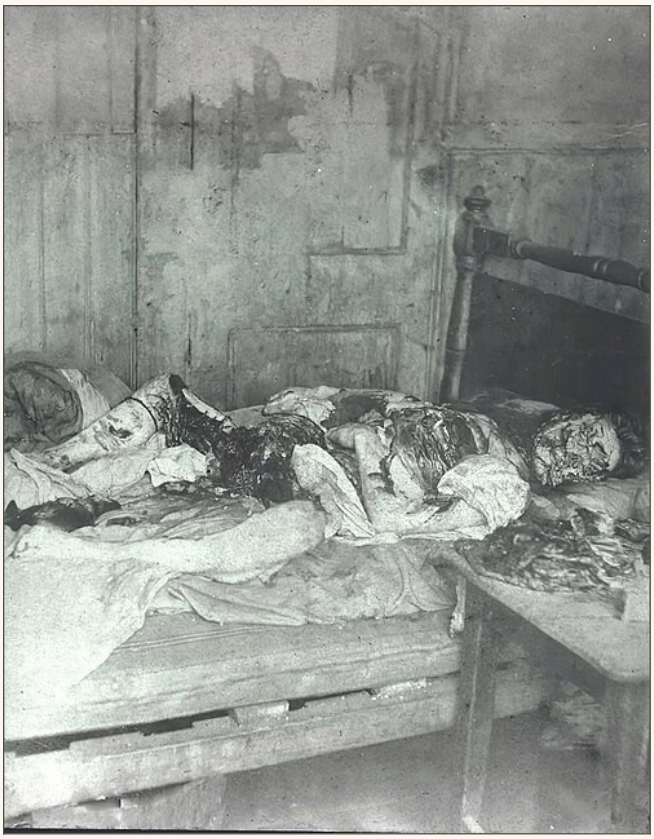


Figure 15. *Crime-scene photograph, 13 Miller's Court, 9 November 1888.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Post-Canonical

Rose Mylett (20 December 1888)

Aged 26 (some sources give 29). Found at about 4:15 a.m. in Clarke's Yard, off High Street, Poplar, with no external trauma apparent. Dr. Brownfield's post-mortem found faint marks of a thin cord around the neck and concluded strangulation from behind; Dr. Thomas Bond, sent by Robert Anderson for a second opinion, disagreed, believing she had accidentally hanged herself on her own collar while in a drunken stupor. The inquest jury, after debate, returned a verdict of murder, and the case was closed without a suspect. Attribution: most modern researchers do not regard Mylett as a Ripper victim, and her Thursday date fails the series' weekend pattern under this project's temporal analysis.

Alice McKenzie (17 July 1889)

Aged about 40, known as "Clay Pipe Alice." Discovered at about 12:50 a.m. in Castle Alley, Whitechapel, by PC Walter Andrews; the warmth of the body placed death only minutes earlier. Clinical findings (Dr. Bond): two stab wounds to the left side of the neck severing the left common carotid; a seven-inch superficial incision from the lower left breast toward the navel, with the abdominal cavity not opened; superficial parallel scratches and cutting marks in the pubic area. The throat wound was shallower than in any canonical case and

there was no significant abdominal mutilation. Attribution: genuinely split, then and now. Bond reported in writing to Anderson that she was a Ripper victim; Phillips disagreed — less purposeful wounds, possibly a smaller knife, perhaps a copyist; Commissioner Monro privately favoured Bond; modern opinion remains evenly divided. McKenzie is the strongest post-1888 candidate for continued Ripper activity, and she bears directly on the Cessation analysis in the Criminal Profile.

The Pinchin Street Torso (found 10 September 1889)

Discovered at about 5:25 a.m. by PC William Pennett beneath a railway arch in Pinchin Street, St George's-in-the-East. The remains were the decomposing torso of a woman aged roughly 30–40, about 5 feet 3 inches, stout, dark-haired; head and legs had been cleanly disarticulated and were never recovered, the legs evidently removed earlier than the head. Bruising to the back, hip, and arm indicated an antemortem beating; the abdomen was extensively mutilated but the genitalia uninjured; the trunk's blood content indicated the throat had not been cut, with death attributed to haemorrhage. Death was estimated at roughly one to five days before discovery, occurring elsewhere; a matching blood-stained undergarment fragment was found in a yard on Hooper Street, some 500 yards away. The victim was never identified. Attribution: treated as probably belonging to the separate "Thames Torso" series — the Rainham Mystery (1887), the Whitehall Mystery (October 1888), and the Elizabeth Jackson dismemberment (1889) — whose concealment-and-disposal method differs sharply from the Ripper's in-situ display; contemporary police did not link the two series, though some modern researchers (notably R. Michael Gordon) argue for a single offender. The question is treated in the Thames Torso Series topic.

Frances Coles (13 February 1891)

Aged 31 (one source gives about 26 — a flagged discrepancy). Found at about 2:15 a.m. by PC Ernest Thompson beneath a railway arch in Swallow Gardens, off Royal Mint Street, Whitechapel; she was still alive when found, bleeding from the throat, and died before medical help arrived. Clinical findings: two deep throat cuts sufficient to account for death; no abdominal mutilation. Two shillings wrapped in newspaper were found hidden in brickwork about eighteen yards from the body. James Thomas Sadler, a ship's stoker who had been drinking with Coles that night and quarrelled with her hours before her death, was arrested on 14 February and briefly regarded as the Ripper — Macnaghten thought him a strong candidate for Coles but doubted his responsibility for 1888 — and was discharged for lack of evidence on 3 March 1891. Attribution: generally not attributed to the Ripper in this project's materials, though the temporal analysis notes she is the only non-canonical victim whose date fits the series' Friday–Sunday pattern, one reason some researchers argue for Ripper activity into 1891. Coles is the last case on the file; so far as the two police forces could determine, the killings stopped with her.



Figure 16. *Mortuary photograph of Frances Coles, 1891.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Criminal Profile

Bond's 1888 Offender Profile

Dr. Thomas Bond, Police Surgeon to A Division and principal pathologist at the Kelly post-mortem, was asked by Sir Robert Anderson on 10 November 1888 to compile a synthesis report across the canonical murders. His report, dated the same day, is widely regarded as the earliest modern offender profile. Its conclusions: a single offender for all five canonical murders, with offence behaviour escalating across the series; no scientific, anatomical, or even butcher's skill — contra Phillips and Brown, and the profile's weakest claim in modern assessment; a man of physical strength and great coolness, outwardly inoffensive and neatly dressed, who would have been little blooded if positioned behind and to the side during the throat cut; subject to periodic attacks of "homicidal and erotic mania" (Bond's term "satyriasis" drawn from the period literature descending from Krafft-Ebing), appearing wholly normal between attacks; solitary and eccentric in habits, of modest means, possibly living alone in a single room, regarded by neighbours as odd but not dangerous. Bond ventured no confident age range, the witness descriptions varying across roughly 28–45. Modern assessment holds that Bond's social and behavioural profile anticipated the twentieth-century lust-murderer typology remarkably well, while his negative anatomical-skill inference is generally rejected in favour of the Phillips/Brown view.

The Revised Profile

The panel revised the project's initial criminal profile section by section over the recorded discussions of May 2026; the consolidated version, reproduced in full at Appendix C, supersedes the initial profile against which the 104-suspect analysis was scored. In summary:

1. Demographic

The demographic elements of this profile rest on two different evidential footings, and they carry different weight. The only behaviourally derived element is handedness: the offender was right-handed as an inference from throat-wound directionality and the medical examiners' scene readings — an inference, not an established fact. Everything else in this section derives primarily from the witness sightings, and the witness descriptions vary — in height, age, complexion, dress, and apparent nationality — to a degree that prevents any of them being treated as reliable individually. What the sightings support, taken together and read cautiously, is only this: an adult (the initial 28–36 age range was removed, the evidence permitting no narrower specification) of medium build and white, with apparent nationality within that category contested across sightings — English-appearing in some, foreign- or Jewish-appearing in others — and unresolvable. Class appearance, likewise witness-derived, spans the working to lower-middle classes of East and inner London. The one positive inference the panel draws from the witness evidence is drawn from its inconsistency rather than its content: no distinctive physical feature recurs across the sightings, supporting a description of the offender as visually unremarkable in the specific sense of an appearance that did not stick in witness memory — a feature consistent with the operational success of offenders of this type.

The sex of the offender is not treated as a foregone conclusion. The profile leaves it open as an evidential matter: no element of the crime-scene evidence establishes it, and the panel's occupational and social-visibility analyses identify pathways open to women (the midwife pathway most prominently) as well as to men. What the framework does apply — at the scoring stage, not here — is the documented base-rate asymmetry for this offence architecture, which is several times more frequent in male offenders than in female offenders of comparable capability and access. That prior is carried as scoring element R9, under which a male candidate scores 2 and a female candidate 1, and it is applied once only; no further sex adjustment is made in interpreting totals.

2. Occupational and Educational — the "categorical blur"

The offender's competence was assembled from multiple partial sources rather than a single professional identity: the anatomical knowledge in the wounds exceeds what any single working trade teaches and falls short of what qualified surgical education produces. Four principal candidate pathways (presented as examples, not an exhaustive list): the failed or departed medical student who reached the dresser stage without qualifying; the modestly-placed practitioner — the parish, dispensary, or "sixpenny" doctor with East End rounds and professional rooms; the institutionally-embedded body-handler — mortuary keeper, post-mortem attendant, infirmary orderly; and the midwife or female practitioner with hands-on pelvic anatomical knowledge, a pathway first mooted by Abberline in 1903 and given framework-level analysis in this revision. Employment availability in autumn 1888 was probably contracting rather than uniform: the weekend clustering and lengthening intervals align most strikingly with the London Hospital Medical College Winter Session beginning 1 October 1888 — the day after the Double Event — though

parish-round, midwifery, and institutional-shift readings accommodate the same pattern. Educational specification is held general; the occupation is read as the offender's practical equipment, not the motive.

3. Residential and Geographic

Resident within the offence corridor, on geographic-profiling analysis of the canonical sites excluding Mitre Square under the successive-event convention. The probability peak includes Spitalfields Market, extending from Commercial and Lamb/Hanbury Streets southeast toward 1888 Union Court and from the Thrawl Street area southwest toward Wentworth Street, with a wider credible region around it — all contingent on the marauder assumption. The direction of travel from Mitre Square to the Goulston Street apron drop (northeast) is read as movement back toward the anchor. Candidates are weighted by continuous probability density at their documented addresses (the highest-density address where several exist), not by binary inside/outside judgements. The Booth Poverty Map codes the peak as a mixed social environment, so the geography alone does not discriminate between a comfortably-anchored and a slum-anchored offender. The offender's familiarity extended past the thoroughfares to back yards, passages, and enclosed spaces — knowledge consistent with years of daily non-criminal presence — and the victims were found largely rough-sleeping or walking for shelter rather than soliciting at fixed corners.

4. Psychological and Behavioural

A privately-motivated, organised serial offender whose violence expressed a longstanding severe paraphilic compulsion of the post-incapacitation engagement type — the locus of the drive's satisfaction lying in extended engagement with the body after death, not in antemortem suffering. The drive was probably present from adolescence or early adulthood, managed for years through fantasy and occupational access before progressing to killing in autumn 1888 through progressive erosion of that management rather than a single precipitating event. The offender was not insane in any colloquial sense — not psychotic, not detached from reality; the 1888 vocabulary would have said "morally insane," and current clinical vocabulary would say severe paraphilic compulsion with antisocial personality features. A violent disposition need not have produced an arrest record in the period: domestic violence, cruelty, animal cruelty, stalking, and early non-fatal assaults were largely uncriminalised expressions. Tabram is treated as probably the offender's earlier attack; the Millwood (February 1888) and Wilson (March 1888) attacks are admitted as weaker possible precursors; Smith is excluded. Through the autumn, the surface presentation probably degraded through non-specific markers — sleep disturbance, drink or rigid withdrawal, irritability, preoccupation — partly visible to intimates as coldness, manipulativeness, and limited empathy.

5. Social Position and Visibility

Socially unremarkable, occupying a recognisable role in the East End's social and occupational ecology — an invisibility of expected presence rather than of absence. The

categorical cover worked at two levels: at the policing level, satisfying the beat constable's threat assessment at the relevant hours; and, the revision's principal addition, at the victim-encounter level, satisfying or evading the defensive routines the women themselves operated — routines calibrated, on the panel record, against the male-customer threat type, and therefore permeable to anyone whose presentation registered as categorically safe. The success of the offender's approaches across eleven weeks of escalating press coverage is itself evidence that the presentation did not trip the alarms the killings had raised. Candidates whose lives required substantial public visibility — distinguished surgeons, vigilance-committee members, journalists, public officials — do not meet this requirement.

6. Cessation

The series ended after the Kelly killing of 9 November 1888, and the panel's most substantial revision holds that this was not a quiet situational change. The escalation pattern predicts a person whose management was failing rapidly and whose post-Kelly state approached one of three terminal pathways: institutional confinement, death, or unchosen removal from the area, with internal collapse a conceded rare third option and partial decompensation — survival in a permanently diminished state — retained at low weight. Offenders who escalate as this one did very rarely stop; they are stopped. Candidate consequences: asylum-cessation candidates (Cohen, Jacob Levy, Hyam Hyams, the unnamed Butcher's Row suspect) are weighted up; candidates with decades of ordinary working life after 1888 (Hardiman, Thompson) are weighted down, and Joseph Barnett is categorically excluded; Kosminski is retained at lower confidence given the imperfect fit of his asylum record and February 1891 committal. The temporal analysis's Winter Session alignment — which would predict schedule-driven cessation — stands in recorded tension with the trajectory reading, and this report preserves rather than resolves that tension.

Cross-Walk: Profile Sections to Scoring Elements

The Scoring Framework (Appendix D) operationalizes this profile as nine scored elements, R1–R9. The correspondence:

Profile section	Scoring element(s)
1. Demographic	Background context; sex of offender → R9
2. Occupational and Educational	R2 (anatomical knowledge); R4 (categorical cover, occupational)
3. Residential and Geographic	R8 (geographic density); R5 (post-Kelly cleanup, walking distance from Miller's Court); R7 (temporal presence)
4. Psychological and Behavioural	R3 (paraphilic-compulsion fit, developmental indicators); R6 (cessation trajectory)

5. Social Position and Visibility	R1 (intact social presentation); R4 (categorical cover, social)
6. Cessation	R6 (cessation trajectory — the central input)

The framework scores capability assembly, not category membership (Methodological Principle I): being a doctor, butcher, midwife, or mortuary attendant is not in itself a signal; what scores is whether the documented capabilities of a candidate's roles assemble into the offence requirements. R5 — private space with heated water and disposal capacity within walking distance of Miller's Court at three to five in the morning of 9 November — is the framework's sharpest single discriminator, and it argues against common-lodging-house life.

Geographic Profile

The project's geographic profile was computed in Venar, geographic-profiling software written by the editor, running the Criminal Geographic Targeting algorithm (the "Rtype" model). On these maps the white circles mark victim and pub sites; and the coloured surface gives each location's priority as a percentage of the peak score, descending from red (100%) through yellow and green to blue, violet, and black.

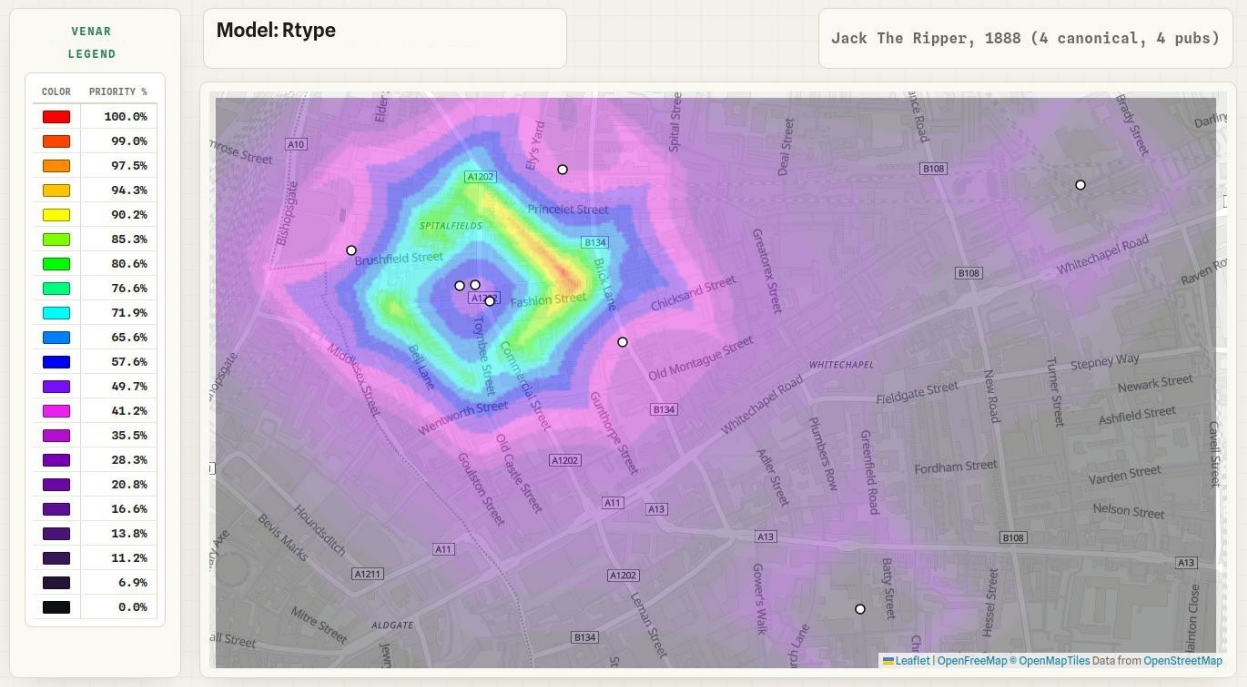


Figure 17. *Geographic profile, full extent: CGT ("Rtype") priority surface computed in Venar. White circles mark the victim and pub sites; colours give priority as a percentage of the peak (red = 100%).*
Source: see Bibliography.

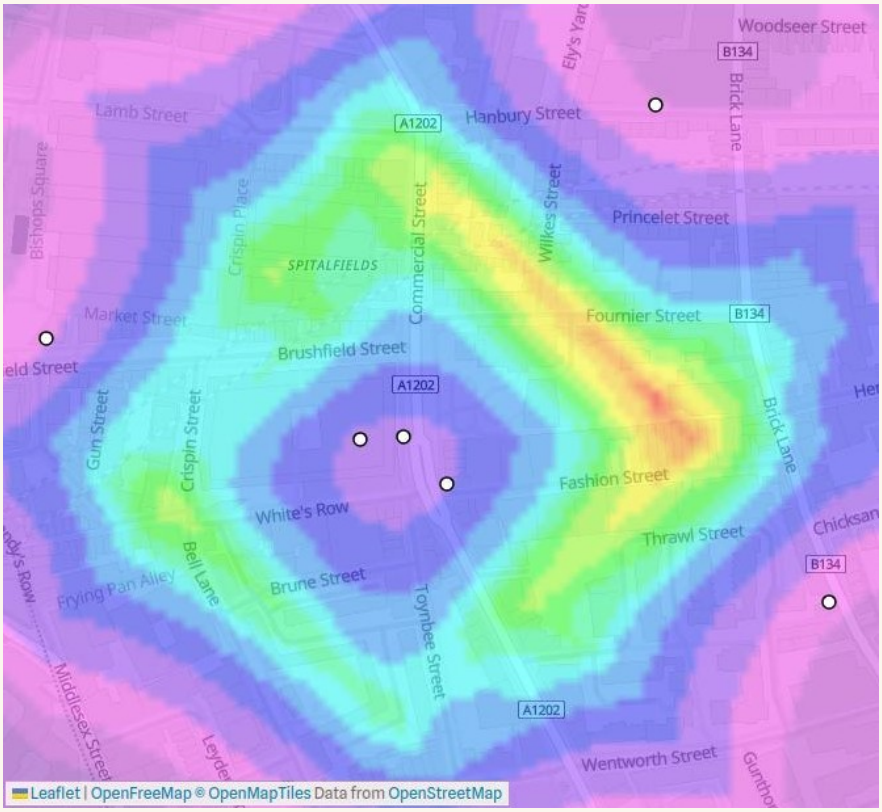


Figure 18. *Geographic profile, enlarged Spitalfields/Commercial Street inset, showing the peak zones. White circles are victim and pub sites.*
Source: see Bibliography.

The full-extent surface concentrates its highest-priority region over the Commercial Street–Brick Lane corridor in Spitalfields, with subsidiary structure around the outlying sites toward Whitechapel Road and south of Commercial Road. The enlarged inset resolves the peak zones: a band of maximum priority along Commercial Street between Lamb Street and Fashion Street — the frontage of Spitalfields Market and Christ Church Spitalfields — with a secondary maximum eastward toward Brick Lane.

Four of the canonical five victims were included: Mary Ann Nichols, Annie Chapman, Elizabeth Stride, and Mary Jane Kelly; Catherine Eddowes excluded due to being a successive event. Four pubs that were known hangouts for the victims were also included: Britannia, Frying Pan, Queen's Head, and Prince Albert.

Both maps are rendered on a modern OpenStreetMap base carrying present-day street names (e.g., Fournier Street for the 1888 Church Street).

Addendum: Network-Distance Profile

As an addendum, the profile was recomputed in Venar with a single change of metric: the same Criminal Geographic Targeting model (“Rtype”), applied to the same sites, but using network distance in place of geometric distance. Geometric measures are computed from coordinates alone; network distance follows the road system, so priority propagates along

the streets an offender would actually have walked rather than across the map as the crow flies.

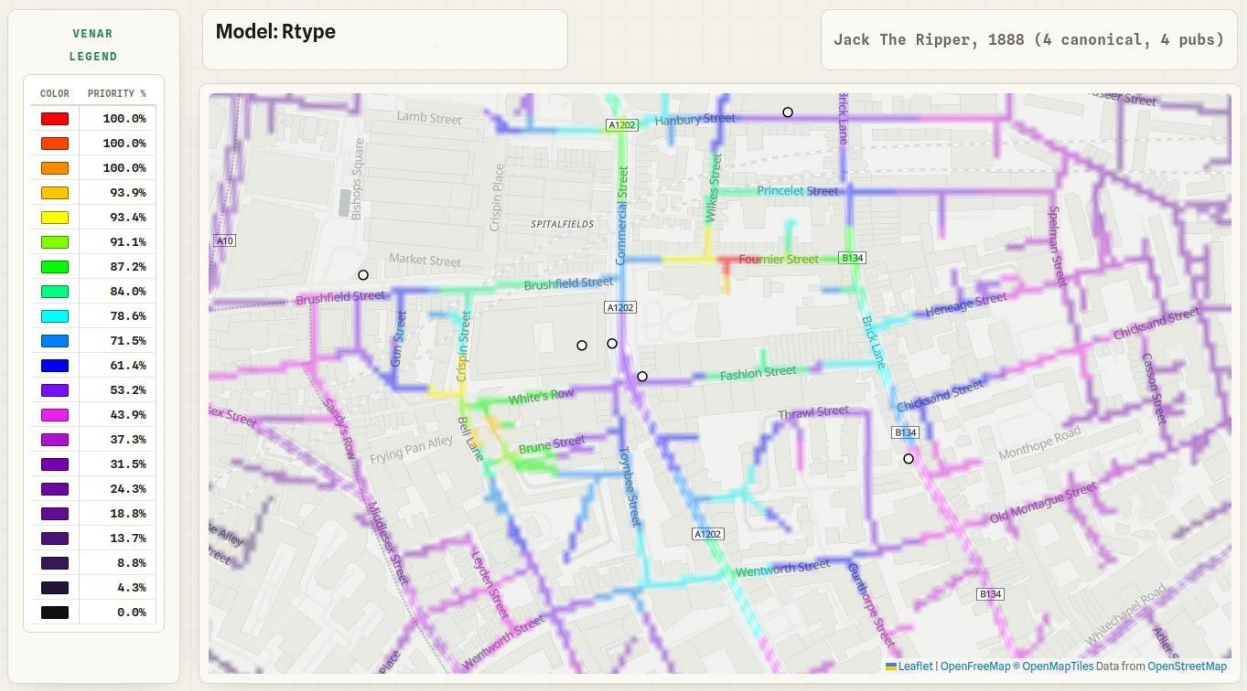


Figure 19. *Geographic profile, addendum: CGT ("Rtype") surface computed in Venar using network (road-system) distance in place of geometric distance. The The single peak falls near the Church Street (now Fournier Street)–Wilkes Street intersection. White circles are victim and pub sites .*
Source: see Bibliography.

Where the geometric surface produced a band of high priority along Commercial Street, the network-distance surface resolves to a single peak, falling near the intersection of Church Street (now Fournier Street) and Wilkes Street — one block east of Christ Church Spitalfields, and within the high-priority envelope identified by the geometric model.

Suspects and Suspect Theories

More than one hundred names have been attached to the case since 1888, ranging from men actually investigated by the contemporary police to celebrity candidates advanced on no contemporary evidence at all. This report organizes them in three tiers — the Macnaghten memorandum names, the contemporary police suspects, and the modern and speculative candidates — and then records how this project's own Profile Fit Analysis ranked them. Fuller biographical treatment of every scored candidate is reserved to the Suspect Biographies appendix.

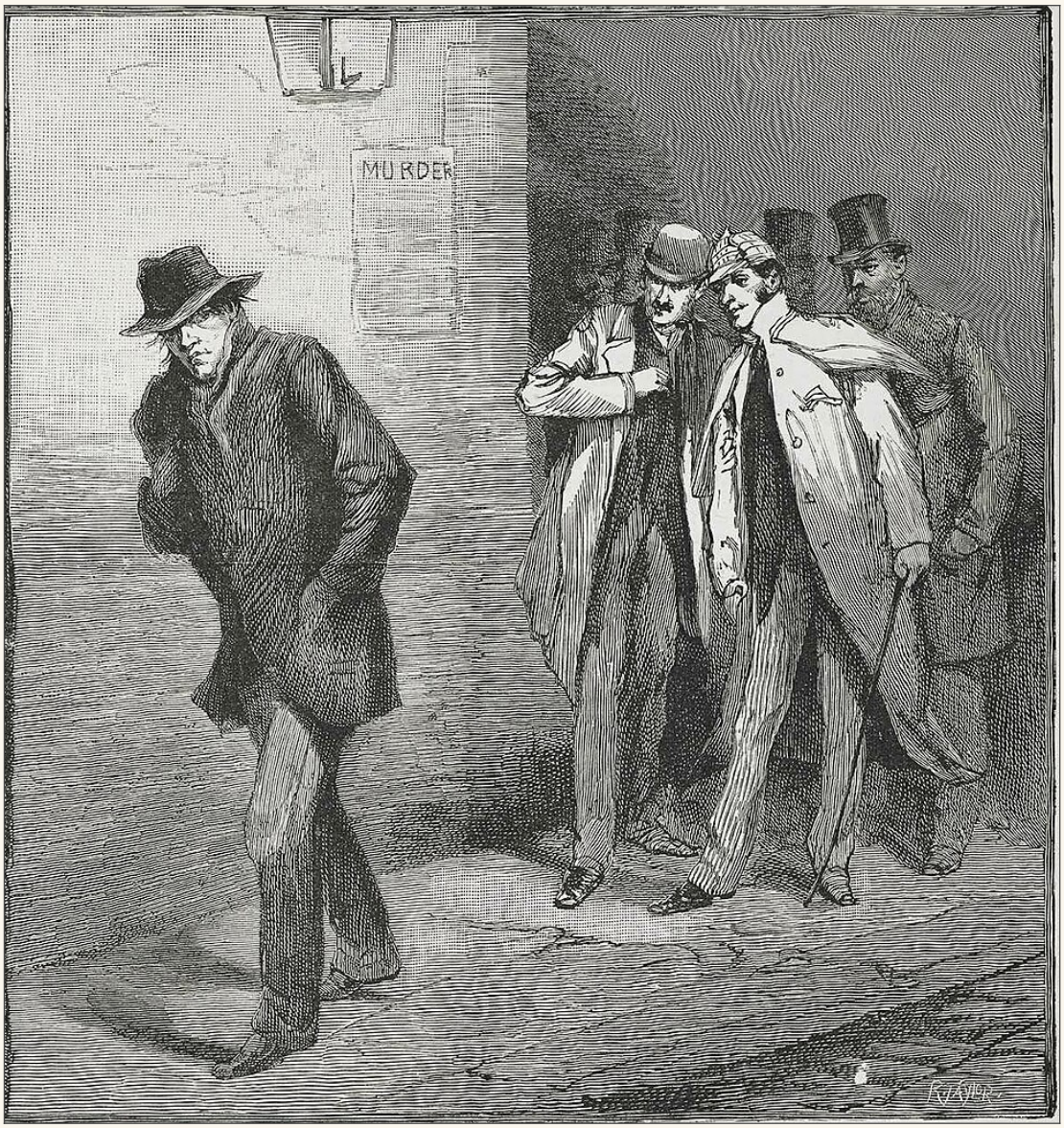


Figure 20. *'Jack the Ripper': contemporary engraving, 1888.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Tier 1: The Macnaghten Memorandum

Sir Melville Macnaghten's internal memorandum of 23 February 1894 — written to rebut The Sun's campaign naming Thomas Cutbush, and surviving in the official Home Office version and the "Aberconway" family copy — asserted that the killer had "five victims and five victims only" and named three men "more likely than Cutbush":

Montague John Druitt (1857 – c. 4 December 1888). A barrister and Blackheath schoolmaster, dismissed from his school post on 30 November 1888 for unrecorded "serious trouble"; his body was recovered from the Thames on 31 December 1888, weighted with stones, with death placed in late November or early December — shortly after the Kelly murder. He had a family history of mental illness and left a note fearing he

was going to be like his mother. Macnaghten's factual errors — calling him a doctor, giving his age as 41 rather than 31 — have long been used to question the memorandum's weight, and Abberline in 1903 dismissed the case against Druitt as resting on nothing more than the timing of his suicide.

"Kosminski." Named only by surname by Macnaghten. Anderson's 1910 memoir described a "Polish Jew" identified by a witness who refused to testify against a fellow Jew; the Swanson Marginalia (discovered 1981) add the name "Kosminski," the Seaside Home identification, and death in Colney Hatch. The leading identification is Aaron Mordke Kosminski (c. 1865–1919), a Polish-Jewish hairdresser committed via the Mile End Old Town Workhouse to Colney Hatch in February 1891, institutionalised but recorded as non-violent — and who in fact died at Leavesden in 1919, one of several documented discrepancies with the Swanson account (the Seaside Home opened only in March 1890; "died shortly afterwards" is wrong; Macnaghten elsewhere wrote that no one ever saw the murderer). Martin Fido has argued the police suspect was really a different man, Nathan Kaminsky, conflated with the paperwork of David Cohen. The 2014 Edwards–Louhelainen "shawl" DNA claim — mitochondrial matches to Eddowes and Kosminski descendants — is recorded here with its principal objections: no chain of custody for the shawl, alignment errors that when corrected match a substantial fraction of the population, and its publication history. This project's verdict is that the claim cannot be regarded as having resolved the case.

Michael Ostrog (b. c. 1833, Russia). A career thief and serial impostor with more than twenty aliases, described by Macnaghten as a Russian doctor and "homicidal maniac" said to carry surgical knives. He was, however, in French custody covering at least part of the canonical window — sentenced in Paris on 14 November 1888 and probably already in custody at the Kelly murder. His inclusion among the three is now regarded as a clerical or evaluative error.

Tier 2: Contemporary Police Suspects

John Pizer ("Leather Apron"). A Polish-Jewish bootmaker, 38 in 1888, to whom the press attached the "Leather Apron" extortion rumours. Arrested after the Chapman murder — a leather apron found in the Hanbury Street yard belonged innocently to a resident — and cleared with corroborated alibis; his case is treated further in the Press and "Jewish Question" topics.

Francis Tumblety. An Irish-American quack doctor, about 55, arrested in London on 7 November 1888 on gross-indecency charges, bailed on 16 November, and fled to France and then New York, pursued by Inspector Andrews. Named "a very likely suspect" in the Littlechild Letter of 1913 (discovered 1993); the case for him is best stated by Evans and Gainey in *The Lodger* (1995). Against him: the custody record around the canonical dates, his conspicuous physical type, and his poor fit to the offender type.

George Chapman / Severin Klosowski (1865–1903). A Polish-trained junior surgeon's assistant working as a Whitechapel barber's assistant in 1888; later a poisoner of three common-law wives, hanged in 1903. Abberline's 1903 remark to the Pall Mall Gazette — that Chapman was the man they had struggled to capture — is the classic endorsement, though the shift from knife murder to serial poisoning is the standing objection.

Others investigated at the time and appearing in this project's materials include Jacob Isenschmid (the "Crazy Butcher," committed to an asylum and thereby alibied for the Double Event), Charles Ludwig (in custody on 30 September), Oswald Puckridge (an apothecary released from Hoxton House on 4 August 1888), William Grant Grainger, and Nikaner Benelius (twice arrested and released). Thomas Cutbush — the occasion of the Macnaghten memorandum itself — was committed to Broadmoor in 1891.

Tier 3: Modern and Speculative Suspects

Charles Allen Lechmere ("Charles Cross"). The carman who found Nichols's body — the only suspect physically placeable at a murder scene — who gave his stepfather's surname rather than his legal name at the inquest, and whose daily walk to work plausibly traversed the murder sites. Advanced seriously by Christer Holmgren and Edward Stow in modern Ripperology.

Joseph Barnett. Kelly's former partner, advanced by Bruce Paley as a man trying to frighten Kelly off the streets who finally killed her; this project's cessation analysis ultimately excludes him categorically (see Criminal Profile).

The Walter Sickert thesis. Patricia Cornwell's mitochondrial-DNA work on Ripper letters produces matches that, by current standards, cover a large fraction of the population; mainstream Ripperology has not accepted the conclusion.

The Royal/Masonic conspiracy. Stephen Knight's *The Final Solution* (1976), building on Joseph Sickert's 1973 claim: a secret royal marriage, blackmailing witnesses, and Sir William Gull killing the women with coachman John Netley, the Goulston Street "Juwes" read as a Masonic reference. Against it: Joseph Sickert retracted the story as a hoax in 1978; the Prince's documented whereabouts cover several murder dates; Gull was 71 and partially paralysed by a stroke in 1888; the chronology of the alleged child fails; and the Masonic graffito reading is unsupported by Masonic scholarship. The theory remains the source of much of the public image of the case without being accepted by professional Ripperology.

The Maybrick "Ripper Diary" (published 1993). A diary confessing to the canonical five in the name of Liverpool cotton broker James Maybrick; leading Ripperologists (Sugden, Begg) consider it a modern forgery, partly on linguistic dating of phrases such as "one off instance"; its most recent owner maintains it is genuine; recorded here as in dispute. Bruce Robinson's *They All Love Jack* (2015) advances Maybrick's brother Michael instead, an argument dependent on accepting the Ripper letters as genuine.

Others advanced in the modern literature — among them Sir John Williams, Carl Feigenbaum, Frederick Charrington, Lewis Carroll, and the American murderer H. H. Holmes — are covered in the ranked analysis and biographies; none has gained consensus support.

Initial Profile Fit Analysis

For the record, the initial Profile Fit Analysis (Appendix A) ranked 104 named and archetypal suspects against the initial criminal profile, with the top of the table as follows (a dagger marking exonerating-evidence flags): 1. James Hardiman 78%; 2. Joseph Barnett 74%; 3. Francis Thompson 72%; 4. the unnamed “Butcher’s Row Suspect” 70%; 5. Jacob Levy 68%; 6. Robert Mann 65%; 7. William Henry Bury 62%; 8. George Chapman/Klosowski 60%; 9. George Hutchinson 58%; 10. Hyam Hyams 57%; 11. Thomas Cutbush 55%; 12. Aaron Kosminski 52%; 13. David Cohen/Nathan Kaminsky 52%; 14. James Kelly 52%; 15. Joseph Hyam Levy 50%.

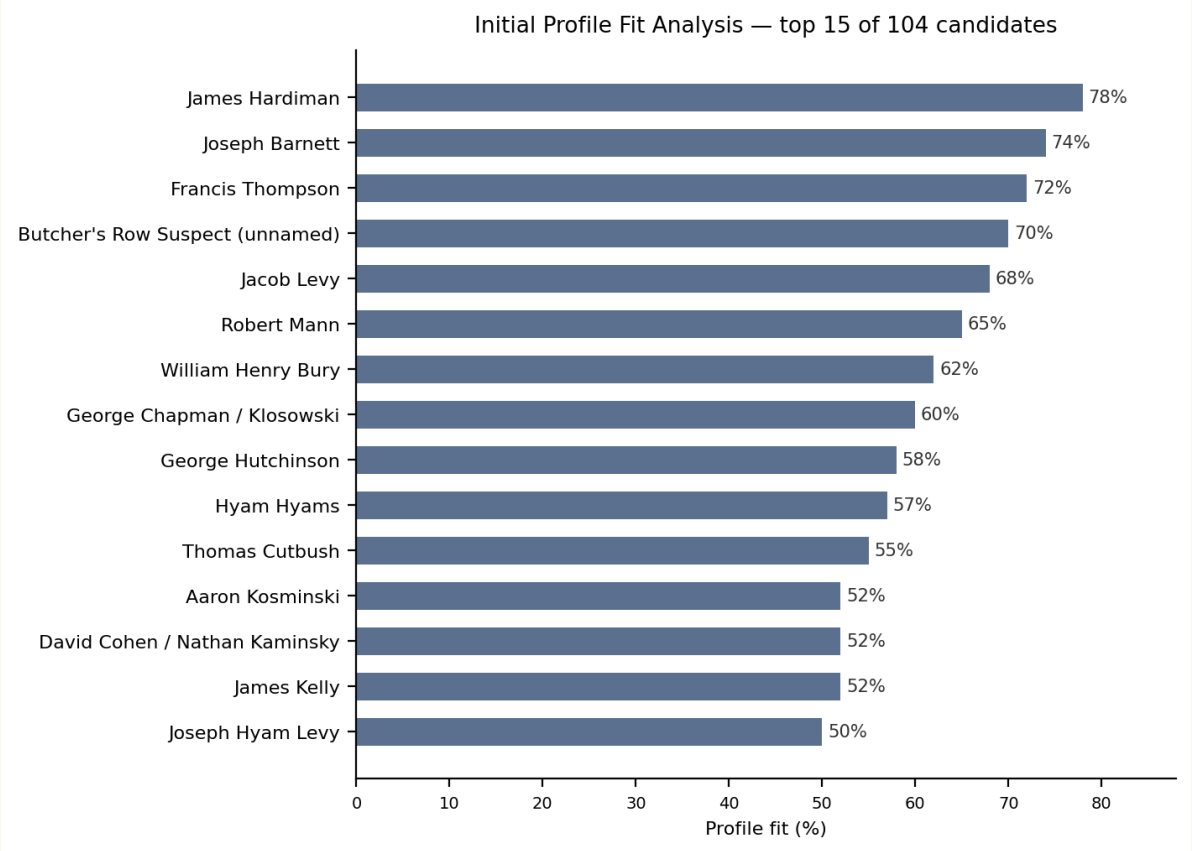


Figure 21. *Initial Profile Fit Analysis, top 15 of 104 candidates, as tabulated in Appendix A. Scores measure fit to the initial profile, since superseded; they are not probabilities of guilt. Exonerating-evidence daggers are shown in the appendix table.*

Three caveats attach to this table and are carried forward through the rest of the report. First, the scores measure fit to a profile — since superseded by the panel's revised profile — not probability of guilt. Second, the panel's cessation analysis fundamentally reranks the list: candidates whose biographies show institutional confinement, death, or removal in the 1888–1891 window (Cohen, Jacob Levy, Hyams, the Butcher's Row suspect) are weighted up, while candidates with decades of ordinary working life after 1888 (Hardiman, Barnett, Thompson) are weighted down. Third, the dagger system itself was reformed: each exonerating flag is being audited for whether the alibi is documentary, witness-based, institutional, or inferential, and whether it covers the full window. The final ranking of the expanded 309-person corpus under the Scoring Framework appears in the New Profile Fit Analysis section and Appendix B.

New Profile Fit Analysis

The New Profile Fit Analysis applied the Scoring Framework (Appendix D) to the expanded suspect corpus — 309 profiles — P000–P313, less five duplicate entries — scoring each candidate against the nine elements R1–R9 for a maximum total of eighteen, with alibi quality tokenised separately under the alibi-scoring instrument (Appendix E). The complete table appears in Appendix B.

The top of the table, as scored: 1. Dukes, William Profit (Dr) (P063) 14/18 (78%); 2. Gabe, John Rees (Dr) (P075) 14/18 (78%); 3. Cadosch, Charles Albert (P031) 13/18 (72%); 4. Phillips, George Bagster (Dr) (P159) 13/18 (72%); 5. Llewellyn, Rees Ralph (Dr) (P129) 12/18 (67%); 6. Sequeira, George William (Dr) (P178) 12/18 (67%); 7. Beck, Walter (P013) 11/18 (61%); 8. Blackwell, Frederick William (Dr) (P017) 11/18 (61%); 9. Brown, Frederick Gordon (Dr) (P024) 11/18 (61%); 10. Chandler, Joseph (P034) 11/18 (61%); 11. Chapman, George (born Seweryn Antonowicz Klosowski) (P036) 11/18 (61%); 12. Davies, Morgan (Dr) (P053) 11/18 (61%); 13. Davis, John (P054) 11/18 (61%); 14. Dew, Walter (P057) 11/18 (61%); 15. Green, James (P083) 11/18 (61%). Nineteen profiles scored 11/18; the chart shows the first nine in file order, and a further ten candidates share that score.

The head of the ranking is dominated by persons documented at the murder scenes and inquests — the attending doctors (Gabe, Dukes, Phillips, Sequeira, Llewellyn) and the discovery and timing witnesses (Cadosch, Richardson, Paul, Mizen) — a pattern the summary below identifies as the analysis's primary finding. The scores measure documented fit to the revised profile, not probability of guilt; no ranking in this report should be read as an accusation.

Analysis of a Structured Profile-Fit Scoring Applied to a Historical Unsolved Case — *A Negative Result, and the Constructive Residue*

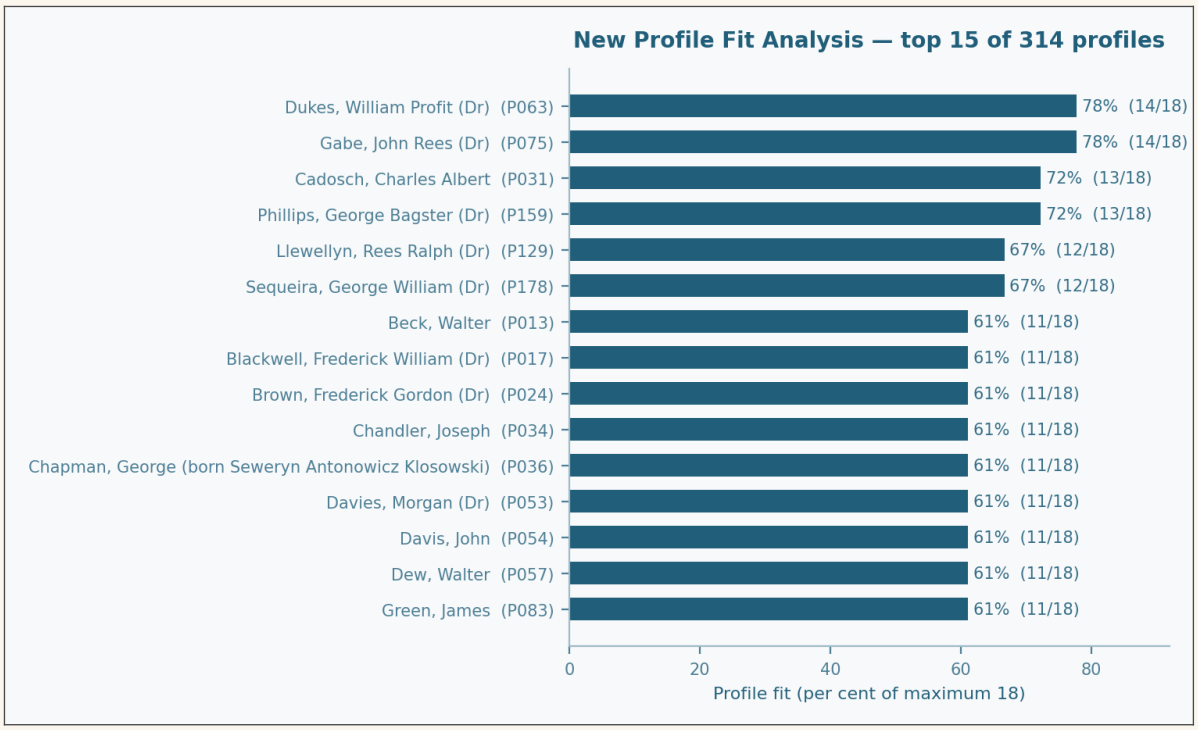


Figure 22. *New Profile Fit Analysis, top 15 of 309 profiles, as tabulated in Appendix B. Scores measure fit to the revised profile; they are not probabilities of guilt. Nineteen profiles scored 11/18; the chart shows the first nine in file order.*

Source: see Bibliography.

Note on the named individuals appearing in this report

This report reproduces the highest-scoring entries from the panel's suspect file. Those entries include five police surgeons, two divisional inspectors, a detective constable, and several discovery and timing witnesses of the 1888 investigation.

Their appearance at the top of the ranking is a demonstrated artefact of the instrument's construction and carries no imputation of any kind against any of them. Their presence is, in fact, this report's principal finding: an instrument that ranks the men who examined the bodies above the men who were investigated for producing them has failed at the level of construct, not of calibration. The names are retained because the failure cannot be demonstrated without them.

The panel further records that this exercise was an **experiment in methodology, not a prosecution**. No entry in the scored file, at any rank, is advanced by this panel as a suspect.

1. Purpose

The panel set out to test a specific proposition: that a structured, uniformly applied scoring framework would discriminate among historical candidates more reliably than the field's customary practice of narrative argument from selected biographical fit.

The proposition is attractive. Structured instruments outperform unstructured clinical judgement across a wide range of forensic applications, and the reasoning that recommends them there — transparency, uniformity, auditability, the ability of a dissenting reader to adjust an item and observe the consequence — appeared to transfer without difficulty to a historical case.

It does not transfer in the form attempted. This report sets out why, and identifies the one application that survives.

2. Design and instrument

Framework. Eight requirements were specified, plus a geographic probability-density term. Each item scored 0 (fails), 1 (partial), 2 (meets), or U (not assessable).

Instrument as delivered. Nine items (R1–R9), a maximum score of 18. An age and alibi code were also supplied, but not considered in the score.

Biographical inputs. Comprehensive mini-biographies were compiled by a team, with additional research performed by the editor, working to a brief that deliberately withheld the Scoring Framework, so that the biographical material could not be shaped toward the items. This blinding was correctly specified and correctly executed.

Population. 309 profiles (P000–P313, less five duplicate entries): named contemporary suspects, modern candidates, fringe and posthumous attributions, contemporary self-proclaimers and press-panic figures, and — critically, and without any flag separating them from the foregoing — investigating officers, medical witnesses, and discovery witnesses.

Control condition. At the editor’s request, a single synthetic profile was inserted at P000 before the file went to the raters. “Thomas Edward Holcombe” does not exist. He was constructed to sit as close to the panel's own criminal profile as the item structure permitted: the age band, the occupational position, the anchor, the social invisibility, the terminal trajectory. His insertion was blind to the raters..

The control asks the only question that finally matters about any structured instrument: **does it rank its own ideal first?**

3. Results

3.1 Primary finding — control failure

Control subject P000 “Holcombe”	Score 10 · Rank 26 of 309
Profiles outscoring the control	25
Tied with the control	Aaron Kosminski (10)

The control was outscored by five police surgeons, four police officers, and several men whose entire documented relation to the case is that they discovered a body or heard a sound.

The instrument does not rank its designed-optimal candidate first, tenth, or twentieth. This is a construct-validity failure. It is not a calibration problem and cannot be described as a limitation.

Three of the four suspects named in Macnaghten's 1894 memorandum rank below the control: **Druitt 7 (rank 138), Ostrog 6 (176), Tumblety 6 (176)**.

3.2 Composition of the top of the table

Twenty-five profiles score 11 or above. The top twelve:

Rank	Name	Score	Relation to the case
1=	Dukes, William Profit (Dr)	14	Brick Lane doctor; Kelly-scene medical attendee. Never advanced as a suspect by anyone.
1=	Gabe, John Rees (Dr)	14	Miller's Court medical attendee; London Dispensary, Church Street
3=	Cadosch, Charles Albert	13	Next-door timing witness, Hanbury Street
3=	Phillips, George Bagster (Dr)	13	H Division divisional surgeon
5=	Llewellyn, Rees Ralph (Dr)	12	Nichols-scene surgeon
5=	Sequeira, George William (Dr)	12	First doctor at Mitre Square
7=	Beck, Walter	11	H Division inspector, Kelly scene
7=	Blackwell, Frederick William (Dr)	11	First doctor to Stride
7=	Brown, Frederick Gordon (Dr)	11	City Police surgeon, Eddowes
7=	Chandler, Joseph	11	H Division inspector, Chapman scene
7=	Chapman, George (Klosowski)	11	Named suspect; Abberline's favoured man
7=	Davies, Morgan (Dr)	11	Accused by D'Onston Stephenson, Dec 1888

Eight medical men, two divisional inspectors, one witness, and one actual suspect.

Further illustrative placements: **Abberline 9 (rank 47)** and **Reid 9 (rank 47)** — the officers who directed the investigation are scored as better fits than the men they pursued. Bond

8. Joseph Barnett, Robert Mann and Charles Lechmere all 9 (rank 47). Kosminski 10 (rank 26).

3.3 Item performance

Item–total correlations (unassessable entries excluded):

Item	r with total	Note
R4	0.729	carries the ranking
R7	0.683	carries the ranking
R5	0.677	carries the ranking
R8	0.466	
R1	0.361	scores 2 for 225/314 (71.7%) — near-invariant
R2	0.322	
R9	0.189	scores 2 for 285/314 (90.8%) — not an item; adds a near-constant 2
R6	0.157	behaves as the cessation item — effectively inert
R3	−0.01	zero discrimination

Item	r with total	Note
R4	0.748	carries the ranking
R7	0.643	carries the ranking
R5	0.700	carries the ranking
R8	0.484	
R1	0.255	scores 2 for 225/309 (72.8%) — near-invariant
R2	0.323	
R9	−0.077	scores 2 for 285/309 (92.2%) — not an item; adds a near-constant 2
R6	0.110	behaves as the cessation item — effectively inert
R3	−0.092	zero discrimination

Three of nine items do no work. The ranking is produced by three items wearing the costume of nine.

The panel had resolved, prior to scoring, that the cessation reweighting was *"the single most analytically important reweighting the panel's work has produced."* In the instrument built to implement that resolution, cessation correlates with the outcome at 0.157. R3, which behaves as a documented-violence-and-pathology item, has no relationship to the ranking at all: **whether a man is known to have killed anybody makes no difference to his position.**

3.4 The documentation-density confound

Unassessable entries were summed as zero. A **U** and a **fail** are arithmetically identical in this instrument.

Unassessable items	Profiles	Mean score
0	125	7.81
1	31	7.61
2	76	7.62
3	32	6.50
4	22	5.14
5	16	4.25
6	3	4.33
7	3	3.00
8	1	2.00

(Table completed editorially against the FINAL scores file: the rows for one, six, and eight unassessable items — 31, 3, and 1 profiles — were absent from the source; the profile counts now sum to 309. All other figures in this summary were verified against the file and stand as written.)

Correlation of score with count of unassessable items: **r = −0.452**.

Distribution of unassessable entries by item: R6 = 152, R3 = 120, R5 = 73, R8 = 67, R7 = 33, R2 = 29, R4 = 14, R1 = 6, R9 = 0.

The items that cannot be assessed are the psychological, behavioural and cessation items — everything the panel determined to be decisive. The items assessable for everybody are occupation, place, and presence in the record.

Additionally, the alibi field reads **00U00** — no assessment — for **264 of 309 profiles (85.4%)**, including every entry in the top twelve. The exonerating-evidence audit accepted by the panel has not been performed for any of the leading scorers.

4. Diagnosis

The instrument does not measure resemblance to the offender. **It measures documentary survival.** Six distinct mechanisms produce this, identified independently by six members of the panel and its research team.

4.1 Geographic circularity

The density term (R4) is the strongest item in the file. The probability surface was computed from the offence sites; the highest-density cells are by construction the cells nearest the murders. Scoring witnesses and first responders on that surface awards maximum geographic credit for standing on the input data. Geographic profiling is an instrument for narrowing a search among persons not yet connected to the scene; applied to persons already connected to it, it is a tautology with a decimal point.

4.2 Source circularity

The panel's anatomical and psychological profile was derived from the post-mortem reports of Phillips, Brown, Llewellyn and Bond. The instrument built from that profile now

returns those four authors at ranks 3, 7, 5 and in the 8-point band. The panel has scored the authors of its own source material against a profile derived from what they wrote.

4.3 Selection circularity

The victim set from which the geography, the chronology, the signature analysis and the cessation argument were all derived is the canonical five, defined in Macnaghten's internal memorandum of February 1894 — written by an officer who joined the Force in 1889, five years after the events, under press pressure, to rebut a newspaper's naming of Cutbush. The Whitechapel Murders file contains eleven names. Every downstream analysis in this project treats a defensive administrative boundary as data.

4.4 Archival-visibility bias in cessation

The cessation item awards its maximum to men who ended in asylums, ropes and rivers: Kosminski, Cohen, Hyams and Jacob Levy among them. Such endings are documented because they were incurred at public expense and generated a ledger. A comfortable man's collapse was managed privately and left nothing. The item does not measure whether a man ended badly; it measures whether he ended badly in public — a property distributed by poverty and, in this district and this period, very particularly by ethnicity. The maximum is also awarded, without discrimination, to Joseph Merrick and to Vincent van Gogh.

4.5 Source-access variance

The biography research team recorded Dr. Gabe's birth and death as unlocated, correctly hedged and correctly tiered, having struck genuine access walls. The editor located both between sessions. One of them — death in 1920 — moved the candidate from joint first in the file to eliminated on the panel's own most important criterion.

Biographical completeness varies with source accessibility rather than with candidate relevance, and the variation moves the ranks further than the evidence does. Two facts recovered by one person in one afternoon outweighed the entire nine-item apparatus. This is a first-order design failure, not a limitations paragraph.

4.6 Access asymmetry: two filters, a century apart

Mechanism 4.5 has a structural cause that must be stated separately, because it is general to the discipline and is not going away.

The first filter is the one this report anatomises throughout: the Victorian record kept the people its institutions had administrative, fiscal or legal reason to account for. That filter is closed. It ran its course by about 1910 and nothing can be added to it.

The second filter is contemporary and still running: which parts of the surviving record have been digitised, indexed and made searchable, and what it costs to search them. Civil registration, the census and the provincial press are now very substantially behind commercial subscription. Charity annual reports, vestry minutes, institutional deposits and

trade papers are very substantially not digitised at all and require a researcher physically present in a reading room during weekday hours.

The two filters compound. The practical accessibility of a man in 1888 is now determined by a commercial digitisation decision made around 2005, and that decision was not neutral: the record classes digitised first are those that index by individual name — which is to say, the records of people who had a name worth indexing. Genealogy is a profitable market; institutional minute books are not.

The consequence for reliability is severe and, in the author's experience of fifteen years on inter-rater reliability, novel. **Two competent teams applying the identical framework to the identical file will produce materially different rankings depending only on their subscriptions.** The scoring team's access budget is an uncontrolled variable with a first-order effect on the outcome.

5. Repairs attempted, and why each failed

Repair 1 — band R2 rather than laddering it. The panel's occupational finding is a band, not a maximum: competence greater than one trade and less than a qualification. Scored 0 / 2 / 1 rather than 0 / 1 / 2.

Control moves 26th → 22nd. Dukes and Gabe remain joint first at 13, now tied by Cadosch. No repair.

Repair 2 — remove the three inert items (R1, R3, R9). Retains six live items.

Repair 3 — prorate unassessable entries rather than scoring them zero: take the mean of assessed items and scale. This is the correct fix for the invisibility penalty and would ordinarily be recommended without hesitation.

Applying 1 + 2 + 3: the file's new first place is "Jacobs" — a slaughterhouse butcher with no recorded forename, no recorded age, and six of nine items unassessable, who scored 5 in the original table. He reaches first place because dividing by a small denominator lets noise win. The profiles that rise under proration are, without exception, the profiles about which least is known. The control falls from 26th to 46th.

Conclusion: scoring unknowns as zero penalises invisibility; prorating them rewards it. There is no third option that is merely fair, because the information is not present to be fair with. The failure is not arithmetic and cannot be re-weighted away. It is a property of the input population, the item set, and the scoring team's access.

6. What the experiment establishes

A negative result is not an absence of findings.

- **Structured profile-fit scoring, applied to a historical case, ranks candidates principally by documentary survival.** Demonstrated, quantified ($r = -0.452$), and reproducible.

- **The instrument fails a blind synthetic control,** and fails it worse under every correction attempted. The control condition is, in the author's judgement, the most valuable single element of the exercise, precisely because it returned negative.
- **The failure is structural rather than correctable,** on three attempted repairs.
- **The field's customary method inherits the same defect.** The standard procedure — locate a documented man, lay his documents beside the murders, argue fit — is the same instrument executed informally. It cannot identify an undocumented offender for the same reason this instrument cannot: the search is constructed from paper and the subject is not.
- **The panel's strongest offender description is unscoreable.** The archetype developed on 15 May — an assistant at a Whitechapel dispensary, resident on the premises, competence assembled by repetition rather than training, no printed trace — would return U on five or six items and finish below the two-hundredth position. It does not score badly because it fits badly. It scores badly because it is not written down. Stated in the general form: **the better the candidate fits this offender profile, the worse this class of instrument will score him.**

6.6 Independent replication of the visibility effect

The foregoing was derived from the scored file. It has since been replicated from an entirely unrelated record class, by a researcher who had not read this report and had no knowledge of the instrument.

Ms. Priya Nadar, pursuing the dispensary establishment through charity governance records, found — as Mr. Frank had predicted in advance — that such records name officers only: president, treasurer, honorary secretary, consulting men, resident medical officer. No member of staff below the medical officer appears anywhere in the class of record designed to be public, because those documents exist to reassure donors rather than to enumerate employees.

She then asked when a dispensary assistant becomes visible in the record at all, and found a single answer: **only when something goes wrong.** He appears in a coroner's deposition when a patient dies and he made up the mixture; in a police-court column when the premises are entered or he is summonsed; in the medical press when a correspondent complains of unqualified men and names an establishment; in a Poor Law or vestry record when a contract is disputed.

Friction is the entire index. He is legible at the moments he made trouble and invisible for every year he did not. **The record's selection filter is therefore inversely aligned with the panel's criterion: the assistants who can be recovered are, without exception, those who fit the profile least.**

Two independent record classes, two researchers, no shared knowledge of the instrument, identical structure. This is the strongest corroboration in the report.

6.7 The surviving application: geographic profile evidentiary use versus search prioritisation

Two entirely different operations can be performed with a probability surface, and this panel conflated them throughout its work.

- **As an evidentiary instrument**, ranking known candidates by their fit to a peak, the surface is worthless in this application, for every reason set out above. Density at a candidate's address is not evidence. The direction of inference runs from name to geography, and it is confirmation dressed as measurement.
- **As a search-prioritisation instrument**, it is doing exactly what it was designed for. The direction of inference runs from geography to search order: what has not yet been examined, and in what sequence should it be. That is a search plan, not a claim, and it is the only use of the discipline with a defensible operational record.

The negative result reported here applies to the first use and not to the second. A peak is not a statement about who did it. It is a statement about where to knock first, where to knock second, and where to knock after that. A man on such a list is not a suspect; he is a door. In addition, the operational record of geographic profiling is genuinely mixed: the instrument reliably reduces the search space and does not reliably contain the offender.

6.8 The absent index

The case material has been extensively collated — an encyclopedic reference in several editions, two large research forums holding what is probably the largest body of amateur primary research on any unsolved crime, census and inquest transcription projects, press databases, book-length studies of single witnesses.

But it is collated on three axes only: **suspect name**, **victim**, and **date**. Those are the axes because the field's fundamental unit is the named man and its fundamental question is whether he did it. A member of the panel reports to never having seen the material indexed by **address**, by **employer**, or by **occupation within a defined area**.

The consequence is that no document exists answering the question *who worked in these streets in 1888* — because to want that document one must be asking a question the field does not ask. What §6.7 licenses is therefore not a new theory but a new index, and structure is the thing this case has never been short of theories about and has always been short of.

7. Recommendations

On publication

- **Do not publish the file as a ranking of suspects,** in any corrected or footnoted form. A ranked table outlives the reasoning that produced it. Publish the negative result and the control finding; publish the table only as an appendix to that finding, explicitly labelled as a documentation-density index.

- **Provenance on the face of the document, not in an appendix**. Every entry to carry, visibly, the reason it is in the file — contemporary police suspect, modern candidate, press-panic figure, witness, investigating officer, fringe attribution. A considerable number of entries exist solely because a crowd once shouted at a man in the street. That must be legible at a glance or it will be lost.

On instrument design

- **Separate the populations.** A suspect/deponent flag, applied before scoring. No instrument should be run across a file that does not distinguish the investigated from the investigators.
- **Introduce exclusionary items.** The framework is wholly additive and therefore cannot exclude anyone. The wound evidence — the panel's strongest exclusionary evidence — has no representation in the scoring at all.
- **Band the substantive items rather than laddering them**. Where the finding is a range, the item must score a range. Necessary, though demonstrably not sufficient.
- **Report unassessable entries as a separate index; never sum them.** Publish a completeness score alongside every profile score, and refuse to rank profiles whose completeness falls below a stated threshold.
- **Build a source-completeness measure into the biographical brief**. Record for each profile which sources were consulted, which were walled, and what remains outstanding — so that a rank change following new archival access is visible as such rather than mistaken for new analysis.

On validation

- **Seed multiple synthetic controls across the score range** — a dozen, not one, manufactured to a known intended ordering. An instrument that cannot sort twelve constructed men into the order in which they were constructed cannot be trusted to sort three hundred and fourteen real ones.
- **Blind double rating with third-rater adjudication.** No rater to know which candidate the instrument is expected to favour. The failure mode of structured instruments is not dishonesty; it is that once the expected answer is known, borderline items drift — all of them, in the same direction, by half a point, invisibly from the inside.
- **Audit the input set before the instrument**. The victim series on which every geographic, temporal and behavioural analysis rests requires its own evidentiary examination. Everything downstream inherits its defects.
- **Require a source-access declaration alongside any score**. What was open, what was walled, what was paid for. Without it a score is uninterpretable, because §4.6 makes the scoring team's subscriptions an uncontrolled variable of first-order effect.

On the search commissioned under §6.7

- **Canvass-list discipline**. A canvass list is a list of people to be eliminated, not accused, and the language must be built in from the first line. Every name carries a status field defaulting to *not yet excluded* — never *person of interest*, never *possible*. Every name carries its inclusion criterion in one sentence. Elimination is recorded as prominently as inclusion. No name is published; the public output is the population, not the individuals. No living descendant is contacted.
- **Commission terms**. The reconstruction is delivered as a population report with an accompanying working file of individuals, the working file held by the biography research team and by the panel and by nobody else. The standing instruction holds and extends: the archetype is not a suspect, and neither is any man whose name comes off a census page because his employer's address fell inside a contour.
- **State the instrument's limits in the output**. The 1891 census enumerators' returns capture who was in a room on one night in April, three years after the autumn, in a district of enormous turnover. A man who held a post in 1888 and left in 1889 does not appear; a man appearing in 1891 may have arrived in 1890. The census yields a population of the plausible, not a roster of the actual, and the report must say so in those words. Bracketing against 1881 firms individual residence where two sightings exist.

8. Limitations of this report

Prepared in a single session from the delivered final profile-fit score report. The three repairs were computed rapidly and have not been independently checked. The item statistics are straightforward and the author expects them to replicate; the interpretive claims in §4 are the panel's collective reasoning and should be read as such.

The control finding at §3.1 does not depend on any of the above.

9. Closing observation

The panel spent considerable time constructing an offender who could not be seen: a man occupying a role so ordinary that his presence in the corridor at four in the morning was registered and dismissed; a man whose invisibility was not the invisibility of absence but of expected presence.

It then built an instrument to find him, and the instrument returned the men who came running afterwards.

The panel is not entitled to conclude from this that the offender was one of them. It is entitled to conclude something narrower and more useful: that a method built out of the surviving record will return the people the record was built to keep, and that the man this panel has described spent his life — and, it appears, the following hundred and thirty-eight years — outside it.

10. Constructive residue

What survives the negative result is not a candidate and not a theory. It is a search, and a discipline for conducting it.

The exercise has established that the named population of this case is exhausted for the purposes of the method that produced it, and that the man the panel's own profile describes lies outside the record that method reads. The one operation that remains available is the one the instrument was originally designed for: to order an unexecuted search, from the highest-probability cell outward, through record classes indexed by place and occupation rather than by name.

That search is now commissioned under the terms at §7.13–15. It will not identify an offender. It may produce the first index this case has ever had that is organised around who was present rather than around who has been accused, and if it does, the negative result documented here will have been worth more than the ranking it replaced.

Topics — A. Crime and Evidence

Witness Descriptions and Sightings

The principal sightings, in case order. Elizabeth Long (Chapman, ~5:30 a.m., 8 September) saw Chapman talking with a man outside 29 Hanbury Street and heard a brief exchange of assent; the man faced away from her — dark-complexioned, deerstalker hat, dark overcoat, “shabby-genteel,” slightly taller than Chapman, apparently a “foreigner” in the period’s idiom. Albert Cadosch, next door, heard a “No” and a fall against the fence at about 5:20–5:25 a.m.; the two timings sit imperfectly with each other and with Dr. Phillips’s thermal estimate. For Stride, the evening of 29 September produced a pattern of sightings with different men and a recurring declining phrase across two witnesses ninety minutes apart, suggesting repeated solicitation and decline rather than a single fatal pickup; Israel Schwartz’s ~12:45 a.m. account — a man throwing a woman down at the Dutfield’s Yard gate, three quiet screams, a shout of “Lipski!”, a second man across the road — is the only direct witness observation of a possible Ripper attack initiating, was withheld from the inquest, and carries a flagged reliability concern (the absence of hand and knee bruising on Stride may indicate Schwartz saw a separate incident). Joseph Lawende (Eddowes, ~1:35 a.m.) described a man of about thirty, fair, moustached, medium build, pepper-and-salt jacket, grey cloth cap, reddish neckerchief, with “the appearance of a sailor” — his companions would not corroborate, and Lawende doubted he could identify the man again. George Hutchinson (Kelly, ~2:00 a.m.) reported, only after the inquest closed, an implausibly detailed well-dressed man with an astrakhan-trimmed coat and gold watch chain; Abberline initially credited it, later researchers have questioned it, and Hutchinson himself appears in this project’s suspect list.

The consolidated assessment: the descriptions cannot all be of one man — heights, ages, complexions, and dress vary irreconcilably — leaving three possibilities (multiple innocent

men, witness error or invention, or a killer not among those described). What the evidence supports with confidence is only "male, medium build, white" for the men actually seen; apparent nationality is contested across sightings; and no distinctive feature recurs — the basis of the profile's "visually unremarkable" inference, and the reason the revised profile treats witness-derived demographics as unreliable (see Criminal Profile, Demographic).

Modus Operandi and Signature Analysis

The project's Signature Report consolidates the behavioural analysis against the inquest and post-mortem record, distinguishing modus operandi (operational method) from signature (drive-expressive behaviour), while noting the distinction is not clean here because the post-mortem engagement was, on the panel's clinical reading, the central act of the offence.

The reconstructed sequence: encounters initiated as transactional, with a brief verbal exchange; subdual by manual strangulation — evidenced by Chapman's facial congestion and protruding tongue (classical tracheal compression), Nichols's bruising, Stride's chest bruising, and the general absence of cries — accomplished in well under a minute, with the victim's conscious phase estimated at roughly fifteen to thirty seconds; the throat cut following as coup de grâce and field-clearing measure, draining the site before mutilation. The primary record gives the cut direction as left to right for Nichols, Chapman, Stride, and Eddowes (indeterminable for Kelly), generally doubled — two distinct cuts, the second deeper, in several cases reaching the vertebrae. The doubled cuts are technically inconsistent with shechita, which requires a single uninterrupted draw (see the "Jewish Question" topic). Abdominal access divides into two methods — a single vertical cut (Nichols, Eddowes) versus three detached flaps (Chapman, Kelly) — possibly discriminating time available. The knife: pointed, about an inch wide, at least six inches long.

The strongest single signature element is the placement of the intestines over the victim's right shoulder, documented in Chapman and Eddowes; two readings are held in tension — a "lift-and-place" habit of hands habituated in dissecting rooms, mortuaries, or slaughterhouses, and a speculative cultural reading linking on-body display to the Hunterian anatomical tradition. Organ removal escalates opportunistically around a paraphilic anchor: none (Nichols); uterus (Chapman); none — interrupted (Stride); uterus and left kidney (Eddowes); heart taken and the remaining organs redistributed about the room (Kelly). The pattern is judged inconsistent with Coroner Baxter's commercial-procurement theory, and the Lusk kidney is treated as unattributable. Facial mutilation escalates from absent to substantial (Eddowes) to comprehensive (Kelly). Venue selection — four outdoor sites offering brief privacy, then the indoor Kelly room affording roughly two hours — implies district knowledge accumulated through years of ordinary presence rather than reconnaissance.

Paraphilia

The panel's working motive framework is a longstanding severe paraphilic compulsion of the post-incapacitation-focused type: the locus of the drive's satisfaction in extended

engagement with the body after death. It is emphasized as a clinical category rather than a resolution of the motive question — it does not explain why this offender, these cultural materials, or the November cessation point. No semen was identified at any canonical scene and no victim showed evidence of recent intercourse; Bond's 1888 "homicidal and erotic mania"/"satyriasis" framing is the category's contemporary antecedent. The Signature Report closes with an explicit contested-elements register — carotid restraint not fully excluded, the Eddowes fecal-sequencing observation needing verification against Brown's primary notes, the graffito not built on as signature, the head-turn pattern, the Eddowes facial-design question, and the Schwartz account's reliability — which this report carries forward unresolved.

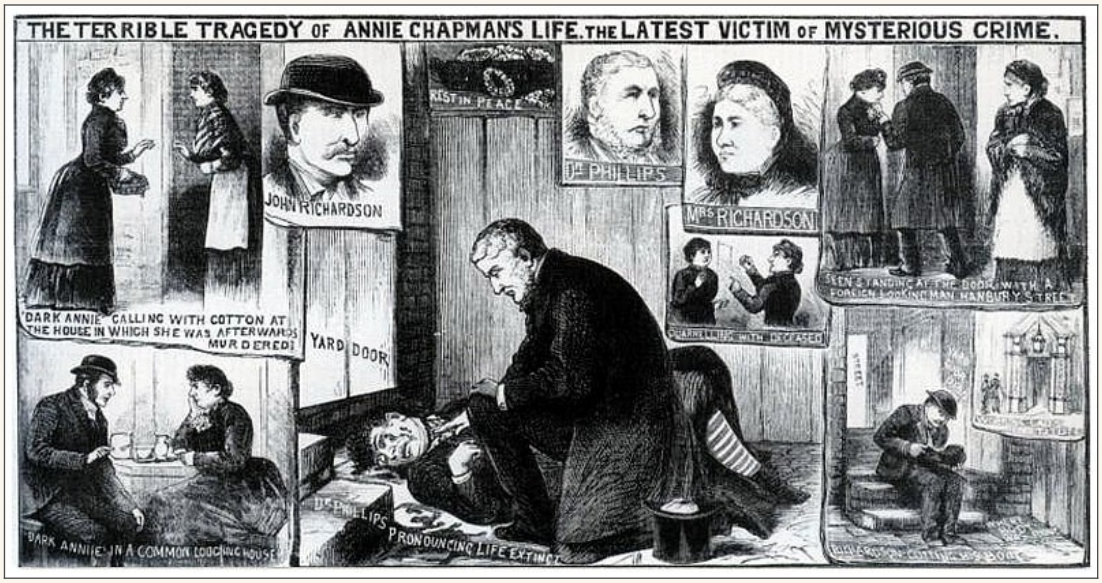


Figure 23. *Dr George Bagster Phillips, police surgeon.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Medico-Surgical Analysis: Anatomical Skill and Training

Whether the killer had surgical or anatomical training was posed at the time, answered differently by the medical witnesses, and remains unresolved — and the stakes are practical: a positive answer narrows the pool to a few thousand qualified or semi-qualified persons in 1888 London; a negative one leaves it open to essentially any strong adult in the East End. Dr. Phillips (Chapman, Stride, Eddowes in part, Kelly) held that the killer showed anatomical knowledge, especially the clean uterine excision on Chapman — which he estimated would have taken even a qualified surgeon at least fifteen minutes under the conditions — and the retroperitoneal kidney removal on Eddowes. Dr. Brown (Eddowes) agreed on anatomical knowledge, particularly the kidney's location, without specifying training level. Dr. Bond (Kelly, and the synthesis report) held the opposite: no scientific or anatomical knowledge, not even a butcher's — a view resting primarily on the Kelly scene,

which he read as gross display, and on colleagues' reports rather than re-examination. Dr. Llewellyn (Nichols) sat nearer Bond ("rough anatomical knowledge" of a slaughterman's kind); Dr. Gabe was non-committal. The Compendium explains the disagreement by what each man saw: Phillips and Brown reasoned backward from clean specific-organ extraction, Bond forward from obscuring gross damage. The modern consensus (Sugden, Begg, Marriott) is that the Chapman and Eddowes work indicates practical familiarity with anatomy — a practitioner, a student past the dissection year, or a slaughter-trade worker — without requiring full surgical training. The panel's categorical-blur framing extends this: familiarity assembled from multiple partial sources, with recorded trade testimony that portering and cat's-meat trades do not teach uterine excision, that slaughter work supplies gross but not human pelvic anatomy without supplementation, and that mortuary work confers accumulated familiarity rather than training.

Temporal Analysis

Every canonical murder fell on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday: Nichols (Friday 31 August), Chapman (Saturday 8 September), Stride and Eddowes (Sunday 30 September), Kelly (Friday 9 November). The pattern's significance is anchored in labour history: in 1888 the two-day weekend did not yet exist for most of the working population — Saturday half-holidays became general only in the 1890s — so a standard six-day labourer could not have kept free late-night Fridays and Saturdays without professional consequence. The clustering points to someone with genuine discretionary evening freedom on those days: a professional, a self-employed tradesman, a person of means, or — the temporal report's preferred development — a medical student on the sessional calendar (see the London Hospital Medical College topic).

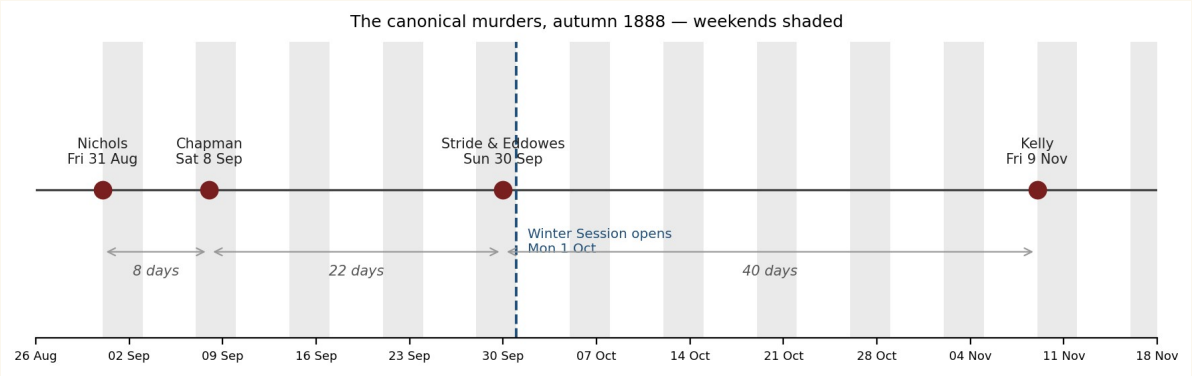


Figure 24. *The canonical murders against the calendar of autumn 1888: weekends shaded, intervals marked, and the London Hospital Medical College Winter Session opening (Monday 1 October) indicated. Chart generated from the project's temporal analysis.*

The intervals lengthen progressively: 8 days (Nichols to Chapman, one weekend missed), 22 days (Chapman to the Double Event, three weekends), 40 days (Double Event to Kelly, five weekends), with nine unaccounted weekends across the window. Two non-exclusive

explanations are on the record: suppression by police pressure (the "Leather Apron" panic, drafted reinforcements, and 143 extra plain-clothes officers deployed after 30 September) and a competing demand contracting the killer's discretionary time through the autumn — the panel recorded that both may have operated simultaneously. The Double Event itself is read as behavioural evidence: interrupted at Stride, the killer completed the act on Eddowes within the hour and under a mile away, a compulsion to finish despite acute risk — followed, paradoxically, by the longest gap in the series. The Kelly murder fell on Lord Mayor's Day, 9 November, when Sir James Whitehead's procession drew police attention into the City; the panel developed this as evidence of an offender attuned to police deployment patterns, while leaving open whether that reflected active monitoring or ambient absorption of district news. (Kelly herself, per the curatorial record of Logsdail's painting of the procession, had said she hoped to attend the parade.) Applying the weekend test to the non-canonical file victims: Smith, Tabram, Mylett, McKenzie, and the Pinchin Street torso all fall on weekdays — read as supporting the canonical grouping — while Frances Coles (Friday, 13 February 1891) is the sole non-canonical fit, one reason some researchers argue for Ripper activity into 1891.

Table 2. *1888 murder dates against the London Hospital Medical College sessional calendar (compiled in-house).*

Date	Academic Calendar Event	Murder
May–Sep 1888	Summer session — lighter load, fewer structured hours	**—**
Aug 31 (Fri)	End of summer session approaching	**Nichols**
Sep 8 (Sat)	Still in summer session	**Chapman**
Sep 30 (Sun)	Last night before winter session opens	**Stride + Eddowes**
Oct 1 (Mon)	Winter session begins — anatomy, dissection, ward rounds	**—**
Oct 5–6	Week 1 weekend — settling into new timetable	**No murder**
Oct 12–13	Week 2 weekend — dissection classes in full swing	**No murder**
Oct 19–20	Week 3 weekend	**No murder**
Oct 26–27	Week 4 weekend	**No murder**
Nov 2–3	Week 5 weekend	**No murder**
Nov 9 (Fri)	Week 6 — early winter session routine established	**Kelly**
Nov 10 onwards	Winter session continues through to March/April	**No murders**

Crime-Scene Markings, Inscriptions, and Graffiti

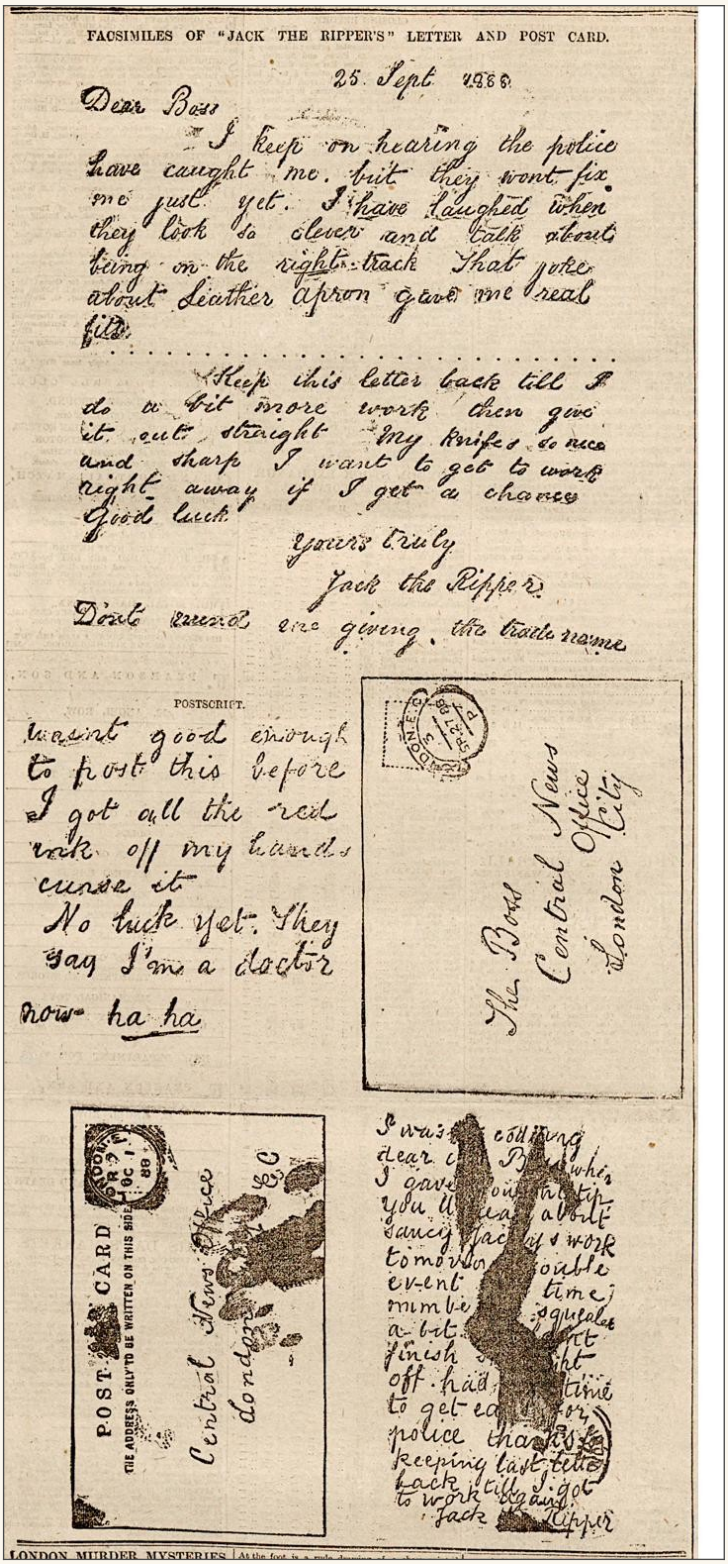
At about 2:55 a.m. on 30 September 1888, PC Alfred Long found the bloodstained, faecally soiled fragment of Eddowes's apron in the doorway of 108–119 Wentworth Model Dwellings, Goulston Street — a block largely inhabited by Jewish residents — with three chalked lines on the wall above it. Long had passed at 2:20 a.m. and seen nothing, placing

the drop roughly 75–100 minutes after the Eddowes murder, on the killer's most plausible eastward route. Two contemporary transcriptions survive and disagree on the placement of "not": PC Long's Metropolitan version reads as an accusatory East End double-negative ("The Juwes are the men that will not be blamed for nothing"), DC Halse's City version as an exculpatory denial ("The Juwes are not the men that will be blamed for nothing"). The two produce opposite logical readings; modern scholarship slightly favours Halse's copy, but neither is authoritative — no photograph exists, because Sir Charles Warren ordered the writing erased before dawn, fearing anti-Jewish rioting in the district. Whether the graffito was the killer's at all is unresolved: the doorway was a common graffiti point, Long conceded the writing might have predated the night, Halse thought it fresh, and the spatial coincidence with the apron is the principal argument for connection. The linguistic hypotheses for the spelling "Juwes" (Yiddish interference, French interference, Cockney orthography, or an unrelated ambient graffito) and the Masonic reading advanced by Knight are treated in the Compendium and rejected in the latter case; this project's Signature Report explicitly declines to build on the graffito as signature evidence. The separate claim of "FM" initials on the wall of Miller's Court, advanced from the surviving Kelly scene photograph (notably by Simon Wood), is recorded as contested, and no other alleged crime-scene marking has established provenance.

The Ripper Letters

Between September 1888 and the early 1890s, hundreds of letters and postcards claiming Ripper authorship reached the police forces, the press, the Home Office, and named individuals — chiefly George Lusk of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee and the surgeon Thomas Openshaw of the London Hospital. A surviving bundle in MEPO 3/142 holds roughly 210; Anderson later estimated "some thousands" received. The overwhelming consensus across this project's materials is that the vast majority — over 95 per cent, possibly all but a handful — are hoaxes, and the panel record develops four hoax indicators: the post-publicity timing of most letters, the press origin of the name itself (never adopted in Force correspondence, which used "the Whitechapel murders"), the mutually contradictory claims across the corpus, and the impossible range of literacy a single author would require. Four letters are argued by various researchers to be possibly significant:

"Dear Boss" (27 September 1888). Posted in the East Central district and received at the Central News Agency; addressed in red ink; the document in which the name "Jack the Ripper" first appears. The Metropolitan Police came to treat it as a press hoax by mid-October, the usual candidates being Central News journalists Tom Bulling and/or Frederick Best. The project's linguistic analysis reads it as a literate professional performing an imagined criminal voice, with diagnostically American-journalese features, competent orthography, and column-writing syntax — precisely the press-hoax profile Anderson and Littlechild named.



FACSIMILES OF "JACK THE RIPPER'S" LETTER AND POST CARD.

25 Sept 1888

Dear Boss

I keep on hearing the police have caught me but they wont fix me just yet. I have laughed when they look so clever and talk about being on the right track That joke about Leather Apron gave me real fits.

Keep this letter back till I do a bit more work then give it out straight My knife's so nice and sharp I want to get to work right away if I get a chance Good luck.

Yours truly

Jack the Ripper

Dont mind me giving the trade name

POSTSCRIPT.

wasnt good enough to post this before I got all the red rock off my hands curse it No luck yet. They say I'm a doctor now- ha ha

The Boss Central News Office London City

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

Central News Office London

LONDON MURDER MYSTERIES

Figure 25. *The "Dear Boss" letter as reproduced in the Nottingham Evening Post, 5 October 1888, p. 4.*
Source: see Bibliography.

"Saucy Jacky" postcard (1 October 1888). Same hand as Dear Boss; its "double event" and clipped-ear references were public in the papers before posting and so prove nothing; treated by the Met as the same hoaxer.

"From Hell" / the Lusk letter (16 October 1888). Sent to Lusk with half a human kidney preserved in spirits of wine. Openshaw's guarded press statement held the kidney human, adult, preserved for weeks, with signs consistent with Bright's disease — which Eddowes had — but positive identification exceeded the period's histopathology, and the kidney no longer exists. Contrary voices are on the record: Dr. Saunders suggested a student's prank, and Swanson noted such kidneys were obtainable from any post-mortem. The letter's crude phonetic hand is analysed in the project as more consistent with genuine than affected illiteracy, with weakly Irish-influenced features and — unlike Dear Boss — no clear hoax tells; the absence of medical-school preservatives weakens, without eliminating, the prank hypothesis. Sir Henry Smith thought it genuine; Anderson and Macnaghten did not. Recorded as genuinely unresolved, and the Signature Report directs that the kidney parcel not be built on as evidence.

The Openshaw letter (29 October 1888). Addressed to Openshaw personally after his name appeared in the press; phonetic spellings echoing From Hell but a salutation ("Old Boss") echoing the Central News brand. The likely reading is a third-party hoax exploiting both prior letters' publicity; the panel added a literacy-mismatch argument (a correctly addressed envelope against interior misspellings) pointing toward performed illiteracy, and concluded the letter's apparent insider knowledge was obtainable from the week's newspapers — it is not, on its own, evidence of London Hospital insider access.

The Compendium's second edition additionally catalogues six further letters from the National Archives Learning Curve facsimiles and the operational burden the correspondence imposed on both forces; the police letter-books' side of that story is treated in the Police Letter-Books topic.

Weather on the Murder Nights

This topic is sourced to the meteorological record and contemporary press rather than to the project's panel discussions (see Scope and Caveats). Researchers working from the official London-area records held by the Meteorological Library and Archives have reconstructed conditions for the murder nights, and the salient findings are these. Tabram, Nichols, and Chapman were killed on relatively clear nights. The night of the Double Event was wet: the official records document sudden heavy rain beginning about 9:05 p.m. on 29 September and lasting past midnight — a fact with direct evidentiary consequences, since it bears on the reliability of the fruiterer Matthew Packer's claimed sighting of Stride, on the movements of the Berner Street witnesses, and on the Imperial Club party, whose departure was delayed by rain until just after 1:30 a.m., producing the Lawende sighting at Church Passage. The Times of 1 October reported Stride's body still warm with her clothes wet from the recent rain. The night of the Kelly murder was, in the period descriptions, cold and miserable — one contextual element in the killer's sole shift to an

indoor venue, alongside the escalation reading given in the Signature analysis. The autumn's weather also bears on the victims' exposure: women without doss money were sleeping rough or walking the streets in it. Where this report elsewhere touches weather (the Packer assessment, the Double Event timeline), the source is this documentary record.

The Victim-Classification Debate

Hallie Rubenhold's *The Five* (2019) argues that the five canonical women were wrongly blanket-classified as "common prostitutes" by the Victorian press and by most subsequent writing. This project engages the argument at several points. The Compendium's assessment: Rubenhold's evidence is strongest for Nichols, Chapman, and Eddowes — each arguably not soliciting at the time of death — and weakest for Kelly, who appears to have been the only verifiable working prostitute among the five; the Compendium's victim entries accordingly distinguish documented casual prostitution from the press's blanket labels, and its Victorian-context commentary treats the period's category of the "unfortunate," which acknowledged social failure without granting full moral standing. The panel materials record a consequential analytical refinement: reading the women as largely rough-sleeping or walking for shelter, rather than soliciting at known corners, tightens the killer's required geographic knowledge from thoroughfares to the back yards and in-between spaces of the corridor — a refinement carried into the revised profile's geographic and social-visibility sections. The debate also intersects the contemporary numbers: the October 1888 Metropolitan Police estimate of some 1,200 prostitutes in Whitechapel carried its own admission that the police had no means of ascertaining who was and was not a prostitute (see the Whitechapel Prostitute Population topic).

The Thames Torso Series

Running parallel to the Whitechapel murders was a second series: the Rainham Mystery (1887), the Whitehall Mystery (October 1888 — a torso discovered in the foundations of the new Scotland Yard building), the Elizabeth Jackson dismemberment (1889), and the Pinchin Street torso (September 1889), the last of which sits on the Whitechapel Murders file itself. The two series present sharply different methods: the Torso Killer's post-mortem dismemberment, concealment, and distributed disposal — including into the Thames — against the Ripper's in-situ mutilation and exposed display. Contemporary police did not link the two series, and this project's materials treat the Pinchin Street case as probably belonging to the torso series rather than the Ripper's. The single-offender argument has modern advocates — R. Michael Gordon, and Christer Holmgren's *Cutting Point* (2021), which folds the torso murders into its Lechmere thesis — and is recorded here as a minority position. The overlap of the two series in time and place remains one of the case's genuine open questions, and the temporal analysis notes that the Pinchin Street discovery (a Tuesday) fails the canonical weekend pattern.

Precursor Cases

The revised profile predicts a developmental history — early non-fatal assaults among its possible expressions — and the panel examined the documented pre-canonical attacks in that light. Its conclusions: the Tabram killing of 7 August 1888 is probably attributable to the offender as an earlier expression of the developing drive, her already-extensive wounds noted as consistent with a high baseline of compulsion; the attacks on Annie Millwood (February 1888) and Ada Wilson (March 1888) are admitted as possible precursor offences with weaker attribution than Tabram; and the Smith killing of April 1888 is excluded on multiple-assailant and robbery-motive grounds. To these the documentary record adds the attack on Margaret Hames, a fellow lodger of Emma Smith at 18 George Street: on 8 December 1887 she was assaulted in the Osborn Street/Brick Lane vicinity, sustaining face and chest injuries that kept her in the Whitechapel Infirmary until 28 December, as she testified at the Smith inquest; infirmary registers show an earlier 1887 admission as well, and researchers have suggested a misrecollection of her assault as fatal may lie behind period references to a murder at Christmas 1887. The Hames attack is recorded here as part of the documented pre-canonical assault landscape — an attack in the corridor, on a lodging-house woman, in the winter before the series — without attribution to the offender; like Millwood and Wilson, it is evidence of the environment's baseline violence as much as of any one man's development. *Sourcing note: the Hames material is drawn from the inquest testimony and infirmary registers as reported in the modern literature (see Scope and Caveats).*

Topics — B. Setting and Investigation

Police Investigative Methods and Organisation

The investigation was run jointly. Whitechapel (H) Division CID under Detective Inspector Edmund Reid handled the ground-level work; Detective Inspector Frederick Abberline of Scotland Yard was senior detective on the canonical-five investigation, supported by Inspectors Henry Moore and Walter Andrews, with Chief Inspector Donald Swanson coordinating the case files at the Yard. The Eddowes murder, falling inside the City, was handled by City Police Detective Inspector James McWilliam under Major Henry Smith, Acting Commissioner. The command context was unstable: Robert Anderson, head of CID, was on leave abroad from 7 September to 6 October 1888 — covering Chapman, Stride, and Eddowes — and Sir Charles Warren resigned as Commissioner on 8 November 1888, the day before the Kelly murder, succeeded by James Monro; Henry Matthews was Home Secretary throughout. The scale of effort was substantial: more than 2,000 people interviewed, some 300 examined (the precise figure is not recoverable from the surviving documents), and about 80 detained. Most of the City force's own files were destroyed in the Blitz, leaving the Metropolitan record as the principal survival.

The methods on record include house-to-house inquiry, the drafting of reinforcements (143 extra plain-clothes officers after 30 September; Monro's approved request for a further 100 men in September 1889), the bloodhound experiment (trials of Barnaby and Burgho in Hyde Park on 8–9 October went moderately well, but unpaid fees led the owner to withhold the dogs — a fact never transmitted to operational officers, who delayed entry to Miller's Court for hours awaiting them), the accomplice-pardon offer (requested by Warren on 9 October, approved in November, producing no informant — but showing the police entertained an accomplice hypothesis consistent with Schwartz's two-man account), a flood of public suggestions (the Blair proposal of constables disguised as women, filed without action), and operational experiments like the soft-soled boots trial. The panel record also preserves investigative self-criticism: some 1888 eliminations were less rigorous than their reports sounded — the Sanders address error being the exemplar — and the project's alibi-audit reform (Appendix E) is the direct descendant of that observation.



Figure 26. *Sir Charles Warren: Vanity Fair caricature, 6 February 1886.*
Source: see Bibliography.



Figure 27. *Inspector Frederick Abberline (photograph).*
Source: see Bibliography.

The Police Letter-Books

Distinct from the Ripper-claimed correspondence, the surviving Metropolitan Police letter-books (MEPO 1/48, MEPO 1/55, MEPO 2/227) and Home Office files (HO 144/220, HO 144/221/A49301) preserve the investigation's own administrative correspondence, and the National Archives Learning Curve packet reproduces six representative documents: the undated boots-trial report to the Home Secretary (constables' hobnailed soles rang audibly on the cobbles at fifty yards, advertising their approach; a trial of soft-soled boots was approved); Warren's letter of 9 October 1888 to Sir James Fraser proposing closer communication between the two forces; Warren's bloodhound correspondence with the breeder Percy Lindley; Warren's pardon-offer request to Matthews of 9 October 1888; the letter of 11 November 1888 from Thomas Blair of Gribton, Dumfries, suggesting policemen dress as women; and Monro's reinforcement request of 11 September 1889, made under the renewed pressure of the McKenzie and Pinchin Street cases — significant as evidence that Whitechapel remained on heightened deployment at least a year after the canonical murders ceased. Collectively the letter-books are the texture of a force under extreme press and public pressure, experimenting with adjustments it would not have considered a year earlier, and drowning in correspondence it could not authenticate.

The Press and Mass Literacy



Figure 28. *The Illustrated Police News, 24 November 1888.*
Source: see Bibliography.

The case unfolded in the first decade in which mass literacy met a cheap mass press: the Elementary Education Acts of 1870 and 1880 had compelled school attendance, tax reform had collapsed the cost of newsprint, and by 1888 the London press could shift over a million copies a day — with an active commercial interest in personifying a series of unsolved murders as a single recurring character with a memorable byline. On this project's reading, "Jack the Ripper" was a commercial invention before it was a forensic one: the name entered the case through the Dear Boss letter, almost certainly a journalist's work, and was never adopted in Force correspondence. The press coined "Leather Apron" and helped fix it on John Pizer; the Star under T. P. O'Connor and the Pall Mall Gazette under W. T. Stead ran sustained campaigns against Warren's perceived militarisation of the force; and by November 1888 the police–press relationship had reached an open hostility unprecedented in British policing, of which Warren's resignation is partly the consequence. The press dimension matters analytically as well as contextually: it shaped witness behaviour, generated the letter flood, amplified the antisemitic currents treated in the "Jewish Question" topic, and constitutes the selection filter through which most of the surviving evidence passed.

The Whitechapel Prostitute Population

Figures in this topic are sourced to the contemporary police record (see Scope and Caveats). In October 1888 the Metropolitan Police estimated approximately 1,200 prostitutes "of very low class" working in Whitechapel, along with 62 brothels — figures generally regarded as underestimates. The calculation, attributed to Warren, was based on the district's 233 registered common lodging-houses, and carried the police's own admission that they had no means of ascertaining which women were prostitutes and which were not — an admission that anticipates the modern victim-classification debate. The economic context is the analytical point: with women's legitimate work paying starvation wages, casual prostitution was for many a survival expedient rather than a settled trade, practiced intermittently against the nightly cost of a fourpenny bed; the poorest women worked the streets rather than the brothels and were correspondingly exposed. For this report the estimate does three jobs: it sizes the vulnerable population from which the victims were drawn, it frames the futility of the police's witness canvas among a transient and wary population, and it anchors the revised profile's observation that the offender's approaches succeeded against women whose defensive routines were, by the autumn, acutely alert.

The Churches of Spitalfields and Whitechapel

This topic exists because of the geographic profile: the analytical peak sits in the blocks around Christ Church Spitalfields, and the panel's categorical-cover analysis identified recognised parish roles as one form of the "invisibility of expected presence" — which motivated the third-phase decision to include known persons associated with Christ Church Spitalfields in the 309-person corpus. The project's survey inventories the religious institutions by distance from the peak-reference intersection. Within 1,200 feet: Christ Church Spitalfields itself (~50 feet, its immediate Commercial Street and market frontages coded comfortable on the Booth map); the Brick Lane Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at 59 Brick Lane (~560 feet — the same building that had housed the Jews' Chapel of 1809–1819 and is today the Brick Lane Jamme Masjid); and Toynbee Hall (~1,135 feet — not a church but the Barnetts' settlement house, founded 1884, included for its parish role). Borderline: St Jude's Whitechapel (~1,230 feet; Reverend Samuel Barnett vicar 1873–94; demolished 1925). Beyond the envelope: St Mary Matfelon (the Whitechapel parish church, ~1,575 feet, fronting the "wicked quarter-mile" lodging streets), English Martyrs Tower Hill, St Matthew's Bethnal Green, St Peter's London Docks, Oxford House, and the mother parish of St Dunstan's, Stepney, from which the East End parishes were anciently carved; the Episcopal Jews' Chapel at Palestine Place (whose memorial plaques were transferred to Christ Church in 1897) stood well north. The survey also fixes the record sources for the clergy-and-parish prosopography feeding the suspect biographies: Crockford's Clerical Directory, the Survey of London volume 27, the 1881 and 1891 censuses, GRO indices, Toynbee Hall annual reports, Lambeth Palace ordination records, and the Christ Church parish records at the London Metropolitan Archives, including the surviving Bible-class and Sunday-school registers.

The Public Houses and Beerhouses of Spitalfields

The licensing survey covers the Spitalfields Market quarter — Commercial Street from Lamb Street to White's Row, and Crispin Street across to Brick Lane along the Brushfield and Fournier lines — with five additional houses just outside the box included for their direct bearing on the case. Its foundational distinction is legal: a fully licensed public house held a magistrates' victualler's licence and sold beer, wine, and spirits, while a beer house — a creature of the Beerhouse Act 1830 — sold beer and cider on a flat two-guinea excise licence, stood outside magisterial control until 1869, and was entered in the directories merely as "beer retailer," often with no house-name at all. The distinction matters directly to map research: the Ordnance Survey marked the former "P.H." and the latter "B.H.," which is why a well-known corner house like the Britannia can seem to be missing from a sheet altogether.

The houses with documented case connections: the **Frying Pan** (13 Brick Lane), where Nichols drank away her doss money on her last night; the **Britannia** ("Ringers," 87 Commercial Street at Dorset Street — a beer house), the documented Chapman pub via Eliza Cooper's inquest evidence of their quarrel, and the attachment point of the disputed Kelly sightings; the **Queen's Head** (74 Commercial Street at Fashion Street), where Elizabeth Tanner drank with Stride at 6:30 p.m. on her last evening, and outside which Hutchinson placed Kelly's meeting with the astrakhan-coated man; the **Prince Albert** (21 Brushfield Street), scene of Mrs. Fiddymont and Mary Chappell's sighting of a wild-eyed, bloodstained man about 7 a.m. on the morning of the Chapman murder; the **Horn of Plenty** (5 Crispin Street at Dorset Street — a beer house), where Maurice Lewis's claim that Kelly drank the evening before her death is recorded as not proven; the **Princess Alice** (42 Commercial Street), alleged haunt of Pizer and, in 1891, where Coles met Sadler; the **Black Swan** (23 Hanbury Street, three doors from No. 29), whose yard supplied the two workmen John Davis summoned on finding Chapman; and the **Paul's Head** (1 Crispin Street), where the Mile End Vigilance Committee met after the Kelly murder. Notable negatives are preserved as findings: the **Blue Coat Boy** on Dorset Street itself has no recorded victim sighting despite the location; Fournier Street carried no pub at all, anchored only by the **Ten Bells** at its Commercial Street corner — and the Ten Bells itself is flagged as heavily mythologised, with the "regular haunt" claims for Kelly and Chapman late or uncorroborated.

Two analytical connections make this more than topography. First, a discrepancy flag: the Rossmo treatment carried in this report repeats the received claim that all five canonical victims were known to drink at the Ten Bells; the licensing survey's finding is that the Ten Bells attachments are substantially mythology, and the documented drinking geography instead distributes across the Frying Pan, Britannia, and Queen's Head. The discrepancy is recorded rather than resolved, with the survey representing the closer source examination. Second, the revised profile's contact-venue finding gains its evidentiary floor here: the canonical five share an absence of documented licensed-premises contact preceding any offence — no publican identified anyone as having spoken with a victim on

the relevant evening — although the victims themselves are documented in these houses earlier on their last nights. The panel's reading is that the offender selected against pub contact in the approach pattern, whether by constitutional inhibition or by strategic avoidance of the publican-as-witness; the contact venue was the street, and the contact-to-attack interval minutes rather than the conventional pub-pickup quarter-hour.

The Horner Rebuild of Spitalfields Market

Spitalfields Market — London's great wholesale fruit-and-vegetable market, its franchise granted in 1682 — filled the block bounded by Commercial Street, Brushfield Street, Lamb Street, and Crispin Street, squarely inside this project's geographic anchor zone. In 1875 its leasehold and franchise were bought at auction by Robert Horner, who had begun his working life as a porter in the market itself, and who over forty-five years rebuilt it completely at a cost of roughly £80,000: iron-and-glass halls on slender cast-iron columns (the roof spans in place from March 1884, ironwork by E. C. & J. Keay of Darlaston under architect Henry Lovegrove), ringed from 1886 to 1893 by the red-brick shop ranges of architect George Sherrin, built by Harris & Wardrop of Limehouse — the fabric datable year by year, from the east range of 1886 through the Jubilee plaque of 1887 to the completion panel of 1893.



Figure 29. *Spitalfields, 1873.*
Source: see Bibliography.

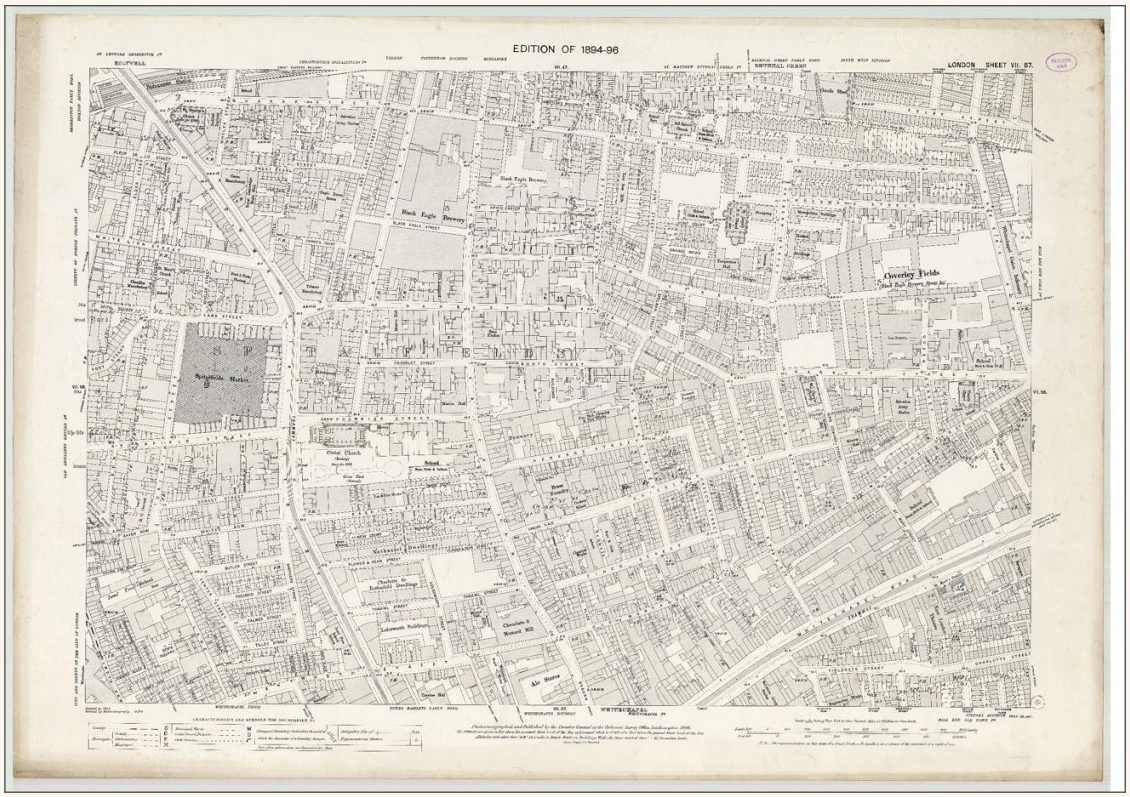


Figure 30. *Spitalfields, 1894.*
Source: see Bibliography.

The report's interest is in the autumn of 1888, when the rebuild was well into its brick-building phase: the glass roof up, the old seventeenth-century perimeter long demolished, and the new ranges rising roughly east to west — a large, active, scaffolded building site trading straight through the works, its approaches choked by the double burden of market and construction traffic, with Horner's dispute with the Whitechapel District Board of Works over tolls and obstruction still live. Three consequences bear on the analysis. First, population: the market's pre-dawn life — growers' carts along Brushfield and Commercial Streets, porters, salesmen, costermongers, flower-sellers, and casual hands — plus the construction workforce (foremen and gangers, the skilled building trades drawn largely from the East End and Limehouse pool, and beneath them the hod-carriers and casual day-men of the Whitechapel labour pool, carters, and night-watchmen) put legitimately-present men in and around the anchor zone at exactly the offence hours, a concrete instance of the profile's "invisibility of expected presence"; by autumn 1888 the men on site were overwhelmingly local — the itinerant Black Country ironwork gangs belonged to the earlier roof phase of 1883–85. Second, economy: the market was a daily source of a shilling's work for the district's very poor, one of the threads binding the lodging-house population of Dorset Street and Flower and Dean Street — a few steps from its gates — to the block. Third, the built environment itself: the anchor estimate's "comfortable" Booth coding around the market sits alongside the reality that in 1888 the block was a construction site, a nuance for interpreting the poverty-map overlay. The documented principals and workforce categories also define a record-traceable

population for the third-phase corpus, parallel to the parish prosopography of the Churches topic.

The London Hospital Medical College, 1888

The project's most developed original analytical thread. The London Hospital stood on Whitechapel Road with its medical college in a purpose-built building on Turner Street immediately adjacent; every canonical murder site lay within approximately ten minutes' walk of Turner Street, and the hospital both received victims and supplied surgeons to the investigation. The college had expanded in 1887 — enlarged dissecting room and laboratories, a four-year course spanning anatomy, surgery, medicine, forensic medicine, and midwifery — and was at peak operational capacity in the murder year. Its calendar divided into a demanding Winter Session and a lighter Summer Session; the project's evidence supports a longstanding 1 October Winter opening, and in 1888, 1 October fell on the Monday after the Double Event — meaning Stride and Eddowes died literally the night before the session opened, the five-weekend silence maps onto the session's most intensive opening weeks, and the murders resumed on 9 November, week six, when institutional routine typically relaxes. The panel recorded this Winter Session alignment as the strongest single piece of circumstantial evidence for the medical-student reading, while stressing it identifies a category, not a person, and preserving the tension with the qualified-junior-practitioner alternative. Scotland Yard pursued this thread itself: Swanson's report of 19 October 1888 mentions three "insane medical students" of the London Hospital — two traced and eliminated, the third believed gone abroad and apparently never definitively traced. The documented individual case is John William Smith Sanders (1862–1901), enrolled 1879, withdrawn 1881 through ill health, sought by Abberline at a wrong address in November 1888 and never properly traced, later dying in an asylum; records placing him at West Malling in February 1888 and February 1889 are suggestive but not conclusive of an alibi, which is why the Sanders dagger is first in the alibi audit. The hospital thread also includes the patient Robert Donston Stephenson, the false confessor William Bull (not in fact a medical student, as Inspector Izzard's inquiries established), and the three-zone student-lodging analysis, whose "necessity ring" of cheap lodgings for impoverished students coincides with the offence envelope.

The "Jewish Question" and Shechita

The murders occurred amid an acute antisemitic climate: the East End's post-1881 Ashkenazi refugee influx, the lingering shadow of the Lipski case of 1887 (whose name was shouted at Schwartz on Berner Street), the press's "Leather Apron" campaign and the wrongful arrest of John Pizer, and Warren's own stated reasoning for erasing the Goulston Street graffito — fear of anti-Jewish rioting. Anderson's later claim that the killer was a "Polish Jew" shielded by his community, and the Kosminski identification descending from it, sit inside this context and must be read against it. The project's distinctive contribution is technical: the panel record includes trade testimony on shechita, the kosher slaughter method, which confers a precise throat-cut technique and a religious-legal frame for the

handling of blood — but which requires a single uninterrupted draw of the blade. A trained shochet would neither need nor make a second cut. The doubled throat cuts documented across the canonical victims are therefore not consistent with shechita technique, and the contemporary supposition that the killer was a Jewish ritual slaughterer is undercut by the wound evidence itself. The topic thus cuts both ways: it documents how antisemitism conditioned the investigation and the surviving record, and it retires one of that climate's specific accusations on technical grounds.

Butchers and the Slaughter Trades

The slaughter and meat trades saturated the district — the Aldgate slaughterhouses stood at the corridor's western edge — and supplied both the period's favourite suspect type and several of this project's high-ranking candidates (Jacob Levy, the unnamed Butcher's Row suspect, Hyam Hyams among them). The panel closed this thread with differentiated findings rather than a verdict: the cat's-meat and fish-portering trades do not teach uterine excision; kosher butchery and the Aldgate slaughter trades hold up better as capability fits; a slaughterman would possess gross but not human pelvic anatomy without documented supplementation; and mortuary work — Robert Mann's, for instance — confers accumulated familiarity with bodies rather than training. One entry was made deliberately for the record against gendered assumptions: poultry-yard women also walked home bloodstained, so blood-marked clothing on the district's streets indicted no one and no one sex. Under the Scoring Framework's occupation-agnostic principle, none of these trades scores as a category; what scores is the documented capability assembly of the individual candidate — which is precisely how the slaughter-trade candidates reached the top of the initial ranking, and why the framework treats them no differently from the medical pathways.

Topics — C. Suspect-Related Analyses

Persons Involved in the Investigation as Suspects

Several of the case's most-discussed modern candidates entered the record not as suspects but as participants in the investigation itself: Charles Lechmere found the Nichols body; George Hutchinson volunteered the most detailed witness statement in the case, after the inquest closed; Robert Mann, the workhouse mortuary attendant, handled the bodies; Joseph Barnett identified Kelly; Albert Bachert of the Vigilance Committee repeatedly inserted himself into the inquiry, claiming letters from the killer and pub sightings. The third-phase corpus accordingly includes the investigation's own personnel — finders, witnesses, first officers, and attending medical professionals — as scoreable candidates.

The academic literature on the "witness-as-perpetrator" phenomenon, summarized in the project's dedicated review, both motivates and disciplines this move. What the literature establishes: the phenomenon was first systematized in the arson field (Lewis and Yarnell's

1951 “would-be hero” firesetter; the FBI and US Fire Administration’s firefighter-arson studies); in homicide it is treated under “crime scene staging,” found in roughly 0.1% of general-population homicide samples (Keppel and Weis, 2004) but 8.35% of an FBI-selected sample (Schlesinger et al., 2014), the gap attributed to sampling; and among detected staged cases the offender very frequently is the “discoverer” or reporter (Ferguson’s work), which is why homicide practice scrutinizes who found the body. What the literature does not establish is equally on the record: the figure used at one point in panel discussion — that a self-presenting discoverer proves to be the offender in 15–25% of cases — is an extrapolation, not a published finding, and is to be labelled a working estimate; the derived “911 call analysis” training program is scientifically contested; and, critically for this case, the staging and discovery-pathway findings derive almost entirely from single-event domestic or acquaintance homicides — in Schlesinger’s sample, the serial sexual homicide scenes showed no staging at all, and the finder-as-killer mechanism is strongest for a first offence and decays across a series, since re-occupying the discoverer role sharply raises exposure.

The Scoring Framework operationalizes this evenhandedly rather than accusatorially: structural roles receive a categorical-pass weighting on R4 (the finder highest — the person who called for help has structural unfurtive bearing — then eyewitness, first officer, and attending medical professional, with the inquest-only witness lower), and the question for each such candidate is whether the documented record disqualifies the categorical pass, with all other elements scored on the biography as normal. Being a finder or witness is thus neither an accusation nor an exemption; it is a documented form of access and cover, scored as such.



Figure 31. *Puck magazine cartoon of the unidentified Whitechapel murderer.*
Source: see Bibliography.

Suspect Archetypes

Alongside its named candidates, the project maintains a set of archetypes — hypothetical candidate types generated by the profile's requirements. In the initial Profile Fit Analysis several were scored as entries in the 104-name table (the unnamed Butcher's Row suspect placing fourth; the Midwife and Slaughterhouse Woman archetypes retained at the table's foot for completeness). The panel's reform repositioned them: archetypes are retained as categories against which named suspects may be fitted, not as competing candidates in their own right. The retained set: the Departed Dresser (the failed or departed medical student, the temporal thread's optimal figure); the Current Dresser; the second-year medical student; the mortuary attendant at a major teaching hospital; the sixpenny doctor with trajectory ending; the pre-canonical assailant (an offender whose developmental attacks predate the canon); the successful offender (the candidate type who was never institutionalised, never died conveniently, and simply got away — retained as a discipline against survivorship bias in the cessation analysis); and the female-perpetrator archetypes, retained for completeness and given substance by the revised profile's midwife pathway. Each archetype functions as a hypothesis: when a named candidate's documented biography assembles the archetype's capabilities, the fit is scored on the biography under the framework, never on the resemblance itself.

The Sailor Hypothesis

The maritime reading of the killer has run through the case since 1888, and its evidentiary basis is thin but specific: Lawende's description of the man seen with Eddowes at Church Passage included "the appearance of a sailor"; various Ripper-claimed letters asserted seafaring identities; and the district's eastern edge ran down to the docks, with their transient maritime population. The hypothesis gained a late coda in James Thomas Sadler, the ship's stoker arrested for the Coles murder in 1891 and briefly considered for the whole series — Macnaghten thought him a strong candidate for Coles but unlikely for 1888. The panel discussed and closed the thread: the substantive material reduces to the Lawende clothing impression and unverifiable letter claims, and the hypothesis runs structurally against the geographic analysis — a seafarer's episodic presence implies a commuter pattern with no fixed Whitechapel anchor, whereas the profiling assumes and the diagnostics support a marauder resident in the corridor, and the temporal analysis's weekend regularity across eleven weeks likewise fits shore routine better than sailing schedules. The thread is recorded as closed rather than disproven: a shore-based man in maritime dress would satisfy the Lawende impression without any of the hypothesis's structural problems.

Incapacitation

The incapacitation question — how the killer silenced and controlled victims attacked in public and semi-public spaces without screams or significant struggle — has its own research file in this project. The prevailing reconstruction: initial manual strangulation producing rapid unconsciousness and preventing outcry, followed by the throat cut

delivered with the victim already supine on the ground. The supporting evidence runs on three tracks: the post-mortem indicators (Chapman's facial congestion and protruding tongue, classical signs of throttling; Phillips's inquest suggestion of asphyxia before mutilation; bruising noted in several cases); the blood evidence (pooling rather than arterial spray at the scenes, consistent with a supine, already-incapacitated victim — Bond's synthesis finding was that the women must have been lying down when murdered, with the throat cut first in every case); and the witness silence around the sites. The Signature Report's refinement identifies the technique as tracheal compression rather than carotid restraint, on Chapman's presentation, while flagging that carotid restraint was never specifically excluded and should discriminate candidates trained in such techniques. Per-victim variance is preserved rather than smoothed: the Stride scene is compatible with an upright or seated attack cut short; and the file's per-victim table records a discrepancy on Nichols — one compilation lists no evidence of strangulation for her, against Llewellyn's bruising observations as carried in the Signature Report — which is flagged here rather than resolved. Two related negatives from the record close the topic: the blood-drinking theory is rejected by the ordinary bleed-out patterns, and no chemical anaesthetic traces were identified — though 1888 chemistry could not have detected most volatile anaesthetics post-mortem.

The Rossmo Geographic Profile

The earliest formal geographic profile of the case is D. Kim Rossmo's 1998 retrospective application of his geographic-profiling methodology to the canonical five, reported in *Geographic Profiling* (2000). Using the body-site locations as algorithm inputs, Rossmo produced a probability surface over the historic Whitechapel topography. Two findings anchor its significance. First, the hunting area is extraordinarily compact: just over half a square mile on the convex-hull measure, against the 5–25 square miles typical of comparable modern lust-murder series — consistent with an offender on foot, working from a fixed residence or workplace very close to his crimes. Second, the peak-probability zone falls on Flower and Dean Street and Thrawl Street — the "wicked quarter-mile" of common lodging-houses that sheltered several of the victims themselves. Read with Bond's 1888 social profile, Rossmo's result sketches an offender indistinguishable from the doss-house population around him — not hiding anywhere remarkable, but one man among several thousand the 1888 police had no operational tool to narrow. This project's own geographic analysis (see Geographic Profile) proceeds independently, with different conventions — notably the exclusion of Mitre Square under the successive-event rule — and peaks somewhat north of Rossmo's zone, in the blocks around Spitalfields Market and Christ Church; the two analyses converge on the same few hundred yards of Spitalfields, the convergence being itself the finding of note. Rossmo's profile stands here as the published, externally validated baseline against which the project's new work can be checked. Rossmo's account is reported here as published, including details (such as the Ten Bells attachment) that this project's own source examination qualifies elsewhere (see The Public Houses and Beerhouses of Spitalfields).

Panels

The analytical work of this project was conducted through two panels of virtual experts — personas constructed for the experiment, through whom the AI synthesized published scholarship, period sources, and professional practice. Their status is stated here plainly, per the Scope and Caveats: no statement attributed to a panelist below is the testimony of a real expert, and where a panelist voices a factual claim, the claim stands or falls on the cited documentary record, not on the persona's authority. This applies with particular force to the fictional 1888 figures, whose "testimony" is a device for synthesizing period social history in first-person register: for example, the revised profile's victim-encounter analysis rests in part on the panel record of Mrs. Doe, a fictional composite of the lodging-house women of Dorset Street — the underlying claims about the defensive routines of working women are period-sourced synthesis, not recovered witness evidence. One panelist is the editor's own proxy, and two members of Panel 2 are actual historical persons written as characters; their entries carry only what the historical record supports.

Panel 1

Constituted for the first phase and the Investigative Compendium. Their commentary synthesizes real published scholarship: on Victorian East End culture (Charles Booth's poverty survey; Jerry White's *London in the 19th Century*); on Whitechapel's historical topography (the Goad Fire Insurance plans, the Ordnance Survey sheets, and standard Ripperological geography); and on forensic linguistics and the dialect and immigrant English of late-Victorian London (Olsson, Coulthard).

- **Bernard Smith**, Victorian Historian — cultural and social context for the victims and suspects: what their lives, occupations, and reputations meant in 1880s English society.
- **Jodie Atlas**, Historical Cartographer — geographic and topographic context: how Whitechapel's street layout, lighting, and policing geography shaped each crime.
- **Dorian Cipher**, Linguistic Analyst — added in the Compendium's second edition to assess the Ripper correspondence and the Goulston Street graffito as objects of language: dialect, register, orthography, and hand.

Panel 2

Constituted for the second and third phases. Grouped by status.

Fictional modern experts

- **Dr. Lisa Springer** — British forensic psychologist, a leading figure in the serial-offender field; consults on cold cases from a London practice. Co-author of the Scoring Framework.
- **Pamela Hangley** — American geographic profiler of the Rossmo school, consulting to North American agencies and intermittently to the Met; methodologically

conservative; authored the panel's residential envelope and co-authored the Scoring Framework.

- **Dr. Margaret Holroyd** — Consultant Forensic Clinical Psychologist and Senior Research Fellow, IoPPN, King's College London; split clinical/methodology practice specializing in structured-clinical-judgement instruments, scoring-framework design, and inter-rater reliability; period familiarity via an interest in late-Victorian alienism.
- **Prof. Samuel Jackson** — American criminologist on a UCL appointment; serial-offending typologies, signature versus modus operandi, the organised–disorganised debate; pressed hardest for the categorical-blur framing; commissioned the suspect-biography workstream.
- **Prof. Isabel Isle** — Scottish Victorian cultural historian, UCL; East End social history, the press treatment of Jewish immigrants, the symbolic weight of the female body in Victorian moral discourse; the panel's standing voice for the victims themselves.
- **Dr. Cameron Cantor** — American third-year general-surgery resident at a Baltimore Level I trauma centre; the modern surgical read on the wounds, and the pushback on the reflex assumption that the offender must have been a trained doctor.
- **Frank Frank** — American medical historian working in the library of the Royal London Hospital Medical College, Whitechapel; instrumental in supplying the panel's historical medical information — the period medical-education, hospital-practice, and medico-historical context underpinning the London Hospital thread and the wound-analysis discussions.
- **John Gorey** — American Ripperologist of twenty-five years' standing, three books on the canonical five; the panel's minority voice on cessation, holding that early death cannot be excluded.
- **Det. Abram Manski** — NYPD homicide, twenty-two years, in a consulting role; working assumption that the killer was an unremarkable face the beat constables had spoken to more than once.
- **Professor Quentin Quelle** — Victorian-period archival historian, UCL; not at the panel table, but commissioned to lead the team producing the suspect mini-biographies against which the Scoring Framework is applied. *Quelle's research team (graduate students; fictional):*
    - **Miss Eleanor Halloran** — civil-registration verification, archival cross-checks, transcription correction (GRO, parish-register chains)
    - **Mr. Henry Atherton** — institutional records (asylum case-books, Workhouse Infirmary papers, Lunacy Commission registers, Medical Register/Directory)
    - **Miss Beatrice Cho** — foreign-archive correspondence and translation (French, German, Russian, Polish)
    - **Mr. Daniel Whitlock** — occupational and trade records (shipping articles/crew lists, butchering and Smithfield, Apothecaries' Hall, Public Carriage Office)
    -

Editor's proxy

- **Sidney Dunn** — American crime analyst; Master's in Criminal Justice; certified geographic profiler; local historian. Dunn is the editor and director's representation within the panel, voiced by the editor himself; his contributions are the editor's own, in character, and are the one channel through which a real participant speaks inside the panel record.

Fictional 1888 figures

- **Penelope "Penny" Doe** — born Penelope Costello, County Cork, 1844; charwoman, flower-seller, and seamstress lodging at Crossingham's, 35 Dorset Street — the lodging-house where Annie Chapman stayed; knew Chapman to speak to, Nichols slightly, Stride by sight. The panel's first-person voice for the working women of the corridor.
- **Dr. Everett Evenly** — surgeon of eighteen years at the London Hospital, trained at Bart's; author of the Casualty-service-dresser theory; candid despite his distaste for the panel's recurring suggestion that a colleague authored the murders.
- **Samuel Frankly** — second-year student at the London Hospital Medical College, lodging in Turner Street; has assisted Mr. Openshaw with the pathological-museum specimens.
- **Joshua Levey** — Anglo-Jewish kosher butcher, Aldgate High Street, twenty years at the trade; not a shochet but thoroughly versed in religious slaughter; source of the panel's shechita testimony; no relation to Jacob Levy or Joseph Hyam Levy despite the shared name.
- **Freddy Meal** — English tradesman with experience across the retail butcher's counter, the slaughterhouse killing floor, Smithfield carcass handling, the poultry yard, and horse-knacking; lodges in Spitalfields; the panel's plain-spoken voice on the slaughter trades.

Historical persons (written as characters)

- **Detective Inspector Edmund Reid** — H Division, Whitechapel CID; on the ground throughout the autumn of 1888 and after.
- **Chief Inspector Donald Swanson** — Metropolitan Police; given overall direction of the Whitechapel inquiry from the Yard.

Supporting figures appearing in the panel record but not sitting as members — Mrs. Peterson, a Boleyn House servant; Alfie Rudd, 14-year-old pub runner — both fictional.

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Appendices

Appendix A. Initial Profile Fit Analysis

Jack the Ripper Suspects — Profile-Fit Analysis A ranked evaluation of 104 named and archetypal suspects against a criminal profile of the Whitechapel murderer of autumn 1888. Probabilities reflect profile-fit only (how well each suspect's known biography matches the profile criteria for occupation, geography, psychology, social position, and cessation). The age constraint of the original profile (28–36 years old) has been removed at the requester's instruction.

A dagger (†) flags suspects whose actual probability of being the killer should be discounted significantly below their profile-fit score because of hard exonerating evidence such as confirmed asylum, prison, or foreign records covering the murder dates.

Part 1 — Ranked Profile-Fit Table

Rank	Suspect	Profile-Fit
1	James Hardiman	78%
2	Joseph Barnett	74%
3	Francis Thompson	72%
4	"Butcher's Row Suspect" (unnamed)	70%
5	Jacob Levy	68%
6	Robert Mann	65%
7	William Henry Bury	62%
8	George Chapman / Seweryn Klosowski	60%
9	George Hutchinson	58%
10	Hyam Hyams	57%

Rank	Suspect	Profile-Fit
11	Thomas Hayne Cutbush	55%
12	Aaron Kosminski	52%
13	David Cohen / Nathan Kaminsky	52%
14	James Kelly	52%
15	Joseph Hyam Levy	50%
16	Joseph Fleming	48%
17	Michael Kidney	47%
18	Joseph Isaacs	45%
19	Jacob Isenschmid †	45%
20	Charles Allen Lechmere	44%
21	John Pavitt Sawyer	42%
22	Louis Diemschutz	42%
23	Morgan Evans	40%
24	Daniel Barnett	38%
25	Arbie La Bruckman	38%
26	Thomas Horrocks Openshaw	35%
27	Dr. William E. Thomas	35%
28	Charles Ludwig †	35%
29	Oswald Puckridge	35%
30	Dr. Morgan Davies	32%
31	William Grant Grainger	32%
32	John McCarthy	30%
33	John Pizer †	30%
34	Dr. John Rees Gabe	28%
35	John Sanders †	28%
36	Tom Sadler	28%
37	Francis Tumblety	27%
38	James Kenneth Stephen	27%
39	Robert D'Onston Stephenson †	25%
40	Dr. John Hewitt	25%
41	Carl Feigenbaum	25%
42	Frederick Bailey Deeming †	22%
43	Samuel Friedman	22%
44	Isaac Kozebrodski	22%
45	John Charles Netley	22%
46	Michael Maybrick	22%
47	Albert Bachert	20%
48	Alfred Napier Blanchard	18%
49	James Hatfield	18%
50	William Henry Pigott †	15%

Rank	Suspect	Profile-Fit
51	Henry James (suspect)	15%
52	Frederico Albericci	15%
53	Edward Buchan	15%
54	Walter Sickert †	15%
55	Frederick Charrington	15%
56	Sir John Williams	15%
57	Montague John Druitt †	15%
58	Michael Ostrog †	15%
59	Francis Spurzheim Craig	14%
60	Thomas Neill Cream †	14%
61	George Gissing	14%
62	John George Gibson	14%
63	Frank Edwards	13%
64	Willy Clarkson	12%
65	Nikaner Benelius	12%
66	Joachim de Rocha	11%
67	José Laurenco	11%
68	James Maybrick	10%
69	Dr. Frederick R. Chapman	10%
70	Alois Szemeredy	10%
71	H. H. Holmes	9%
72	Joseph Silver	9%
73	Ernest Dowson	9%
74	L. Forbes Winslow	8%
75	Thomas Barnardo	8%
76	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle	6%
77	Vincent van Gogh †	6%
78	Sir Edward Jenkinson	6%
79	Henry James Fitzroy (Earl of Euston)	6%
80	Lord Randolph Churchill	6%
81	Claude Conder	5%
82	Alonzo Maduro	5%
83	John Courtenay	5%
84	G. C. Spencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough	5%
85	G. Wentworth Bell Smith	5%
86	Prince Albert Victor †	5%
87	Sir William Gull †	5%
88	James Willoughby Carnac	4%
89	Joseph Merrick †	3%
90	Lewis Carroll	3%

Rank	Suspect	Profile-Fit
91	Dr. Alexander Pedachenko	3%
92	Nicolai Vassiliev	3%
93	Fogelma	3%
94	Vassily Konovalov	3%
95	"Dr. Stanley"	2%
96	Olga Tchkersoff	1%
97	Mary Pearcey	1%
98	Lizzie Halliday †	1%
99	Constance Kent †	1%
100	Lizzie Williams	1%
101	Helena Blavatsky	1%
102	The Midwife (archetype)	1%
103	The Slaughterhouse Woman (archetype)	1%
104	Leopold II of Belgium	0.5%

Part 2 — Suspect Profiles

1. James Hardiman — 78%. A white English male, born December 1859 in Mile End, Whitechapel, the son of a cobbler. Hardiman was a cat's-meat seller and purveyor of horseflesh, working in the family trade his mother Harriet ran from the ground floor of 29 Hanbury Street — the very address where Annie Chapman's mutilated body was discovered on 8 September 1888. At the time of the murders he was living around the corner at 13 Heneage Street, well within the half-mile envelope identified in the profile. His daughter died in June 1888 of complications arising from congenital syphilis contracted from her mother, and his wife Sarah died on 15 September 1888, only days after Chapman's murder. From the moment of his wife's hospitalisation in mid-1888, Hardiman would have enjoyed extensive discretionary availability. He had butchering knowledge appropriate to his trade and intimate familiarity with the alleys around Hanbury Street and Brick Lane. He died of tuberculosis on 22 December 1891 at age 32, at 29 Hanbury Street itself. Promoted as a serious suspect by author Andrew Wise in works including Jack and the Thames Torso Murders (2019).

2. Joseph Barnett — 74%. White Irish-English male, born 25 May 1858 at 4 Hairbrain Court, Whitechapel; died 29 November 1926 of pulmonary edema and acute bronchitis. Barnett was the live-in lover of Mary Jane Kelly from April 1887 until late October 1888, when they quarrelled and separated nine days before her murder. He worked as a fish porter at Billingsgate Market for over a decade. The exact date he lost his Billingsgate porter's licence is disputed in the source literature: Casebook records July 1888 (apparently for theft), while Wikipedia and several other sources place his dismissal in October 1888. The earlier date would give him discretionary employment availability for the full canonical-five sequence; the later date would mean his unemployment overlapped

only with the Kelly killing. The slight reduction in profile-fit relative to the prior assessment reflects this uncertainty. He had also worked briefly as a horse slaughterer in the Kings Cross area, giving him hands-on butchering experience. Barnett suffered a speech impediment and a documented psychological condition known as echolalia (the involuntary repetition of others' words). He was articulate, literate, and after Kelly's death lived briefly at a New Street lodging house in Bishopsgate. Inspector Abberline interviewed him for four hours after the murder and examined his clothes for blood; he was released without charge. He resurfaced in records in 1906 with a renewed Billingsgate porter's licence and lived with a woman named Louisa in Shadwell until her death in November 1926. Proposed as the Ripper by Bruce Paley (1995), Paul Harrison (1991), and others.

3. Francis Thompson — 72%. White English male, born 18 December 1859 in Preston, Lancashire; died 13 November 1907 of tuberculosis. Catholic poet and former medical student at Owens College, Manchester (six years of study, failed his exams three times). Thompson was an opium addict who, between 1885 and 1888, lived homeless in the Spitalfields and Docks area immediately south of Whitechapel — well within the geographic envelope. He was known to carry a dissecting knife. His biographers describe him as having been jilted by a prostitute shortly before the murders began. In late 1888, Thompson was rescued from destitution by the literary couple Wilfrid and Alice Meynell, who took him in and helped him stabilize — providing a domestic-stabilization cessation that fits the profile precisely. He had partial medical training without qualification, autodidactic supplementation through reading, and the categorical-blur identity the profile describes. Promoted as a Ripper suspect by Australian teacher Richard Patterson in Francis Thompson: A Ripper Suspect (2016) and earlier by an American pathologist in 1986.

4. "Butcher's Row Suspect" (unnamed) — 70%. An unidentified white male, presumed working- class, working as a butcher at one of the shops on Butcher's Row, Aldgate High Street, immediately adjacent to the Ripper's offence corridor. He came to attention through the unpublished memoirs of City Detective Sergeant Robert Sagar, who wrote: "We had good reason to suspect a man who worked in Butcher's Row, Aldgate. We watched him carefully. There was no doubt that this man was insane, and after a time his friends thought it advisable to have him removed to a private asylum. After he was removed there were no more Ripper atrocities." Ex-City Inspector Henry Cox corroborated this account in Thomson's Weekly News (1 December 1906), describing a three-month surveillance of a Jewish suspect who lived in the East End and ran a business there. The suspect was Jewish, locally anchored, and butchering-trained. Identity is contested — possibly Jacob Levy, Joseph Hyam Levy, or Hyam Hyams. Cessation was via private institutionalisation, which slightly conflicts with the profile's "discretionary availability" framing but otherwise fits powerfully.

5. Jacob Levy — 68%. White Jewish English male, born March 1856 in Aldgate; died of paralysis brought on by syphilis on 29 July 1891 at the City of London Asylum at Stone, Kent. Levy followed his father into the family butchering trade and by 1888 was living with

his wife Sarah and their children at 36 Middlesex Street, in the heart of Ripper territory and a few minutes' walk from the Eddowes murder site. He had a documented criminal history — arrested in 1886 for theft of meat from his master, butcher Hyman Sampson at 58 Goulston Street (the same street where the bloodstained apron and the "Juwes" graffito were found). In the same year he was committed to the Essex County asylum after complaining of hearing voices and saying that he felt compelled to do acts that his conscience could not stand, and that if not restrained, he would do violence to someone. He was at liberty during the autumn of 1888. His asylum admission to Stone in August 1890 fits the cessation criterion. Strongly supported by author and former forensic specialist Robert Milne in papers presented to professional forensic societies in 2011 and 2014.

6. Robert Mann — 65%. White English male, born approximately 1835; died 1896 in Whitechapel Workhouse infirmary. Mann was a resident pauper and inmate of Whitechapel Workhouse who served as keeper of the workhouse mortuary — an essentially unstaffed shed in the workhouse yard where the bodies of Mary Ann Nichols and Annie Chapman were brought. The role gave him intimate, hands-on access to corpses and exposure to anatomical and surgical practice from coroners' examinations. He was abandoned at the workhouse as a child by his mother. Mann suffered from epilepsy, with the coroner at the Nichols inquest concluding that "the mortuary-keeper is subject to fits, and neither his memory nor statements are reliable." He had near-total discretionary availability, no stable family or social ties, and a permanent local anchor inside the offence envelope. Cessation could be argued via deteriorating health or workhouse routine change. Promoted as the Ripper by author M. J. Trow in Quest for a Killer (2009) on the basis of FBI-style geographic and psychological profiling, which described the killer as a menial labourer in a "butcher, mortuary or medical examiner's assistant" role.

7. William Henry Bury — 62%. White English male, born 25 May 1859 in Stourbridge, Worcestershire; hanged 24 April 1889 in Dundee — the last man ever hanged in that city. At the time of the Ripper murders, Bury was living in Bow, East London, with his wife Ellen Elliott (a former prostitute), and worked as a sawdust merchant and debt collector. He moved to Dundee in late January 1889, providing a clean residential cessation that fits the profile. On 4 February 1889 he strangled Ellen, then inflicted deep abdominal mutilations after death and packed her body into a trunk. Some have argued the killings stopped because Bury left London. He had no formal medical training but worked in a trade adjacent to butchery (sawdust was supplied to butcher shops), and the post-mortem mutilation pattern of his wife's killing closely resembles the Ripper modus operandi. The case for him was advanced by author William Beadle (Jack the Ripper: Anatomy of a Myth, 1995) and is strongly endorsed by retired FBI profiler John Douglas in The Cases That Haunt Us (2000).

8. George Chapman / Seweryn Klosowski — 60%. White Polish male, born 14 December 1865 in Nagórna, Congress Poland; hanged 7 April 1903 at Wandsworth Prison for poisoning three women. Klosowski apprenticed under a senior surgeon (Moshko

Rappaport) for five years from age 14, then attended a brief practical course at Warsaw's Praga Hospital, giving him real surgical training without full qualification. He arrived in London in late 1887 or early 1888 and worked as a barber at 126 Cable Street, St George-in-the-East — within the broader East End — under the alias Ludwig Schloski. Roman Catholic, Yiddish-speaking, with little or no English on arrival. He was a documented violent misogynist who beat and attempted to strangle his common-law wives. He left for the United States in 1891. Inspector Abberline favoured him as a suspect after his 1903 conviction, reportedly telling the arresting officer: "You've got Jack the Ripper at last!" The argument against is that his eventual modus operandi (poisoning) is unusual after such a violent earlier career, and his English at the time of the murders may have been too poor for the conversational interactions some witnesses reported.

9. George Hutchinson — 58%. White English male, age c. 28–29 in 1888, an unemployed labourer or groom living at the Victoria Home, a working-men's lodging house on Commercial Street in the heart of Whitechapel. Hutchinson came forward voluntarily on 12 November 1888, three days after Mary Kelly's murder, with an extraordinarily detailed description of a man he claimed he had seen with her in the early hours of 9 November and watched outside her room for three-quarters of an hour. The level of detail in his description — given the darkness — was disputed even at the time among senior police, with Robert Anderson later disputing the account's reliability on the grounds that the only credible witness was Jewish (Hutchinson was not). Some Ripperologists argue the level of detail itself indicates fabrication, suggesting Hutchinson may have invented the encounter to deflect suspicion from himself. He had near-total discretionary employment availability, intimate familiarity with the offence corridor, and the social anonymity the profile predicts. His subsequent fate is unrecorded.

10. Hyam Hyams — 57%. White Polish-Jewish male, born 1855 in Aldgate; died 1913 at Colney Hatch Asylum. Hyams was a cigar-maker living at New Street, Spitalfields, with his wife and family, well within the offence envelope. He was epileptic, alcoholic, and suffered from progressive delusions. On 29 December 1888 he was picked up by the Metropolitan Police on Leman Street and taken to Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary. He was released on 11 January 1889, then admitted to Colney Hatch Asylum on 15 April 1889. While at liberty between approximately 30 August and 9 September 1889, he stabbed his wife, which precipitated his return to confinement. He later spent time in the City of London Asylum at Stone, Kent — fitting Lady Anderson's reported remark that the Ripper was held in an asylum near Stone. Hyams's recurrent admissions and remissions broadly fit the cessation pattern via institutionalisation in 1889. Proposed as a serious suspect in a 2008 Casebook dissertation by Robert House and revisited in Sarah Bax Horton's One-Armed Jack (2023).

11. Thomas Hayne Cutbush — 55%. White English male, born 29 June 1866 in Kennington (just outside the strict Whitechapel envelope but plausibly within the larger London offence radius); died 5 July 1903 at Broadmoor Hospital. Cutbush was a medical student from a respectable middle-class family — his uncle Charles Henry Cutbush was a Metropolitan Police superintendent who shot himself in 1896. By 1888 Cutbush was

suffering paranoid delusions thought to have been caused by syphilis. He pored over medical textbooks for hours, wandered the streets at night, and once returned home covered in blood. He escaped from Lambeth Infirmary in March 1891, stabbed Florence Grace Johnson in the buttocks and attempted to stab another woman. Declared insane on 5 April 1891, he was committed to Broadmoor for life. The Sun newspaper published a series of articles in February 1894 alleging Cutbush was the Ripper, prompting Macnaghten's responding memorandum. He fits the partial-medical-training, autodidactic-reading, and pre-existing-violence criteria of the profile precisely.

12. Aaron Kosminski — 52%. White Polish-Jewish male, born 11 September 1865 in Kłodawa (then in the Russian Empire); died 24 March 1919 at Leavesden Asylum of gangrene. Kosminski emigrated to England with his family around 1881 to escape Russian persecution. By 1890 he was living at 3 Sion Square, Mile End Old Town, on the Whitechapel border — within the geographic envelope — in the household of his brother-in-law Woolf Abrahams (married to Aaron's sister Matilda); his brother was Isaac Abrahams. Earlier addresses are documented in workhouse and family records. He worked sporadically as a hairdresser/barber and was largely supported by family. His asylum case notes describe paranoid schizophrenia: auditory hallucinations, a paranoid fear of being fed by other people, refusal to wash, and "self-abuse." He was first taken to Mile End Old Town Workhouse in July 1890, committed to Colney Hatch Asylum in February 1891 after threatening his sister with a knife. Named as "Kosminski" in Macnaghten's 1894 memorandum and by Anderson and Swanson. The 2014 DNA shawl analysis controversially linked him to Catherine Eddowes, though experts including Sir Alec Jeffreys dismissed the methodology as unreliable. FBI profiler John Douglas argued a paranoid schizophrenic of his type would have boasted of the killings in the asylum, but Kosminski never did.

13. David Cohen / Nathan Kaminsky — 52%. A Polish-Jewish male, age c. 23 in 1888 and resident in Whitechapel. "David Cohen" was a name used at Colney Hatch Asylum for an inmate whose true identity may have been Nathan Kaminsky, a bootmaker living in Whitechapel who had been treated for syphilis. Author Martin Fido (1987) suggested that asylum staff used "David Cohen" as a generic placeholder name (analogous to "John Doe") for a Jewish inmate whose name they could not properly record, and that police officials confused Kaminsky/Cohen with Kosminski, putting the wrong man under suspicion. The documented sequence: Cohen was arrested as a wandering lunatic on 7 December 1888 and sent to Whitechapel Infirmary; he was transferred to Colney Hatch on 21 December 1888; he died there on 20 October 1889. He exhibited violent, destructive tendencies severe enough to require restraint. Fido identified him with the "Leather Apron" street rumour. The trade fit (bootmaking in a butchering-adjacent leather/blade culture) is moderate, but the combination of violence, locality, and timing is striking.

14. James Kelly — 52%. White English male, born 1860; died 17 September 1929 at Broadmoor Asylum. Kelly was an upholsterer who in 1883 stabbed and killed his wife Sarah in the neck. Declared insane, he was committed to Broadmoor Asylum, from which he escaped on 23 January 1888 at approximately 6:30 PM, using a key he had fashioned

from metal he had found in the asylum garden. The day after Mary Jane Kelly's murder in November 1888, police searched what had been Kelly's residence prior to his wife's murder, but were unable to locate him. He remained at large for nearly forty years. In 1927 he unexpectedly turned himself in to officials at Broadmoor. He died there in 1929, presumably of natural causes. His upholsterer's trade gave him competence with cutting tools, and his pre-existing wife-murder demonstrates the violent disposition the profile predicts. Promoted as the Ripper by retired NYPD cold-case detective Ed Norris on the Discovery Channel programme Jack the Ripper in America, with claims that Kelly was also responsible for multiple murders in cities around the United States during his fugitive period.

15. Joseph Hyam Levy — 50%. White Jewish English male, age 47 in 1888. Levy was a kosher butcher who ran a butcher's shop at 1 Hutchinson Street, Aldgate — within 100 yards of the premises of his namesake Jacob Levy. On the night of 30 September 1888 (the "Double Event"), Levy was walking with his friend and business acquaintance Joseph Lawende and Harry Harris when they passed Catherine Eddowes and a man at the corner of Church Passage, leading into Mitre Square, just minutes before her murder. (Lawende and Levy were associated East End Jewish businessmen, not relatives as some popular accounts assert.) At Eddowes' inquest on 11 October 1888, Levy was conspicuously evasive, refusing to give the slightest information and saying only "Look there, I don't like going home by myself when I see those characters about." He was reported to have left a prosperous Aldgate marketplace business in late 1891 or 1892, around the time the Anderson "witness identification" of the suspect was said to have occurred. Some researchers (notably Scott Nelson) argue that he may have recognized Jacob Levy that night and refused to testify against a fellow Jew — which would fit Anderson's claim about the witness who would not give up the killer.

16. Joseph Fleming — 48%. White English male, born c. 1859. Fleming was a plasterer or mason who had been Mary Jane Kelly's lover before Joseph Barnett. By the time of the murders he was living in the East End, occasionally visiting Kelly. According to Kelly's Miller's Court neighbours, Fleming was still seen visiting her in the months before her death. He had no formal medical training but worked in a trade with regular knife use. Fleming was later committed to Claybury Asylum, a London County Council mental institution, where he died in 1920. Some researchers (notably Mark King) have argued that Fleming, not Barnett, was the Kelly-fixated stalker who killed her, and that he committed the earlier killings as a kind of warning to her. There is no evidence linking him forensically to any of the murders, but the combination of Whitechapel residence, Kelly connection, working-class trade, and later mental breakdown fits substantial portions of the profile. He is one of several Kelly-acquaintance suspects (alongside Barnett, McCarthy, and Hutchinson).

17. Michael Kidney — 47%. White Irish-English male, age 36 in 1888. Kidney was a dock labourer at the Whitechapel Docks, living with on-and-off lover Elizabeth Stride at various Whitechapel addresses including 35 Devonshire Street. He was a documented heavy drinker and was known to be physically violent toward Stride; on at least one occasion he

had been arrested for assaulting her, and she had filed complaints against him with the police. Kidney was investigated for Stride's murder on 30 September 1888, but produced an alibi (he claimed to have been drunk and home) and was not formally charged. He had near-permanent residence within the offence envelope, hands-on familiarity with knives from dockwork, and a documented pre-existing violent disposition toward Stride specifically. He died in 1898. The case against him is essentially that the Stride killing — uniquely interrupted, less mutilated, and in a yard he could plausibly have known well — could have been a domestic crime committed by someone making it look like a Ripper killing.

18. Joseph Isaacs — 45%. White Jewish-English male, c. 30 in 1888. Isaacs was a cigar-maker who lodged at Paternoster Row, off Dorset Street, immediately around the corner from where Mary Jane Kelly was murdered. He was arrested on 6 December 1888 on suspicion in connection with the Whitechapel murders, after his landlady Mary Cusins reported hearing him pacing his room for hours and muttering during the early hours of 9 November (the night of the Kelly murder). Isaacs had previously been heard threatening women on the street and was known to local police as eccentric and unstable. When questioned he had an alibi and was charged only with the theft of a watch from a Drury Lane shop. He was committed for trial on the theft charge alone and faded from history. The combination of cigar-making (a trade compatible with the slum economy), proximity to the Kelly murder, and unusual behavior on the night fits multiple profile criteria.

19. Jacob Isenschmid † — 45%. White Swiss male, born c. 1843. Isenschmid was a pork butcher living in the Holloway/Milford Road area but working in slaughterhouses across the Whitechapel district. He had a documented history of severe depression and other psychiatric disorders, and a violent disposition toward women that had previously led to psychiatric hospitalisation. On 11 September 1888, two physicians reported to police that they suspected him of being the Ripper because of his strange habits. His estranged wife told police he was violent and erratic, that he carried large knives even when not required for his trade, that he had threatened to kill her, and that he had left home for no reason two months earlier and returned only sporadically. Isenschmid was arrested on 13 September 1888, found violently insane on psychiatric evaluation, and committed to a mental hospital. The dagger reflects his alibi: he was in custody during the Stride and Eddowes murders on 30 September. Newspapers nicknamed him "the Crazy Butcher."

20. Charles Allen Lechmere — 44%. White English male, born 5 October 1849 in Soho; died 23 December 1920 in Bow of renal failure. Lechmere worked as a delivery driver (carman) for Pickfords Removals for over twenty years, with a route from his home at 22 Doveton Street, Bethnal Green to the Broad Street goods depot that took him through Buck's Row at the same hours every morning. He found Mary Ann Nichols's body at approximately 3:40 AM on 31 August 1888 — the only suspect who can be physically placed at one of the murder scenes. He used his stepfather's surname "Cross" when testifying at the inquest, a discrepancy some modern researchers consider suspicious. He had eleven children with his wife Elizabeth Bostock and had also lived for a time at Mary Ann Street, Stepney, close to other murder sites. The argument against him is that his

fixed shift work fails the profile's "discretionary availability" criterion. Promoted as a serious suspect by Christer Holmgren (Cutting Point) and Edward Stow.

21. John Pavitt Sawyer — 42%. A barber (or related Whitechapel-area tradesman) who shares occupational and possibly residential similarities with George Chapman/Klosowski. Sawyer was named as the Ripper by author Frank Pearse, who claimed access to a written confession, and who argued that the murders were committed as part of an occult Freemason initiation. Documentation about Sawyer in mainstream Ripperology is essentially limited to Pearse's account. The profile fit on geography and trade is strong — a Whitechapel-area barber would have been categorically blurred between trade work and quasi-medical functions like wet shaves and minor surgery — but the supporting evidence is weak and the Freemason-occult theory is in line with discredited conspiratorial framings. Treated as a low-confidence but not negligible suspect.

22. Louis Diemschutz — 42%. White Russian-Jewish male, born 1860 (other sources suggest c. 1862), age c. 26–28 in 1888. Diemschutz was the steward of the International Working Men's Educational Club at 40 Berner Street, where he lived above the club with his wife. He worked also as a traveller in jewellery and cheap goods. On 30 September 1888 at approximately 1:00 AM, Diemschutz drove his pony-cart into Dutfield's Yard beside the club and discovered Elizabeth Stride's body. He had socialist- anarchist political affiliations and a documented capacity for violence — in March 1889 he was arrested with Isaac Kozebrodski and Samuel Friedman for assaulting police officers and bystanders during a riot following a Jewish unemployed demonstration. Author Randy Williams (Sherlock Holmes and the Autumn of Terror, 2017) argues that Diemschutz was the lead organizer of a three-man killing team, with Kozebrodski and Friedman as accomplices, and that his "discovery" of Stride was a staged alibi. Died 1903.

23. Morgan Evans — 40%. White Welsh male, age 27 in 1888 and unmarried. Records of the London Hospital, Whitechapel, document a "Morgan Evans, Surgeon, age 27, single, of 89 Turner Street, Whitechapel" who was admitted as a patient with pyrexia (fever, possibly typhoid) on 26 October 1888 and discharged on 28 January 1889 marked "cured." His residence at Turner Street places him squarely within the geographic envelope. Researcher Chris Phillips identified him as plausibly being John Morgan Evans, born 1861 to a surgeon and farmer in Llanfihangel, Radnorshire — and significantly, the family's married daughter Elizabeth Jackson lived at the same Turner Street address with her husband John W. Jackson, a dairyman. This means Morgan Evans was lodging with relatives near the heart of the offence corridor. He has not been actively championed as a major suspect in any single book, but is occasionally raised in discussions of the London Hospital surgeon-suspect cluster and the Sir John Williams "Uncle Jack" theory.

24. Daniel Barnett — 38%. White Irish-English male, born 1851 in Whitechapel — the older brother of Joseph Barnett. Daniel Barnett was also a fish porter at Billingsgate Market, like his father and brother. After their father's 1864 death from pleurisy, Daniel assumed responsibility as head of the family until he married Mary Ann Garrett in 1869 and moved to Bermondsey. He had two sons. He has been mentioned occasionally in

Ripperologist forums and in passing in published lists, mostly on the basis that his brother Joseph's profile fits and that Daniel shared the same Whitechapel-East End trade background. There is no evidence specifically linking Daniel to the murders, no contemporary suspicion, and no surviving police record naming him. He scores meaningfully on profile-fit because of trade, geography, ethnicity, and demographic match, but is best understood as a "shadow suspect" pulled into the discussion through association with his brother.

25. Arbie La Bruckman — 38%. White Moroccan-Jewish male, born c. 1862. La Bruckman (also recorded as Albert La Bruckman or under the alias John Stephenson) was a butcher and slaughterman by trade. He came under formal suspicion in connection with the Whitechapel murders following the April 1891 New York murder of "Old Shakespeare" (Carrie Brown), a prostitute killed in a Manhattan hotel and mutilated in a manner that contemporary observers compared to the Ripper killings. La Bruckman was arrested by NYPD Inspector Thomas Byrnes for the Brown murder but was not the man eventually charged. New York authorities and London correspondents identified him as a possible Ripper suspect during the 1891 investigation. His butchering trade and his presence in the East End during the 1888 murders (he was a sailor of varied port residence) match the profile criteria for trade and rough geographic locality. The case for him is documented in Michael Conlon's research and Wolf Vanderlinden's Ripperologist articles.

26. Thomas Horrocks Openshaw — 35%. White English male, born 17 March 1856 in Bury, Lancashire; died 17 November 1929. Openshaw trained originally as an engineer, then took up medicine at Durham University and the London Hospital Medical College in 1877. He was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the London Hospital in 1886 and Curator of the Pathology Museum in 1887, where he extended and catalogued the Museum's collection of pathological specimens. By autumn 1888 he had near-total professional access to the museum and its anatomical specimens, and worked in the very Whitechapel hospital adjacent to the offence corridor. He examined the kidney sent to George Lusk in the "From Hell" letter and received his own threatening "Old Boss you was rite" letter from someone purporting to be the Ripper. He went on to a distinguished career, founding the Orthopaedic Department at the London Hospital, and served as a colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps during the First World War. Patricia Cornwell (Portrait of a Killer) used the Openshaw letter to support her Sickert theory. Highly publicly visible, which conflicts with the profile's "socially unremarkable" criterion.

27. Dr. William E. Thomas — 35%. White English male, born 1856. Licensed physician practicing near the East End. According to the suspect inventory in Stan Russo's The Jack the Ripper Suspects and notes in the U.S. Library of Congress's Ripper-suspect file, Thomas's candidacy rests on what Russo describes as an "oral tradition" — a localized story passed within an East End family or community that he was the killer. Thomas committed suicide in 1889. The combination of medical training, East End practice, and a 1889 suicide that broadly fits the cessation pattern is suggestive but documentary support is essentially nonexistent. He has not been the subject of a published book-length

investigation. Treated as a medium-confidence profile match because of medical training and East End anchor, but with thin underlying evidence.

28. Charles Ludwig † — 35%. White German male, c. 40 in 1888. Ludwig was a hairdresser/barber working at a salon in the Minories area near Whitechapel, and was known to be a heavy drinker and unstable. On 18 September 1888, he was arrested after threatening a prostitute and a man named Alexander Finlay with a knife in Three Kings' Court, Minories. The Metropolitan Police considered him an extremely promising suspect and held him in custody. The dagger reflects his exonerating alibi: while Ludwig was safely in custody on the night of 29–30 September 1888, the Ripper struck again in the "Double Event" murders of Stride and Eddowes, definitively clearing him. He was eventually released on the lesser charge. The barber trade, immigrant German status, drinking and instability, and Whitechapel-area residence all fit the profile substantially, but the alibi is conclusive.

29. Oswald Puckridge — 35%. White English male, born 1838; died 1900. Puckridge trained and worked as an apothecary — a medical-adjacent role giving him familiarity with anatomy, drugs, and surgical practice. He had a documented history of mental illness and confinement in asylums. Notably, Puckridge was released from Hoxton House Asylum on 4 August 1888, just weeks before the first canonical murder. He had reportedly threatened to "rip up" people on previous occasions. He came to Macnaghten's attention as a person of interest, mentioned in Macnaghten's correspondence though not in the formal 1894 memorandum. Puckridge subsequently bounced between workhouses and asylums; his exact movements in autumn 1888 are not fully documented. He died in 1900. His combination of apothecary training (the categorical-blur "junior medical-adjacent" criterion), pre-existing violent threats, and timely asylum release fits the profile, but evidence of his actual whereabouts during the murders is thin.

30. Dr. Morgan Davies — 32%. White Welsh-English male, a surgeon at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, in 1888. Davies came to suspicion through Robert D'Onston Stephenson, who reported him to police on 26 December 1888 as a Ripper suspect, claiming Davies had imitated the supposed manner of the killings during a discussion. Stephenson, a hospital patient with his own occult interests, claimed Davies had displayed an unusual familiarity with the details of the killings. Police investigated and did not find Davies a credible suspect. Davies had access to anatomy, instruments, and the hospital corridors that some researchers think the killer used as a refuge. The London Hospital was within the offence envelope. There is no surviving evidence that Davies was unstable, violent, or unaccounted-for during the murders. His profile fit derives entirely from the medical-training criterion and Whitechapel anchor; the psychological and behavioral criteria are unsupported.

31. William Grant Grainger — 32%. White Irish male, born c. 1860, age 28 in 1888. Grainger was a ship's fireman (stoker) who travelled regularly between port cities. In February 1895 he stabbed a Whitechapel prostitute named Alice Graham in Spitalfields; she survived and identified him. He was tried for malicious wounding and convicted. Some

contemporaries — including elements of the press — named him as possibly the Ripper after the 1895 attack, on the grounds that his profile fit (working- class, East End frequenter, knife attacks on prostitutes) was striking. There is no firm evidence he was in London during the autumn of 1888. His trade gave him intermittent access to the East End, casual employment availability fitting the profile's discretionary criterion, and a documented pattern of knife violence against prostitutes that began at least by the 1890s. Treated as a low-medium profile match.

32. John McCarthy — 30%. White Irish-English male, age c. 38–46 in 1888. McCarthy was Mary Jane Kelly's landlord at 13 Miller's Court, 26 Dorset Street, Whitechapel. He owned multiple properties and lodging houses on Dorset Street — known then as "the worst street in London" — making him a substantial Whitechapel slum-lord. He was the second person to arrive at the scene of Kelly's murder after his rent-collector Thomas Bowyer, having instructed Bowyer that morning to call on Kelly because she was six weeks behind on rent. McCarthy was familiar with all his tenants including the prostitutes, and turned a blind eye to their work as long as the rent was paid. He was suspected by some researchers specifically for the Kelly killing only — the theory being that he or someone in his employ killed Kelly in a rent dispute or domestic context and arranged the scene to look like a Ripper crime. His extensive property empire fails the profile's discretionary-availability criterion; he was not a man with idle time on his hands.

33. John Pizer † — 30%. White Polish-Jewish male, born c. 1850; died 1897. Pizer was a bootmaker working in Whitechapel and was popularly known as "Leather Apron," a nickname applied locally to a man who had been blackmailing prostitutes in the area. He had a prior conviction for a stabbing offence. Police Sergeant William Thicke believed Pizer had committed a string of minor assaults on prostitutes and arrested him on 10 September 1888, after the Nichols and Chapman murders. The investigating inspector reported there was "no evidence whatsoever against him." Pizer was cleared of suspicion (and the dagger applies) when his alibis for two of the murders were verified: he was staying with relatives at the time of one, and was talking with a police officer while watching a spectacular fire on the London Docks at the time of another. He successfully obtained monetary compensation from at least one newspaper that had named him as the murderer.

34. Dr. John Rees Gabe — 28%. White Welsh-English male, a medical practitioner who attended the Mary Kelly crime scene at Miller's Court on 9 November 1888. Gabe was a qualified doctor resident in or near the Whitechapel area and was familiar with the district through professional rounds at children's homes and similar institutions. He had prior experience as a medical witness in legal proceedings, which is why he was occasionally summoned to crime scenes. He has been mentioned in Casebook discussions as having had access to the Kelly scene at a critical moment when most other examiners were excluded, and as a peripheral figure of curiosity rather than active suspicion. There is no evidence of unusual behavior, instability, or implication in any contemporary suspect investigation. Profile fit derives from his medical training and Whitechapel proximity; psychological, behavioral, and motivational criteria are unsupported.

35. John Sanders † — 28%. White English male, born 1862; died 1901. Sanders was an insane medical student and the son of a wealthy widow. His name appears in Macnaghten's papers as a person of interest among the "homicidal medical student" cluster the police investigated in early autumn 1888. He had been treated for severe mental illness and was confined in a Holloway-area asylum during much of 1888 — providing the alibi that the dagger reflects. He had partial medical training without qualification, the demographic match, and the categorical-blur identity the profile predicts. There is no documented evidence of his having committed any violent act. The combination of medical training and asylum confinement makes him essentially identical in shape to Aaron Kosminski as a suspect- type, but his physical confinement during the murders rules him out conclusively.

36. Tom Sadler — 28%. White English male, c. 1837–1906/1910, age c. 50 in 1888. Sadler was a merchant seaman and notorious heavy drinker who had a romantic and abusive relationship with Frances Coles, the last of the eleven Whitechapel Murders file victims. Coles was killed under a railway arch in Swallow Gardens, Whitechapel, on 13 February 1891 — her throat slashed in two deep wounds. Sadler was arrested for her murder and was at one point Macnaghten's prime candidate for Coles, though Macnaghten thought it unlikely Sadler was responsible for the earlier 1888 killings. He was formally charged but the prosecution collapsed for lack of evidence and he was released. Sadler was, in Macnaghten's words, "a man of ungovernable temper and entirely addicted to drink, and the company of lower prostitutes." The profile fit is moderate: working-class trade, East End frequency, alcoholic violence, but the maritime trade implies less of a fixed Whitechapel anchor and the canonical- five timing fit is weaker.

37. Francis Tumblety — 27%. White Irish-American male, born c. 1833 in Ireland; died 28 May 1903 in St. Louis, Missouri. Tumblety posed as an "Indian Herb" doctor across the United States and Canada and earned a small fortune selling patent medicines like "Tumblety's Pimple Destroyer." He was a quack rather than a qualified physician. He was tall (5'10"), with an enormous moustache, and notably flamboyant and ostentatious — failing the profile's "no distinctive physical features" criterion. He was lodging in an East End boarding house at 22 Batty Street, off Commercial Road in the parish of St George-in-the-East (a Whitechapel-adjacent parish, within the broader East End), during the autumn 1888 murders, and is also reported to have spent time in the West End. He was arrested on 7 November 1888 for gross indecency with men. While on bail he fled to France and then to the United States on 24 November 1888. He was a known misogynist who collected anatomical specimens including uteri. Inspector Littlechild mentioned him as a Ripper suspect in a 1913 letter to journalist George Sims. The American medical-quack identity and East End boarding-house residence are profile-fitting; the conspicuous appearance and probable homosexuality conflict.

38. James Kenneth Stephen — 27%. White English male, born 25 February 1859; died 3 February 1892 at St Andrew's Asylum, Northampton, by self-starvation. Stephen was a Cambridge-educated poet who served as tutor to Prince Albert Victor at Trinity College, Cambridge from 1883 to 1885, during which time the prince was a student there. (Stephen

himself had been at King's College, Cambridge, from 1878 to 1882.) He came from a distinguished family — his father Sir James Fitzjames Stephen was a judge. In 1886 he suffered a head injury (struck by a windmill sail or a moving train, accounts vary) that reportedly altered his personality and triggered increasing mental instability. He had documented misogynistic poetry and a hatred of women. He was first proposed as a Ripper suspect in Michael Harrison's 1972 biography of Prince Albert Victor. Stephen lived in Cambridge and London (Bayswater area), not Whitechapel, failing the geographic criterion. His Cambridge intellectual circles and aristocratic bearing also fail the working-poor demographic criterion. The misogyny and mental illness fit, but the social position and locality do not.

39. Robert D'Onston Stephenson † — 25%. White English male, born 20 April 1841 in Charlton; died 9 October 1916. Stephenson was a journalist, occultist, and self-styled "black magic" expert. He admitted himself as a patient at the London Hospital in Whitechapel shortly before the Ripper murders began and left shortly after they ceased — a striking timeline that put him under suspicion. He wrote newspaper articles claiming the murders were committed for occult ritual purposes and that the Ripper was a Frenchman. An amateur detective reported him to Scotland Yard on Christmas Eve 1888, and two days later Stephenson reciprocated by reporting his fellow patient Dr. Morgan Davies. Newspaper editor W. T. Stead also suspected him. The dagger reflects his alibi: London Hospital night-shift rosters and ward practices indicate that Stephenson was not able to leave the hospital on the nights of the murders. Author Melvin Harris argued in several books that Stephenson was a leading suspect, but the alibi is strong.

40. Dr. John Hewitt — 25%. White English male, age c. 38 in 1888 and a qualified physician. Hewitt's name appears in the Library of Congress suspect inventory and in some minor secondary sources. He was reportedly an asylum patient, having been confined for mental illness in the late 1880s. Hewitt's candidacy as a Ripper suspect was advanced largely on the basis of his medical training and his asylum confinement, with the suggestion that he may have been at liberty during the autumn of 1888. There is essentially no documented investigation of him by contemporary police, and the suspect-literature on Hewitt is fragmentary at best. Profile fit derives primarily from medical training; geographic, behavioral, and direct-evidence criteria are largely unsupported.

41. Carl Feigenbaum — 25%. White German male, c. 1840–1896, age c. 48 in 1888. Feigenbaum (who used aliases including Carl Zahn and Anton Zahn) was a merchant seaman in the employ of the Norddeutsche Lloyd shipping line, whose ships were docked at the Whitechapel Docks on every date of the canonical five murders. On 1 September 1894 he murdered Juliana Hoffmann at her home at 544 East Sixth Street, New York, by slashing her throat; he was caught at the scene by her son, who was awakened by his mother's screams. He was tried, convicted, and executed by electric chair at Sing Sing on 27 April 1896. His own defense lawyer William Lawton subsequently claimed publicly that Feigenbaum had confessed to mutilating women and was Jack the Ripper. Promoted as a serious suspect by retired English detective Trevor Marriott in Jack the Ripper: The 21st Century Investigation (2005). The profile fit is moderate: foreign-born sailor (failing

English-by-likely-birth), regular Whitechapel proximity rather than residence, knife violence demonstrably present.

42. Frederick Bailey Deeming † — 22%. White English male, born 30 July 1853 in Ashby-de-la- Zouch, Leicestershire; hanged 23 May 1892 in Melbourne. (Deeming's birthplace is sometimes recorded as Birkenhead or Liverpool — for example, in some Darlinghurst gaol records — but the Australian Dictionary of Biography and other genealogical sources confirm Ashby-de-la-Zouch from his parents' census records. Birkenhead was where he later lived briefly with his first wife Marie James.) Deeming was a seafarer, fraudster, and serial wife-murderer. In 1891 he murdered his first wife and four children at Dinham Villa in Rainhill, Lancashire, cementing them under the floor; later that year he emigrated to Australia with his second wife Emily, whom he murdered in Melbourne in December 1891. The crimes were discovered when a prospective tenant complained of a foul smell. Deeming's profile fit suffers from his probable absence from London during the canonical five — he was either imprisoned in Hull (where he was released on 16 July 1891) or in South Africa. The dagger reflects this. He boasted in Melbourne Gaol that he was the Ripper, and his death mask was for many years displayed at New Scotland Yard's Black Museum as that of Jack the Ripper. He was syphilitic, mother-fixated, and emotionally erratic. The crimes fit a serial-killer pattern but the geography for 1888 likely does not.

43. Samuel Friedman — 22%. White Russian-Jewish male, age c. 41 in 1888. Friedman was an associate of Louis Diemschutz and Isaac Kozebrodski at the International Working Men's Educational Club in Berner Street. On 16 March 1889 he was arrested with them for assaulting police officers and bystanders during a riot at the conclusion of a Jewish unemployed demonstration. When the case came to court at Clerkenwell Sessions in April 1889, Friedman failed to surrender to his bail and his recognisances were estreated; he disappeared from the historical record thereafter. He had reportedly shouted during the riot, "I will do for some one to night, and don't care if I get 12 months for it." Author Randy Williams (2017) argues he was the "enforcer" of a three-man killing team led by Diemschutz, standing guard at the Stride murder scene. Direct evidence connecting him to the Ripper killings is essentially zero; the conspiracy framing is novel and not widely accepted.

44. Isaac Kozebrodski — 22%. White Russian-Jewish male, born c. 1869–1871, age 17–19 in 1888. Kozebrodski helped Louis Diemschutz manage the International Working Men's Educational Club in Berner Street. He was a member of the IWMEC's socialist-anarchist faction and had a documented disposition toward political violence. He was arrested with Diemschutz and Friedman in March 1889 for the Berner Street riot and bound over. Author Randy Williams (2017) characterizes Kozebrodski as "by far the most twisted of the three" — implicating him in the Stride and Eddowes murders as part of a three-man team. The age failure is significant: at 17–19 he is too young to fit the typical age profile of an organized serial offender, and his subsequent life shows no further violence. Profile fit derives from local residence, political-violence record, and association with Diemschutz; the rest is speculative.

45. John Charles Netley — 22%. White English male, born 19 May 1860 in Paddington; died 20 September 1903 in a workplace accident. Netley was an English coachman and cab driver. In some versions of the discredited "Royal Conspiracy" theory popularized by Joseph Gorman Sickert and Stephen Knight (Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution, 1976), Netley drove Sir William Gull's coach around Whitechapel during the murders, with the killings allegedly committed inside the vehicle. The theory itself is now widely rejected — blood evidence and stomach contents at the actual crime scenes contradict it. Some other variants of the conspiracy framing identify Netley as the actual physical killer of Elizabeth Stride, on the basis that his described physical build matches the broad-shouldered assailant some witnesses described. Netley died in 1903 when his van struck a kerb in Park Road and he was thrown from the vehicle and trampled by his horses, his head crushed by his own van's wheels.

46. Michael Maybrick — 22%. White English male, born 31 January 1841; died 26 August 1913. Brother of James Maybrick. Michael Maybrick was a popular composer and singer who performed under the stage name Stephen Adams. His best-known work was the song "The Holy City." He frequented the Whitechapel area for performances and reportedly kept rooms in central London. Author Bruce Robinson advanced him as the Ripper in They All Love Jack: Busting the Ripper (2015), arguing that Maybrick's tour dates and locations correlated with the dates and post-marks of Ripper letters; that he was seen in the Whitechapel area; and that his presence in Bradford around Christmas 1888 coincides with the murder of seven-year-old Johnnie Gill, a killing the Ripper's letters reportedly foretold. Maybrick was a Freemason. He was high-profile and publicly visible — failing the profile's "socially unremarkable" criterion. The argument depends substantially on accepting the Ripper letters as genuine, which many researchers do not.

47. Albert Bachert — 20%. White English male of German descent, born c. 1859. Bachert was a steel- engraver by trade and a resident of the Whitechapel area. He was an active and increasingly prominent member of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee, eventually becoming its chairman. He repeatedly inserted himself into the Ripper investigation, claiming to have received letters from the killer and to have witnessed suspects in pubs. His mannerisms and his apparent eagerness for press attention made him a person of interest to some modern researchers, who have argued that his behavior matches profiles of attention-seeking serial killers who insert themselves into investigations. He fails the profile's specific exclusion criterion: "Not a member of vigilance committees or other publicly-engaged civic bodies." His date of death is variously given as 1916 or 1929.

48. Alfred Napier Blanchard — 18%. White English male, age 34 in 1888. Blanchard was a canvasser (commercial salesman) from Birmingham. In late September 1888, while drunk in a Birmingham pub, Blanchard loudly confessed to being Jack the Ripper. He was taken into custody by Birmingham police, who interrogated him extensively. He retracted his confession on sobering up, claimed it had been bravado for the entertainment of his drinking companions, and was investigated and ruled out — his movements during the autumn were verified as having kept him largely in Birmingham, not London. He was released. The case is a documented example of the dozens of false confessions and self-

implications that the murders produced. Profile fit is essentially zero on geography, very low on occupation; the "pre-existing violent disposition" criterion is unsupported.

49. James Hatfield — 18%. White English male, a resident pauper at Whitechapel Workhouse and a fellow inmate alongside Robert Mann. Hatfield assisted Mann in stripping and washing the body of Mary Ann Nichols at the Whitechapel mortuary on 31 August 1888 — against police instructions, as both later testified at the Nichols inquest. Hatfield's testimony at the inquest contained significant inconsistencies, similar to Mann's. He had near-total discretionary availability as a workhouse inmate, deep familiarity with the Whitechapel slum geography, and proximity-by-association to the post- mortem handling of at least the Nichols body. There is essentially no biographical record of him beyond his workhouse residence and inquest appearance. He has not been promoted as a serious individual suspect, but is occasionally raised alongside Mann as part of the workhouse-mortuary cluster of profile-matching figures.

50. William Henry Pigott † — 15%. White English male, born c. 1835. Pigott was arrested in Gravesend at the Pope's Head Tavern on 9 September 1888 — the day after Annie Chapman's murder — when his agitated state, blood-stained clothes, and badly bitten hand drew the attention of the local constabulary. He admitted to having been in Whitechapel on the morning Chapman's body was discovered, near the murder site. Inspector Frederick Abberline personally went from London to Gravesend to fetch Pigott back for questioning. On further examination, Pigott was found to be insane and was committed to a mental hospital. While confined, the subsequent murders occurred and Pigott was conclusively cleared (hence the dagger). He had no demonstrable medical or butchering training. His profile fit derives entirely from geography and a single coincidence of timing. He died in 1901.

51. Henry James (suspect) — 15%. White English male, identified by Whitechapel locals and police as a "harmless lunatic" — a man who walked the streets in a peculiar two-peaked cap and behaved oddly. He was investigated briefly during the autumn 1888 murders after his name was put forward as suspicious by neighbors, but was quickly dismissed as a known and non-violent eccentric. He should not be confused with Henry James the novelist. Documentation is limited essentially to Inspector Reid's notes and a few period press reports. Profile fit is low: the geographical anchor is correct (he was a Whitechapel resident), but there is no evidence of medical or butchering training, no documented violence, and his social visibility was such that he was widely known. Subsequent fate unknown.

52. Frederico Albericci — 15%. Italian male, mentioned in some early Ripper-suspect literature primarily in connection with the murder of Emma Smith on 3 April 1888 (one of the eleven Whitechapel Murders file killings, generally considered earlier than and possibly unrelated to the canonical five). Some Royal Conspiracy theorists also link Albericci to John Netley as a possible accomplice in the Smith killing. There is essentially no firm biographical record of Albericci in published sources beyond his name appearing in Library of Congress suspect inventories. Profile fit derives from possible East End presence

and Mediterranean continental origin, but the supporting documentation is so thin that probability assignment is essentially placeholder.

53. Edward Buchan — 15%. White English male, listed in the Library of Congress suspect inventory and occasionally in casebook forum discussions, but with essentially no published biographical detail. Buchan appears to have been a local Whitechapel-area lodger or labourer of some kind whose name was attached to the case in mid-twentieth-century journalistic accounts that have not survived in detail. There is no published book-length investigation of Buchan as a Ripper suspect. Probability assignment is functionally placeholder; profile fit is presumed moderate on demographic grounds (working-class East End male) but otherwise unevaluable.

54. Walter Sickert † — 15%. White German-British male, born 31 May 1860 in Munich; died 22 January 1942 in Bath. Sickert was a leading Impressionist painter who helped reshape the British art scene. He developed a documented obsession with the Jack the Ripper case from the early 1900s, painting works including "Jack the Ripper's Bedroom" (c. 1907) and a series of "Camden Town Murder" pictures depicting naked prostitutes beside their clothed clients. He was first proposed as the Ripper in Joseph Gorman Sickert's 1970s conspiracy claims, and most prominently by crime novelist Patricia Cornwell in Portrait of a Killer (2002), with mitochondrial DNA arguments that experts have widely criticized. The dagger reflects strong evidence that Sickert was in France for substantial portions of the autumn of 1888, attending art classes and visiting friends. He fails the profile's "working poor" social class and "socially unremarkable" criteria.

55. Frederick Charrington — 15%. White English male, born 4 February 1850; died 4 February 1936. Charrington was the heir to the immensely wealthy Charrington brewery fortune who renounced his inheritance and became a temperance evangelist and anti-prostitution campaigner in the East End. He lived and worked in the Whitechapel/Mile End area, where he was a substantial public figure. He was named as a possible Ripper suspect by some authors on the grounds that his evangelical fervor against prostitution might have driven him to violence, and his familiarity with the East End and its prostitutes gave him opportunity. He fails the profile's "socially unremarkable" criterion — he was extremely visible — and the "no organised civic body" criterion. There is no evidence of violence in his actual biography. He died of natural causes.

56. Sir John Williams, 1st Baronet — 15%. White Welsh male, born 6 November 1840 in Gwynfe, Carmarthenshire; died 24 May 1926. Williams was a distinguished obstetrician who served as physician-accoucheur to Queen Victoria's daughter Princess Beatrice. He ran an abortion clinic in the Whitechapel area, where he encountered impoverished East End women including possibly some Ripper victims. He was named as the Ripper in Tony Williams's Uncle Jack (2005), a book by one of his descendants, on the theory that the victims were Williams's patients whom he killed and mutilated as part of infertility research. Critics note that the alleged murder weapon — a blunted surgical knife — does not match the wounds, and that Williams's documented schedule does not match the

murder dates. He fails the "socially unremarkable" criterion. He had a wife (Lizzie) and an established medical practice. Died of natural causes.

57. Montague John Druitt † — 15%. White English male, born 15 August 1857 in Wimborne, Dorset; body recovered from the Thames near Chiswick on 31 December 1888 (suicide drowning). Druitt was a barrister educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford. He worked as an assistant schoolmaster at George Valentine's boarding school in Blackheath, southeast London, to supplement his legal income. He was dismissed from the school in late November 1888 — the reason has never been documented but is speculated to relate to homosexuality or hereditary mental illness. His mother and grandmother both suffered serious mental illness. The dagger reflects his cricket alibi: on 1 September 1888, the day after Mary Ann Nichols's murder, Druitt was playing cricket in Dorset, hours from London. He lived in Kent, miles from Whitechapel, failing the geographic criterion. Macnaghten named him as one of the three suspects in the 1894 memorandum but committed multiple factual errors about him.

58. Michael Ostrog † — 15%. Russian male, c. 1833 – in or after 1904, exact date and place of death unknown. Ostrog was a professional con man and thief who used numerous aliases (Bertrand Ashley, Claude Clayton, Dr. Grant) and assumed titles. Among his many dubious claims was that he had once been a surgeon in the Russian Navy. He was named as a suspect by Macnaghten, who joined the case in 1889 — a year after the canonical murders. The dagger reflects the discovery by author Philip Sugden of French prison records showing that Ostrog was in custody in France during the canonical five murders, conclusively clearing him of those killings. Researchers have failed to find evidence that Ostrog had committed crimes any more serious than fraud and theft. His inclusion in the 1894 memorandum has been speculatively attributed to a personal grudge of Macnaghten's. Last mentioned alive in 1904.

59. Francis Spurzheim Craig — 14%. White English male, born 1837 in Acton, London; died by suicide on 8 March 1903 at 6 Carthew Road, Hammersmith, by cutting his own throat. Craig was a journalist and newspaper editor — son of writer and phrenologist Edward T. Craig — who covered the police courts and Whitechapel inquests during the murders. He spent time in the United States between 1864 and 1866. By 1875 he was editor of the Bucks Advertiser and Aylesbury News but his career was damaged by a plagiarism scandal. He married Elizabeth Weston Davies in 1884; she filed for divorce in 1886. Author Wynne Weston-Davies advanced Craig as the Ripper in The Real Mary Kelly (2015), arguing that Mary Jane Kelly was Craig's estranged wife under an alias and that Craig killed the other prostitutes to obscure his real target. The theory is generally regarded as tenuous. He was 51 in 1888 and a high-profile professional, partly conflicting with the profile.

60. Thomas Neill Cream † — 14%. White Scottish-born physician, born 27 May 1850 in Glasgow; hanged 15 November 1892 at Newgate Prison. Cream qualified at McGill University in Montreal and trained further in London. He was a serial poisoner of prostitutes — known as the "Lambeth Poisoner" — who used strychnine to kill at least four

women in London in 1891–92. The dagger reflects his alibi: from 1881 until his release on 31 July 1891, Cream was imprisoned at Joliet Penitentiary in Illinois for the murder of Daniel Stott. Some discredited theorists have argued he could have bribed prison officials to allow him to leave, or that a look-alike served his sentence; these notions contradict prison records, witness accounts, and Cream's own correspondence from prison. According to popular legend, on the gallows Cream allegedly began saying "I am Jack..." before the trap dropped, a story most historians regard as apocryphal.

61. George Robert Gissing — 14%. White English male, born 22 November 1857 in Wakefield; died 28 December 1903 in Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France. Gissing was a major late-Victorian novelist whose work — New Grub Street, The Nether World, In the Year of Jubilee — was deeply concerned with London's slum life and the East End. He had lived in poverty in London in the 1870s and 1880s and was extensively familiar with Whitechapel and Spitalfields. He had a chaotic personal life: a brief stint in prison for theft, a marriage to a prostitute who died in a workhouse, depression, and sustained social isolation. His name appears in the Library of Congress suspect inventory and occasionally in fringe Ripperology, but no serious book-length argument has been advanced. Profile fit derives from East End familiarity and social marginality; medical, butchering, and direct violence criteria are absent.

62. John George Gibson — 14%. White English male, born 1859. Gibson was a pastor or clergyman who has been named as the Ripper in Robert Graysmith's The Bell Tower (1999) and at least one other published work. The theory holds that Gibson committed the Whitechapel murders and then perpetrated the 1895 San Francisco "Bell Tower" murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams (in fact committed by Theodore Durrant). The argument is that Gibson, by then in California, escaped detection because suspicion fell on Durrant. There is essentially no documented connection between Gibson and Whitechapel — the theory is constructed entirely from reinterpretation of the San Francisco evidence. Profile fit is moderate on age and demographic grounds, low on geography and trade.

63. Frank Edwards — 13%. A name listed in Library of Congress and Casebook forum suspect inventories under "the Unpopular Cousin Theory." Documentation is essentially nonexistent in published Ripper literature; Edwards may have been a relative of one of the victims or one of the investigators whose name was attached to the case in some local family tradition. There is no published book-length investigation. Probability assignment is functionally placeholder; profile fit is unevaluable.

64. Willy Clarkson — 12%. White English male, born 6 November 1861; died 12 October 1934. Clarkson was a theatrical wig-maker and costumier who became famous for supplying disguises to the London stage from his shop at 41–43 Wardour Street, Soho. He was personally acquainted with many performers and society figures and had access to elaborate disguise materials that some theorists have argued enabled the Ripper to move unrecognized through the streets of Whitechapel. He has been named as a suspect in some late-twentieth-century books on the basis that his trade gave him the means to construct convincing disguises and that his Soho address enabled him to travel to

Whitechapel anonymously. There is no documented evidence of violence or any direct connection to the case. Profile fit derives from possible disguise capability; medical, geographic, and behavioral criteria are not supported.

65. Nikaner Benelius — 12%. Swedish male, exact age unknown, a transient traveler staying in a lodging house in Shoreditch, approximately five minutes' walk from Whitechapel. On the evening of 17 November 1888, Benelius walked uninvited into the home of a Mrs. Harriet Rowe on Buxton Street and grinned at her without saying anything. She fled, summoned a police officer, and Benelius was arrested. He was questioned briefly about Elizabeth Stride's murder and was cleared of all connection with the killings. He was released. His profile fit is low: Swedish origin (failing the English-by-likely- birth criterion), transient lodging rather than fixed residence (failing the local-anchor criterion), and no documented medical or butchering training. Subsequent fate unknown.

66. Joachim de Rocha — 11%. Portuguese seaman, exact dates of birth and death unknown. De Rocha was named as a Ripper suspect by E. K. Larkin specifically in connection with the murder of Alice McKenzie on 17 July 1889 (one of the eleven Whitechapel Murders file victims, generally considered post-canonical). Larkin's argument was that Portuguese sailors had been in Whitechapel at the time and that de Rocha and his fellow seaman José Laurenco fit a contemporary witness description. The Metropolitan Police investigated and cleared both men. Profile fit is low: Portuguese origin and transient maritime work fail the local-anchor and English-birth criteria, and no medical or butchering training is documented.

67. José Laurenco — 11%. Portuguese seaman, named by E. K. Larkin alongside Joachim de Rocha as possibly involved in the murder of Alice McKenzie in July 1889. Same profile as de Rocha. Cleared by the Metropolitan Police investigation. No biographical detail beyond his association with de Rocha and his Portuguese maritime trade. Profile fit identical to de Rocha's, with the same low score.

68. James Maybrick — 10%. White English male, born 24 October 1838 in Liverpool; died 11 May 1889 of poisoning (officially gastroenteritis) at Battlecrease House, Liverpool. Maybrick was a wealthy cotton merchant who travelled regularly between Liverpool and the United States. He was a self- medicating arsenic and strychnine addict (using "Fowler's Solution"). He married Florence Chandler in 1881; she was convicted of his murder by arsenic in a sensational and probably unjust 1889 trial. The "Maybrick Diary" surfaced in 1992, purportedly his confession to the Ripper murders; in 1995 publisher Michael Barrett confessed to having forged it, then retracted. A pocket watch with "I am Jack" scratched inside was also produced. Document examiners and historians widely consider both items hoaxes, though some Ripperologists (Shirley Harrison, Paul Feldman) have championed them. Maybrick was based in Liverpool, not Whitechapel. He fails the profile's geographic, social-class, and demographic criteria.

69. Dr. Frederick R. Chapman — 10%. A name listed in Library of Congress and Casebook suspect inventories. London-area physician suggested in passing in some published

accounts. Documentation in published Ripper literature is essentially nonexistent. Probability assignment is placeholder; the medical-training criterion is the only one notionally satisfied.

70. Alois Szemeredy — 10%. White Hungarian/Austro-Hungarian male, c. 1840–1892. Szemeredy was a sausage-maker (i.e. butchering trade) and travelling fraudster who was reputed to be a murderer in Buenos Aires before returning to Europe. He was age 48 in 1888. He committed suicide in Vienna in 1892 while awaiting trial on unrelated charges. Suspected by some early Ripper researchers because his European travel pattern matched gaps in the murders, and because his sausage-making trade gave him butchering competence. There is no firm documentary evidence placing him in London during the canonical five. The trade fit is real; the geographic and direct-evidence fits are low.

71. H. H. Holmes — 9%. White American male, born Herman Webster Mudgett on 16 May 1861 in Gilmanton, New Hampshire; hanged 7 May 1896 at Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia. Holmes was a qualified physician, having graduated from the University of Michigan medical school in 1884. He is widely credited as one of America's first documented serial killers, with confessions to as many as 27 murders (later partially recanted) committed at his "Murder Castle" hotel in Chicago during the 1893 World's Fair. His great-great-grandson Jeff Mudgett has argued that Holmes was also Jack the Ripper, on the basis of diary entries and travel records. There is no documented evidence Holmes was in London during 1888 — he was actively building his Chicago practice in the late 1880s. Travel records are inconclusive but absence is the usual interpretation.

72. Joseph Silver — 9%. White Polish-Jewish male, born 1868 (some sources 1867); died 1918, possibly executed by Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia. Silver (also known as Joseph Lis, Abraham Ramer, and many other aliases) was a documented international racketeer, pimp, brothel-owner, and police informer who operated in London, Paris, New York, and South Africa. He was named as the Ripper in Charles van Onselen's The Fox and the Flies (2007). Critics note that van Onselen provides no concrete evidence that Silver was in London during the autumn of 1888 — he was 20 in 1888, and his documented presence in London is later. Van Onselen has responded that the circumstantial pattern justifies the suspicion. Profile fit is low on geography; the criminal-disposition fit is high but his organized-crime affiliations fail the profile's "not a member of any organised criminal population" criterion.

73. Ernest Dowson — 9%. White English male, born 2 August 1867; died 23 February 1900. Dowson was a Decadent-movement poet best known for the line "gone with the wind" and the phrase "days of wine and roses." He was 21 in 1888, drank heavily, frequented London prostitutes, and lived a chaotic bohemian life. He visited the East End and was personally familiar with its low-life scenes. His name appears in some peripheral suspect lists, mostly as part of the Decadent-poet/Aestheticism cluster. Profile fit is poor on social class (Oxford-educated, middle-class) and visibility (he was a published literary figure). His disposition was self-destructive rather than violent; no documented record of any violence whatsoever. Died of tuberculosis at 32.

74. L. Forbes Winslow — 8%. White English male, born 1844; died 1913. Lyttleton Stewart Forbes Winslow was a society alienist (psychiatrist) and self-publicizing amateur detective who inserted himself heavily into the Ripper case, claiming to have his own theories and to have discovered crucial information police had missed. He named several other suspects, most notably G. Wentworth Bell Smith. His behavior — sustained press attention, claims of unique insight, requests for police cooperation — drew suspicion from some modern researchers, who have argued that an attention- seeking pattern is consistent with some serial-offender profiles. He was 44 in 1888, well above the original profile age range, and was a high-profile public figure failing the "socially unremarkable" criterion. There is no documented evidence of violence in his biography.

75. Thomas Barnardo — 8%. White Irish-British male, born 4 July 1845 in Dame Street, Dublin; died 19 September 1905. Barnardo was a globally recognized social reformer and founder of "Dr. Barnardo's Homes" for destitute children, with a major institutional presence in the East End. He had trained at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, where he was noted for taking a keen interest in anatomy, before becoming a missionary-philanthropist. He suffered nervous breakdowns during stressful periods of his work. He visited East End doss-houses including 32 Flower and Dean Street, where he met victim Elizabeth Stride shortly before her murder. First proposed as a Ripper suspect by Donald McCormick in 1962, and developed by Gary Rowlands. Fails the "socially unremarkable" criterion conspicuously — Barnardo was internationally famous. Died of natural causes.

76. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle — 6%. White Scottish male, born 22 May 1859 in Edinburgh; died 7 July 1930. Doyle was a qualified physician (Edinburgh, 1881) and the author of the Sherlock Holmes stories. In 1888 he was practicing medicine in Southsea, Hampshire, and was at work on his second Holmes novel The Sign of the Four. He has been mentioned in joke and fringe theories as a Ripper suspect, on the basis that he was a physician with anatomical knowledge and a fascination with crime. His own contribution to the Ripper case was his "Jill the Ripper" theory — that the killer might have been a midwife. There is no documented evidence whatsoever placing Doyle in London during the canonical murders. His Southsea practice was busy and his correspondence is well-documented for the period.

77. Vincent van Gogh † — 6%. Dutch male, born 30 March 1853 in Zundert, Netherlands; died 29 July 1890 in Auvers-sur-Oise, France. Van Gogh was a painter who suffered severe mental illness — most famously cutting off his own ear in December 1888 and committing himself to the Saint-Rémy asylum in May 1889. The dagger reflects extensive documentary evidence (letters, paintings dated and located, witness accounts) placing him in Arles, France throughout the autumn of 1888. He was advanced as a Ripper suspect in Dale Larner's self-published Vincent the Ripper (2018) on the basis of alleged hidden imagery in his paintings. The theory is universally rejected. Van Gogh died from a self- inflicted gunshot wound (with some recent historians arguing for accidental shooting).

78. Sir Edward Jenkinson — 6%. White English male, born 1836; died 1919. Jenkinson was a British civil servant who served as a senior intelligence officer overseeing surveillance of

Irish revolutionaries during the 1880s. He was the Assistant Under-Secretary for Police and Crime in Ireland, and developed sophisticated networks of informers. Author Tom Slemen advanced Jenkinson as the Ripper in 2008, arguing that he ran a "false flag" operation in Whitechapel to frame Irish nationalists or to discredit them. The theory has no mainstream support. Jenkinson was 52 in 1888, a senior civil servant of high social standing, and conspicuously visible — failing multiple profile criteria. There is no documented evidence of violence in his biography.

79. Henry James Fitzroy, Earl of Euston — 6%. White English aristocrat, born 28 November 1848 in London; died 10 May 1912. Fitzroy was the son of the 7th Duke of Grafton and a member of the highest tier of British aristocracy. He was named by some authors in connection with the Cleveland Street male-brothel scandal of 1889 and tangentially in some Royal Conspiracy variants. Profile fit is essentially zero on social class — the profile specifies working-poor East End demographics — and there is no documented connection between Fitzroy and Whitechapel beyond his name appearing on rumoured-client lists at male brothels. He was 40 in 1888 and an extremely visible public figure. He fathered no legitimate children and the title died with him.

80. Lord Randolph Churchill — 6%. White English male, born 13 February 1849; died 24 January 1895. Churchill was a senior Conservative politician — Chancellor of the Exchequer 1886, Leader of the House of Commons — and the father of Winston Churchill. He suffered from a degenerative neurological illness (long thought to be syphilis, though some recent historians dispute this) that ended his career in the early 1890s. He was named in some Masonic/Royal Conspiracy theories as part of an alleged cover-up. Fails the social-class criterion at a fundamental level and the geographic-anchor criterion completely. There is no documented evidence of violence in his biography. Died of his illness in early 1895.

81. Claude Conder — 5%. White English male, born 29 December 1848; died 16 February 1910. Conder was a British army officer (Royal Engineers) and an orientalist scholar best known for his archaeological work on the Survey of Western Palestine in the 1870s. He was a Freemason and a Christian Hebraist scholar. He has been named as a possible Ripper suspect in some peripheral lists, primarily on the basis that he was familiar with Hebrew (and the "Juwes" graffito) and was a Freemason (the Royal Conspiracy framing). There is no documented evidence connecting him to Whitechapel or to any victim. He was 39 in 1888, an army officer of high social standing — failing multiple profile criteria. Died of natural causes.

82. Alonzo Maduro — 5%. A name listed in Library of Congress suspect inventories with essentially no published biographical detail in mainstream Ripper literature. May have been a transient figure attached to the case in some early-twentieth-century journalistic account. Probability assignment is placeholder; profile fit is unevaluable.

83. John Courtenay — 5%. A name listed in Library of Congress and Casebook suspect inventories with essentially no published biographical detail. Possibly attached to the case

via a name connection (the "Jack" association noted in some inventories). Profile fit unevaluable.

84. George Charles Spencer-Churchill, 8th Duke of Marlborough — 5%. White English aristocrat, born 13 May 1844; died 9 November 1892. Spencer-Churchill was the eighth Duke of Marlborough and the elder brother of Lord Randolph Churchill. He was a person of high social position who was repeatedly the subject of scandal during his life, including a divorce and a second marriage to an American heiress. He has been named as a Ripper suspect in some Masonic/Royal Conspiracy theories. Fails the social-class criterion completely. There is no documented connection to Whitechapel or to any victim. He died of natural causes coincidentally on the same date (9 November) as the Mary Kelly murder, four years later.

85. G. Wentworth Bell Smith — 5%. A Canadian male of unknown age, lodging in London at the time of the murders, who allegedly behaved suspiciously and ranted about prostitutes. He was named by L. Forbes Winslow as a Ripper suspect, with Winslow claiming to have followed up his own leads. There is no documented investigation by the Metropolitan Police, no confirmed Ripper-relevant violence, and no firm biographical record. Some researchers have suggested Bell Smith may have been a composite or invented figure used by Winslow to enhance his own claims to insight. Profile fit derives from London residence at the time and possible odd behavior; documentary support is weak.

86. Prince Albert Victor † — 5%. White English male, born 8 January 1864 at Frogmore House, Windsor; died 14 January 1892 of influenza/pneumonia at Sandringham. "Eddy," Duke of Clarence and Avondale, was the eldest son of the future Edward VII and grandson of Queen Victoria. He was educated at Eton, then Cambridge under tutor James Kenneth Stephen. He was a deer-hunter, which some have argued gave him anatomical familiarity with butchery. The dagger reflects extensive court- diary evidence placing him at Balmoral, Sandringham, or York during many of the murder dates. He was first named as a Ripper suspect by Dr. Thomas Stowell in a 1970 article, and the conspiracy framing was elaborated by Stephen Knight (1976) and Joseph Gorman (1973). He fails multiple profile criteria conspicuously. Died of natural causes at age 28.

87. Sir William Withey Gull † — 5%. White English male, born 31 December 1816; died 29 January 1890. Gull was Physician-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria, an exceptionally distinguished medical man — first to clinically describe anorexia nervosa, knighted, made baronet, fellow of the Royal Society. The dagger reflects multiple disqualifying factors: he was 71 in 1888, far above any plausible age range; he had suffered a serious stroke in 1887; and he was conspicuously famous and visible. He was named as the Ripper as part of the Royal Conspiracy theory popularized by Stephen Knight in Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution (1976). Conventional historians have universally rejected the theory. Died of his second stroke in early 1890.

88. James Willoughby Carnac — 4%. A purported English male, age and dates uncertain, who is the alleged author of The Autobiography of James Carnac (published 2011). The

manuscript, found in an old box of papers, purports to be a Ripper confession written by Carnac himself in the 1920s, recounting his murders and his subsequent life. Whether Carnac existed as a real person is contested; literary scholars have argued the text reads as a literary composition rather than an authentic autobiography. The manuscript itself has been carbon-dated approximately to the period claimed, but the contents may have been a deliberate fictional hoax. Profile fit is essentially zero on documented evidence; the "James" name fits the casebook "Jack/James" personal-name correlation observation.

89. Joseph Merrick † — 3%. White English male, born 5 August 1862 in Leicester; died 11 April 1890 at the London Hospital, Whitechapel. Merrick — known as the "Elephant Man" — suffered from a severe deforming condition (probably Proteus syndrome combined with neurofibromatosis) that left him largely unable to walk or move quickly. He was a public-exhibition figure displayed in a shop on Whitechapel Road opposite the London Hospital, before being given a permanent residence in the hospital basement under Frederick Treves's care from late 1886. The dagger reflects his physical incapacity — he could not have committed the murders by virtue of his disability alone. He was named as a "Ripper suspect" only in joke and fringe theories. Died at age 27 of asphyxia from his condition.

90. Lewis Carroll — 3%. White English male, born Charles Lutwidge Dodgson on 27 January 1832 in Daresbury, Cheshire; died 14 January 1898 in Guildford. Dodgson was an Oxford mathematics don, ordained deacon, and the author of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking-Glass. He was 56 in 1888, lived in Oxford, and had documented schedules of teaching and correspondence inconsistent with London murders. He was named as a Ripper suspect by Richard Wallace in Jack the Ripper, Light-Hearted Friend (1996), based on supposed anagrams Wallace devised from Dodgson's writings. The theory is universally regarded as a methodological joke. Dodgson's actual biography contains no documented violence and ample academic accountability. Died of pneumonia.

91. Dr. Alexander Pedachenko — 3%. A purported Russian male, alleged dates 1857–1908. Pedachenko was named in the 1923 memoirs of journalist William Le Queux, Things I Know about Kings, Celebrities and Crooks. Le Queux claimed to have seen a manuscript in French written by Rasputin stating that Jack the Ripper was an insane Russian doctor named Pedachenko, an agent of the Okhrana whose aim in committing the murders was to discredit Scotland Yard. He was supposedly assisted by accomplices "Levitski" and a tailoress called "Winberg." There is no hard evidence Pedachenko ever existed. Russian-language records have been searched without finding him. Most parts of Le Queux's story fall apart on examination — for example, Rasputin did not in fact write in French. Almost universally regarded as a fabrication, possibly Russian disinformation.

92. Nicolai Vassiliev — 3%. A purported Russian male, said to be c. 41 in 1888 and a religious fanatic confined in a French asylum after killing Parisian prostitutes, then released in 1888 in time to come to London. The story originates in Donald McCormick's The Identity of Jack the Ripper (1959). Modern researchers consider Vassiliev probably

nonexistent — the story may have been planted in earlier sources by Russian secret police as part of a broader propaganda effort, or invented by McCormick. Profile fit is unevaluable for a probably-fictional figure.

93. Fogelma — 3%. A purported Norwegian sailor, first name and biographical details unknown. The Fogelma story holds that he died in a New York lunatic asylum in 1902 after raving that he was Jack the Ripper. The story originates in a 1923 article in the Empire News and may be apocryphal. There is no documented record of any such person at any New York asylum. Profile fit is unevaluable for an apparently-fictional figure. Probability assignment is placeholder.

94. Vassily Konovalov — 3%. A Russian male, sometimes confused with the Pedachenko story. In some Cold War-era and later sources, Konovalov is identified as an Okhrana agent operating in London during the murders. Modern researchers consider him probably nonexistent, possibly a duplicate of the Pedachenko legend. Profile fit unevaluable.

95. "Dr. Stanley" — 2%. A purported London surgeon, name and biographical details fictitious or unknown. The "Dr. Stanley" story holds that he was a respected physician whose son contracted syphilis from Mary Jane Kelly and died of it, leading the father to systematically hunt down and kill the prostitutes who had been with his son. The story originates in Leonard Matters's The Mystery of Jack the Ripper (1929) — the first full-length book on the case. No record of any "Dr. Stanley" matching the description has ever been found. Universally regarded as a fictional construction. Profile fit unevaluable.

96. Olga Tchkersoff — 1%. A purported Russian-Jewish needlewoman, said to have been age 24 in 1888. The Tchkersoff story holds that she came to England in February 1887 with her parents and younger sister Vera, that Vera fell into prostitution and died of complications, and that Olga avenged her sister's death by killing Whitechapel prostitutes. The story originates in Edwin Thomas Woodhall's When London Walked in Terror (1937). No record of any such person has ever been found. Universally regarded as a fictional construction. The profile specifies a male offender, so even if real she would not fit.

97. Mary Pearcey — 1%. White English female, born Mary Eleanor Wheeler on 26 March 1866 in Kent; hanged at Newgate Prison on 23 December 1890. She lived in Kentish Town in north London (not Whitechapel) and had no formal medical training or fixed occupation. She was a documented heavy drinker who suffered from depression and was supported by various lovers. On 24 October 1890 she murdered her lover Frank Hogg's wife Phoebe Hogg, attacking her with a poker and cutting her throat nearly through to the spine; the Hoggs' 18-month-old daughter Phoebe Hanslope Hogg died most likely of suffocation while being transported with her mother's body in the perambulator (some sources note possible head injuries as well). Pearcey was proposed as Jack the Ripper by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and by William Stewart (1939). There is no documentary evidence that Metropolitan Police detectives in 1888–1891 ever considered her as a Ripper suspect, contrary to some popular sources. The profile specifies a male offender, which is the principal disqualifier.

98. Lizzie Halliday † — 1%. White Irish-American female, born Eliza Margaret McNally c. 1859 in County Antrim; died 28 June 1918 of Bright's Disease at Matteawan State Hospital, New York. Halliday was a multi-husband killer in upstate New York during the 1890s. In 1894 she became the first woman sentenced to death by electric chair, commuted to lifetime institutionalization. She killed asylum attendant Nellie Wicks in 1906. The dagger reflects her clear absence from London — she was in the United States from 1867 onward. She was named as a Ripper suspect in an Ohio Marion Daily Star article of 19 December 1893, which she denied. The profile specifies a male offender.

99. Constance Kent † — 1%. White English female, born 6 February 1844 in Sidmouth, Devon; died 10 April 1944 in Sydney, Australia, aged 100. Kent confessed in 1865 to the 1860 Road Hill House murder of her three-year-old half-brother Francis Saville Kent (who was three years and ten months old at the time). She served twenty years in prison and was released from Millbank Prison on 18 July 1885. She emigrated to Tasmania in early 1886 under the assumed name Ruth Emilie Kaye (sometimes recorded as Emily), later moving to the Australian mainland. She trained as a nurse, eventually becoming matron of the Pierce Memorial Nurses' Home at East Maitland, New South Wales. The dagger reflects her clear absence from England in autumn 1888. She was named as a possible "Jill the Ripper" candidate by E. J. Wagner in The Science of Sherlock Holmes. The profile specifies a male offender.

100. Lizzie Williams — 1%. White Welsh-British female, c. 1850–1912. Williams was the wife of Sir John Williams, the royal obstetrician. She belonged to elite Victorian society through her husband's profession. She had no documented medical training herself, though she would have had domestic exposure to medical discussions. She was named as the Ripper by John Morris in Jack the Ripper: The Hand of a Woman (2012), with Morris arguing that she suffered from infertility and killed prostitutes in jealous rage, particularly Mary Kelly with whom her husband was supposedly having an affair. There are no police records identifying her as a suspect, no eyewitness accounts placing her in Whitechapel, and no contemporary psychiatric assessment. The profile specifies a male offender.

101. Helena Blavatsky — 1%. Russian-noble female, born 12 August 1831 (NS) in Yekaterinoslav, Russian Empire; died 8 May 1891 in London of influenza/kidney failure. Blavatsky was the co-founder of the Theosophical Society and a globally recognized occultist and writer. By 1888 she was 57, chronically ill (kidney disease, diabetes, heart problems), morbidly obese, and largely housebound in her London residence. She was named as the Ripper in an unpublished article by Aleister Crowley, who claimed she committed the murders as part of a black-magic ritual. The accusation was malicious or facetious and was never published in her lifetime. She had no documented violence in her biography and her physical condition would have made night-time prowling effectively impossible. The profile specifies a male offender.

102. The Midwife (archetype) — 1%. A theoretical female-perpetrator archetype, not a documented individual. The "Midwife" theory holds that Jack the Ripper may have been a woman working as a midwife or abortionist, who could move through the streets of

Whitechapel covered in blood without arousing suspicion. The theory was first popularized by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and developed by William Stewart in Jack the Ripper: A New Theory (1939). The hypothetical profile fits a woman of working class, middle-aged, locally resident in Whitechapel, with practical familiarity with anatomy, childbirth, blood, and surgical tools. No specific midwife was ever identified by Victorian police as a serious suspect. The profile specifies a male offender.

103. The Slaughterhouse Woman (archetype) — 1%. A theoretical female-perpetrator archetype. The concept derives from Victorian surgeon Lawson Tait's argument in 1889 that the Ripper's mutilations resembled the rough cuts of a butcher rather than the precise incisions of a physician. Later reinterpretations developed the female-slaughterhouse-laborer variation: a working-class East End woman accustomed to handling carcasses and blades, whose blood-soaked clothing would have appeared ordinary within her occupation. There is no evidence any specific slaughterhouse worker — male or female — was identified by police as a Ripper suspect. The profile specifies a male offender.

104. Leopold II of Belgium — 0.5%. Belgian male, born 9 April 1835; died 17 December 1909. Leopold was King of the Belgians from 1865 and notorious for his brutal personal rule of the Congo Free State, which produced an estimated ten million deaths. He was named as a possible Ripper suspect in some fringe theories due to his secretive London visits and reputed sexual interest in young women, but no serious evidence places him in London during the autumn of 1888 — he was based in Brussels and at his estates. He was a reigning monarch with extensive court documentation, fails every profile criterion (not English, not working class, not unremarkable, not in Whitechapel, not partial-medical), and no responsible Ripperologist takes the suggestion seriously. Died of natural causes.

End of Appendix A

Appendix B. Profile Fit Scores, P000–P313 (Final)

The complete Final Profile Fit Analysis: 309 profiles (P000–P313, 5 duplicates) scored against the nine elements R1–R9 of the Scoring Framework (Appendix D) for a maximum total of eighteen, with alibi quality tokenised under the alibi-scoring instrument (Appendix E). U marks an element unscorable on the surviving record. The table is ordered by descending score as tabulated in the FINAL scores file. Five rows (P090, P299, P304, P307, P308) carry the name entry DUPLICATE, marking profile numbers identified as duplicates of other entries; they are retained deliberately, for clarity of the numbering.

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
P063	Dukes, William Profit (Dr)	14	2	2	0	2	2	U	2	2	2	50	00U00	Brick Lane doctor and obstetrician, documented medical attendee at the Kelly scene; never advanced as a suspect
P075	Gabe, John Rees (Dr)	14	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	34	00U00	St Pancras doctor present at the Miller's Court scene; worked in London Dispensary at 21 Church Street
P031	Cadosch, Charles Albert	13	2	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	28	00U00	Hanbury Street next-yard timing witness who heard 'No' and the fence bump in the Chapman case; witness only
P159	Phillips, George Bagster (Dr)	13	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	c.53	00U00	H Division divisional surgeon on the Chapman, Stride, Eddowes-liaison and Kelly examinations; central medical-witness deponent
P129	Llewellyn, Rees Ralph (Dr)	12	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	c.38	00U00	Whitechapel Road surgeon called to Buck's Row; principal Nichols-scene medical witness
P178	Sequeira, George William (Dr)	12	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	29	00U00	Jewry Street surgeon, first doctor at Mitre Square; medical witness only
P013	Beck, Walter	11	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	36	00U00	H Division inspector, first supervisory officer at the Kelly scene; never a suspect
P017	Blackwell, Frederick William (Dr)	11	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	37	00U00	Commercial Road physician, first doctor to examine Stride at Dutfield's Yard; medical witness, not a suspect
P024	Brown, Frederick Gordon (Dr)	11	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	c.45	00U00	City Police surgeon, principal Eddowes-scene and post-mortem medical witness; never a suspect
P034	Chandler, Joseph	11	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	38	00U00	H Division inspector, first officer at the Chapman scene; investigating officer and witness, never a suspect
P036	Chapman, George (born Seweryn Antonowicz Klosowski)	11	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	22	00U00	Leading contemporary-named suspect, Abberline's favoured man; hanged 1903 for serial wife-poisoning
P053	Davies, Morgan (Dr)	11	2	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	c.34	00U00	London Hospital surgeon accused by D'Onston Stephenson in Dec 1888; revived within the 'Uncle Jack' medical-cluster literature
P054	Davis, John	11	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	2	2	c.56	00U00	Elderly carman lodger who discovered Annie Chapman's body at 29 Hanbury Street; discovery witness, never a suspect
P057	Dew, Walter	11	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	25	00U00	H Division detective constable on the 1888 investigation, later of Crippen fame; memoirist witness, never a suspect
P083	Green, James	11	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	2	2		00U00	Packing-case maker who went with Davis from 29 Hanbury Street; early-arrival Chapman-scene witness
P087	Hardiman, James	11	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	28	00U00	Son of the cat's-meat-shop family of 29 Hanbury Street; modern Gray/Wise Torso-and-Ripper candidate
P104	Johnston, Edward	11	2	1	U	2	2	U	2	0	2		00U00	Dr Blackwell's assistant, first medical arrival in the Stride scene sequence; medical witness only

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
P107	Kent, James	11	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	2	2		00U00	Packing-case maker from Bayley's yard, early-arrival Chapman-scene witness
P112	Konovalov, Vassily	11	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	c.31	00U00	Okhrana-legend suspect: McCormick's 1959 'true name' for Pedachenko via a never-produced 1909 Ochrana Gazette (mirrors P156)
P124	Levy, Jacob	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	32	00U00	Aldgate butcher of the Middlesex Street trade; modern candidate built on Sagar's City-detective recollections and the Levy nexus
P142	Mizen, Jonas	11	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	2	2		00U00	H Division constable of the Buck's Row response; the contested 'wanted by a policeman' exchange bears on Lechmere, not on him
P156	Pedachenko, Alexander	11	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	c.31	00U00	Okhrana-legend suspect of Le Queux's 1923 Rasputin-manuscript claim, elaborated by McCormick (mirrors the 'Konovalov' name, P112)
P166	Paul, Robert	11	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	c.31	00U00	Carman, second discoverer at Buck's Row with Lechmere; corroborating witness within the modern Lechmere debate
P171	Richardson, John	11	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	2	2	c.35	00U00	Amelia Richardson's son who sat on the Hanbury Street steps at about 4:45; crucial timing witness with the boot-trimming knife
P205	Wilkinson, Frederick William	11	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	2	2		00U00	Deputy of Cooney's lodging house whose register corroborated John Kelly's account of Eddowes's last days; witness
P000	Holcombe, Thomas Edward	10	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	27	00U00	Panel-inserted control subject of optimal categorical positioning; never advanced as a suspect
P012	Barnett, Samuel Augustus	10	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	44	00U00	Whitechapel clergyman-reformer of St Jude's and Toynbee Hall, public commentator; only passing modern speculation, no argued case
P022	Bowyer, Thomas	10	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	1	2		00U00	Landlord's man who discovered Kelly's body through the Miller's Court window; discovery witness, never a suspect
P030	Bury, William Henry	10	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	29	00U00	Substantive modern candidate: hanged 1889 for strangling and mutilating his wife in Dundee; the Ripper link floated from 1889 onward
P042	Collard, Edward	10	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	42	00U00	City Police inspector at the Eddowes scene; investigating officer and witness, never a suspect
P052	Cutbush, Thomas Hayne	10	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	22	00U00	The Sun's 1894 implied Ripper: Broadmoor-detained Kennington stabber; the naming that prompted the Macnaghten memorandum
P058	Diemschutz, Louis	10	2	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	c.26	00U00	Berner Street club steward who discovered Stride's body; named a suspect only in a 2016 Holmes pastiche novel
P059	Donovan, Timothy	10	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	1	2	c.28	00U00	Crossingham's lodging-house deputy who turned Chapman out; Rumbelow-recorded possible suspect via a proposed 1888 death record
P064	Dutton, Thomas (Dr)	10	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	c.33	00U00	Aldgate-area physician cast by McCormick as case chronicler and Abberline confidant; source-figure, not an advanced suspect
P067	Evans, John ("Brummy")	10	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	1	2	c.63	00U00	Night watchman at Crossingham's lodging house, corroborating Chapman-inquest witness; never a suspect
P086	Halse, Daniel	10	2	0	U	2	1	0	2	1	2		00U00	City detective active at Mitre Square and Goulston Street; procedural witness bridging the two jurisdictions
P098	Hutchinson, George	10	2	0	U	2	0	U	2	2	2		00U00	Kelly-scene witness of the famous 'astrakhan man' statement; advanced as a suspect in witness-as-killer theories from 1996
P099	Hyams, Hyam	10	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	35	00U00	Committed Aldgate man of the Colney Hatch admissions; Fido/King research candidate for Anderson's 'Polish Jew'; Bax Horton's subject

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
P109	Kosminski, Aaron	10	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	23	00U00	Principal contemporary police suspect: named by Macnaghten, Anderson's asylum 'Polish Jew,' and the Swanson marginalia's 'Kosminski'
P121	Le Grand, Charles	10	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2		00U00	Vigilance Committee private detective in the Stride inquiry, career blackmailer; identified from an 1892 Yard press claim
P127	Levy, Joseph Hyam	10	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	c.46	00U00	Imperial Club witness at Church Passage; the modern argument is that he recognised and shielded the man, not that he killed
P130	Long, Alfred	10	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	1	2		00U00	A Division constable who found the Eddowes apron piece and the Goulston Street graffito; evidentiary anchor, not a suspect
P131	Long, Elizabeth (aka Elizabeth Darrell)	10	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	1	c.47	00U00	Hanbury Street witness who saw Chapman with the 'foreign-looking' man at about 5:30; key timing witness
P191	Tanner, Elizabeth	10	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	2	1		00U00	Deputy of the 32 Flower and Dean Street lodging house; Stride's last-known-companion witness
P192	Tchkersoff, Olga	10	2	0	U	2	2	0	2	1	1	24	00U00	Woodhall's 1937 female suspect: Spitalfields needlewoman avenging her sister; the corpus's principal 'Jill the Ripper' fiction
P194	Thomas, Dr William Evan	10	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	c.32	00U00	Anglesey oral-tradition suspect: doctor said to return home broken after each canonical murder; died 1889 (same man as P304)
P001	Abberline, Frederick George	9	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	45	00U00	Senior Scotland Yard inspector directing the 1888 ground investigation; never a suspect, later advocated the Chapman/Klosowski identification
P004	Albrook, Lizzie	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	1	1	20	00U00	Press-only witness figure: Kelly's Miller's Court friend whose syndicated statement records the victim's last evening; never a suspect
P007	Harvey, Maria	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	1	1		00U00	Kelly-inquest witness, laundress friend who left clothing in the room and claims the Thursday-evening visit; never a suspect
P008	Bachert, Albert	9	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	c.25	00U00	Self-inserting Whitechapel Vigilance Committee figure and recurring press witness; never advanced as a suspect
P009	Barnardo, Thomas John	9	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	43	00U00	Philanthropist who canvassed the lodging houses and saw Stride days before her death; passing McCormick-era suspect mention only
P011	Barnett, Joseph	9	1	1	1	2	0	U	1	1	2	30	00T04	Kelly's live-in partner and key inquest witness; leading modern suspect via Bruce Paley's advocacy; no contemporary suspicion
P016	Billing, Robert Claudius	9	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	54	00U00	Bishop of Bedford, senior local Anglican incumbent and commentator on district conditions; never a suspect
P025	Brittain, Charles	9	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2		00U00	Barber's Yard slaughterman near Buck's Row; the three were chalk-accused and briefly checked, statements corroborated at work
P026	Brown, James	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	0	2	c.35	00U00	Berner Street sighting witness (Stride and a man, 'not tonight, some other night'); witness only
P043	Collins, Albert	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	0	2		00U00	H Division reserve constable, first-responder context figure at Berner Street; never a suspect
P046	Cooper, Eliza	9	2	0	1	2	0	U	2	1	1		00U00	Chapman-inquest witness who had fought Annie Chapman days before her death; acquaintance witness, not a suspect
P048	Cox, Mary Ann	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	1	1		00U00	Miller's Court neighbour, Kelly-inquest witness of the blotchy-faced man sighting; witness only
P050	Cream, Thomas Neill	9	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	38	03T12	Poisoner hanged 1892; attribution rests on the hangman's reported gallows cry 'I am Jack theâ€™'; imprisoned in Illinois through 1888
P065	Eagle, Morris	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	0	2	c.28	00U00	Berner Street club member who found the yard

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
														clear at 12:40 and helped raise the alarm; witness only
P072	Fleming, Joseph (alias James Evans)	9	2	0	1	1	U	1	2	U	2	c.33	00U00	Kelly's former partner, later a Claybury asylum inmate; modern candidate via Mark King's advocacy
P089	Harvey, James	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	0	2	c.33	00U00	City constable whose Church Passage beat passed minutes before the Eddowes discovery; witness-officer, never a suspect
P095	Holland, Henry John	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	0	2		00U00	Boxmaker who ran for a constable from the Chapman scene; en-route-to-work civilian witness
P096	Holland, James	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	0	2		00U00	City constable who fetched Dr Sequeira to Mitre Square; witness-officer only
P108	Kerby, Henry	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	0	2		00U00	J Division sergeant of the Nichols scene response; procedural officer only
P115	Lamb, Henry	9	2	0	U	2	1	0	2	0	2	37	00U00	H Division constable, principal uniformed first responder at Dutfield's Yard; witness-officer
P116	Lane, Catherine	9	2	0	U	2	0	U	2	2	1		00U00	Flower and Dean Street lodging-house witness to Stride's final day; witness only
P118	Lave, Joseph	9	2	U	U	2	1	U	2	0	2		00U00	Club member who stepped into Dutfield's Yard shortly before the discovery; scene-proximity witness
P120	Lechmere, Charles Allen	9	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	c.38	00U00	Carman who found Nichols's body; subject of the modern Cross/Lechmere discoverer-as-killer candidacy
P125	Lewis, Maurice	9	2	0	U	1	1	U	2	1	2		00U00	Press-only Kelly-scene witness claiming to have seen her alive on the morning of 9 November
P126	Lewis, Sarah	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	1	1		00U00	Miller's Court witness who saw a man watching the court at about 2:30 a.m.; the wideawake-man deposition
P134	Mann, Robert	9	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	c.53	00U00	Whitechapel mortuary keeper who received Nichols and Chapman; Trow's 2009 offender candidate
P135	Marshall, William	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	0	2	50	00U00	Berner Street witness who saw Stride with a man about an hour before; descriptive-inconsistency witness
P138	Maxwell, Caroline	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	1	1		00U00	Kelly-inquest witness whose morning-after sighting contradicts the medical timeline; carried as identification error
P139	McCarthy, John	9	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	c.39	00U00	Kelly's landlord who sent Bowyer for the rent and ordered the door broken; 1988 press-floated derivative suspect at most
P143	Morris, George James	9	2	0	0	2	1	U	2	0	2	54	00U00	Kearley & Tonge night watchman and ex-policeman called to Mitre Square by PC Watkins; discovery-sequence witness
P145	Mulshaw, Patrick	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	0	2		00U00	Winthrop Street night watchman beside Buck's Row; negative-auditory witness
P146	Mumford, James	9	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	c.33	00U00	Barber's Yard slaughterman; the three were briefly suspected on proximity and trade, separately alibied at work
P147	Neil, John	9	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	38	00U00	J Division beat constable who reached Nichols moments after the carmen; responding officer, never a suspect
P149	Openshaw, Thomas Horrocks	9	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	32	00U00	London Hospital curator who examined the 'From Hell' kidney portion; consulted expert and hoax-letter target, never a suspect
P151	Packer, Mathew	9	2	0	1	1	1	U	2	0	2	c.58	00U00	Berner Street fruiterer of the shifting grape-sale story; contested witness whom Swanson rated almost valueless
P153	Peacy, W. J	9	2	0	U	1	U	U	2	2	2		00U00	Wide-net clergy-screening subject on parish geography; no documented case connection

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
P161	Pinhorn, Charles	9	2	0	U	2	1	0	2	0	2		00U00	H Division inspector who took charge of the Stride scene; procedural officer only
P163	Prater, Elizabeth	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	1	1		00U00	Miller's Court lodger above Kelly's room who heard the 'oh murder' cry; sighting-and-audible witness
P164	Preston, Charles	9	2	0	U	1	0	U	2	2	2		00U00	Barber lodging at 32 Flower and Dean Street; Stride-inquest lodging-house witness
P169	Reid, Edmund John James	9	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	42	00U00	H Division local CID head through the murders; investigator and memoirist, never a suspect
P170	Richardson, Amelia	9	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1		00U00	Tenant of the 29 Hanbury Street packing-case business; Chapman-inquest household witness
P176	Schwartz, Israel	9	2	U	U	2	1	U	2	0	2		00U00	Berner Street witness to the assault on Stride minutes before the discovery; the 'Lipski' incident deponent
P177	Scott, J. H	9	2	0	U	1	1	0	1	2	2		00U00	Wide-net clergy-screening subject on parish geography; no documented connection
P182	Smith, William	9	2	0	U	2	1	0	2	0	2	26	00U00	H Division constable who saw Stride with a flower-wearing man at about 12:35; police sighting witness
P184	Spooner, Edward	9	2	0	U	2	1	U	2	0	2	c.30	00U00	Horse-keeper, principal early civilian responder at Dutfield's Yard; witness only
P185	Spratling, John	9	2	0	U	2	1	0	2	0	2		00U00	J Division inspector of the Nichols investigation who found the abdominal wounds at the mortuary; procedural officer
P189	Stephenson, Robert D'Onston	9	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	47	00U09	Occultist self-styled Ripper-hunter, denounced to the Yard in Dec 1888 while denouncing Dr Davies; Harris's book-length candidate
P193	Thain, John	9	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	34	00U00	J Division constable of the Buck's Row response who fetched Dr Llewellyn; responding officer
P196	Tomkins, Henry	9	2	1	U	2	1	U	1	0	2		00U00	Barber's Yard horse-slaughterman; the three were briefly suspected on proximity, separately alibied at work
P201	Wainwright, Lincoln Stanhope	9	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	41	00U00	Clapton clergyman, wide-net clergy-screening subject; no case connection
P202	Watkins, Edward	9	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	44	00U00	City constable who discovered Eddowes's body in Mitre Square on his beat; discovery officer
P203	West, William (Woolf "Wolf" Wess)	9	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	27	00U00	Berner Street club overseer (Woolf Wess), inquest witness on the club's evening; witness only
P255	Levitski	9	2	U	1	2	U	1	1	U	2		00U00	Pedachenko-legend accomplice: the team's lookout and Ripper-letter writer per Le Queux/McCormick; exiled to Yakutsk in the tale
P256	Levisohn, Wolf	9	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	2		00U00	Hairdressers'-appliances traveller and later Klosowski-trial witness; a one-night scapegoat retrofitted with untenable roles
P261	"Thomas Mason"	9	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	2		00U00	The Lees psychic-legend suspect: a West End physician traced by the medium, asylumed as 'Thomas Mason 124' behind a mock funeral
P269	Nochild, August	9	2	0	1	1	1	U	2	0	2	52	00U00	Whitechapel tailor who used the Ripper's name to coerce a woman into going with him; case dismissed, an in-corridor self-proclaimer
P302	Sanders, Dr. Jon William	9	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	29	00U00	London physician nominated on skill, a convenient death and a confusable name; no evidentiary connection to the case
P020	Blenkingsop, James	8	2	0	U	2	U	U	2	0	2		00U00	City night watchman at road-works, minor press witness near the Eddowes scene; never a suspect
P021	Bond, Thomas	8	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	47	00U00	Westminster divisional surgeon who examined Kelly and wrote the 10 Nov 1888 offender-profile report; procedural figure, not a suspect
P027	Brownfield, Matthew	8	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	c.55	00U00	Poplar divisional surgeon of the Rose Mylett case; medical witness, never a suspect

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
P035	Chapman, Frederick Richard (Dr)	8	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	37	01U01	Modern footnote candidate: the dying doctor veiled as 'Dr Merchant' in Reilly's 1972 article (same man as P299)
P039	Clapp, George	8	2	0	U	2	1	U	1	0	2		00U00	Mitre Square resident who heard nothing overnight; negative-auditory witness only
P051	Cullen, George (alias "Squibby")	8	2	0	1	0	U	U	1	2	2	25	00U00	Local criminal mob-mistaken for the murderer during a September 1888 street chase; never a police suspect
P055	Deeming, Frederick Bailey	8	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	35	01U04	Murderer of his wife and children, hanged Melbourne 1892; contemporary press and popular rumour proclaimed him the Ripper
P068	Evans, John Morgan	8	2	1	U	1	1	U	1	0	2	27	00U07	London Hospital in-patient raised only as a possible name-confusion behind Stephenson's accusation of Dr Davies
P074	Friedman, Samuel (variants Freedman, Friedenthal)	8	2	0	1	1	U	U	2	U	2	c.44	00U00	East End tailor named to a three-man club killing-team only in Randy Williams's Holmes pastiche
P079	Glanville, John	8	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	c.45	00U00	Contemporary 'mad doctor' press-panic suspect: drink-ruined ex-colonial surgeon reported for nocturnal absences and odd implements
P084	Gull, Sir William Withey, 1st Baronet	8	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	71	01U01	Royal physician cast as the hands-on killer in the Knight/Sickert Royal Conspiracy; stroke-disabled in 1888, died January 1890
P088	Harris, Harry	8	2	0	U	1	1	U	2	0	2	c.45	00U00	Third of the Imperial Club trio at Church Passage minutes before Eddowes's death; subordinate witness only
P094	Hewitt, John	8	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	38	03T11	Doctor confined to an asylum in 1888; modern profile-match candidate carried through the Russo inventory
P101	Isaacs, Joseph	8	1	0	1	1	0	U	2	1	2	c.30	00U00	Contemporary December 1888 suspect: cigar-maker surveilled and arrested, eliminated on police judgement without a Kelly alibi
P105	Kelly, John	8	2	0	0	1	0	U	1	2	2	c.47	00U00	Eddowes's common-law partner and inquest witness to her last day; never a suspect
P111	Kidney, Michael	8	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2		00U00	Stride's estranged partner; candidacy framed as a domestic-homicide reading of the Berner Street killing alone
P113	Kozebrodski, Isaac	8	2	0	1	1	U	0	2	0	2		00U00	Berner Street club member who ran for police after the discovery; named to a killing-team only in the Williams pastiche stream
P119	Lawende, Joseph	8	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	c.41	00U00	Principal Eddowes-scene description witness: saw the Church Passage couple minutes before the murder
P123	Letchford, Charles	8	2	U	U	1	1	U	2	0	2		00U00	Berner Street resident whose press statement is contextual; peripheral witness only
P144	Mortimer, Fanny	8	2	U	U	2	1	U	2	0	1	c.48	00U00	Berner Street doorstep witness of the quiet street and the black-bag man (Goldstein); negative-sighting witness
P152	Palmer, Amelia	8	2	0	U	2	0	U	2	1	1		00U00	Chapman's friend and principal biography witness at her inquest; witness only
P154	Pearce, Richard	8	2	0	U	2	1	U	1	0	2		00U00	City constable resident in Mitre Square; negative-auditory witness
P168	Purkiss, Walter	8	2	0	U	2	1	U	1	0	2		00U00	Essex Wharf manager resident opposite the Nichols site; negative-auditory witness
P175	Sawyer, John Pavitt	8	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	48	00U00	Named the murderer in Pearse's self-published 'Hidden Suspect' on three-generation family confession lore
P187	Stevens, William	8	2	0	U	1	0	U	2	1	2		00U00	Crossingham's lodger, minor Chapman-inquest witness; never a suspect
P195	Thompson, Francis Joseph	8	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	U	2	28	00U00	Opium-addicted poet living rough in 1888; centennial-era candidate via Rupp and later

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
														Patterson
P199	Vassiliev, Nicolai	8	1	0	2	1	U	1	1	U	2	41	00U00	Contemporary Nov 1888 press-panic suspect of the Novosti wave: released asylum lunatic said to kill 'fallen women' to redeem them
P200	Venturney, Julia	8	2	0	U	2	1	U	1	1	1	c.47	00U00	Miller's Court neighbour and Kelly-inquest witness; witness only
P208	Winslow, Lyttleton Stewart Forbes (L. Forbes Winslow)	8	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	44	00U00	Self-inserting alienist who hunted the Ripper for decades and advanced the Bell Smith lodger; his obsession itself later read as suspect-like
P209	"Alaska" (the Malay cook)	8	2	1	1	1	0	U	1	0	2	c.35	00U00	Contemporary Oct 1888 press-tip suspect: Dodge's reward-seeking tale of a robbed Malay cook vowing to mutilate Whitechapel women
P211	Anderson, John	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	c.38	00U00	Apocryphal 1896 deathbed confessor: Rotterdam-boat cook whose signed confession was 'lost in a shipwreck,' per shipmate Brame
P212	Andrews ("Parnell")	8	2	0	U	1	0	U	1	2	2	c.22	00U00	Contemporary person-of-interest: book hawker flagged by a lodging-house deputy, investigated and cleared
P268	Murray, Thomas	8	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	c.29	00U00	Archival person of interest: violent, delusional Bow labourer certified June 1889; un-excludable by alibi, un-incriminated by evidence
P300	Russell, Francis Charles Hastings (9th Duke of Bedford)	8	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	69	00U00	Named only in an undocumented parenthetical rumour of a Duke of Bedford; aged sixty-nine, with no East End trace
P002	Albericci, Frederico	7	2	0	1	1	U	U	1	U	2		00U00	Royal Conspiracy gang figure per Fairclough (1991), named with Netley for the Emma Smith attack; existence doubted even by proponents
P005	Arnold, Thomas	7	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	53	00U00	Superintendent of H Division through the murders; recommended erasing the Goulston Street writing; never a suspect
P015	Best, J.	7	2	0	U	1	U	U	2	0	2		00U00	Berner Street pub witness who saw Stride with a man before the murder; witness only
P023	Brodie, William Wallace	7	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	33	00U00	Self-confessor of the July 1889 McKenzie phase, dismissed as of unsound mind and disproved; later convicted of fraud
P028	Buchan, Edward	7	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	28	00U00	Modern suicide-cessation candidate (Barber 1990): Poplar man whose death by suicide followed the Kelly murder; no contemporary suspicion
P037	Charrington, Frederick Nicholas	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	38	00U00	Temperance brewer-reformer; the Ripper link is an 1890 satirical jibe only, self-refuting as attribution
P038	Churchill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer	7	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	39	00U00	Cast as ringleader of the Masonic killing team in Fairclough's Royal Conspiracy (1991); no evidential basis
P041	Cohen, David (possibly Nathan Kaminsky)	7	0	0	1	0	U	2	2	0	2	23	00U00	Substantive modern candidate (Fido 1987): violent Whitechapel asylum inmate of Dec 1888, possibly 'Nathan Kaminsky'; died 1889
P062	Druitt, Montague John	7	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	31	01U06	Macnaghten memorandum suspect: barrister-teacher found drowned Dec 1888, 'sexually insane' on the memo's private information
P066	Edwards, Frank	7	2	0	1	0	U	1	1	U	2	c.35	00U00	Family-folklore suspect: a cousin's 1959 newspaper claim of a razor-carrying relative who fled to Chichester after the double event
P073	Fogelma	7	2	0	U	1	U	0	2	U	2		00U00	Asylum deathbed suspect of a 1923 Empire News article: Norwegian sailor said to have confessed at Morris Plains before dying in 1902
P076	Gardner, John	7	2	0	U	1	U	U	2	0	2		00U00	Labourer witness who saw Stride with a man outside the Bricklayer's Arms; witness only
P081	Green, Emma	7	2	U	U	2	1	U	1	0	1		00U00	Buck's Row resident of New Cottage beside the

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
														Nichols site; negative-auditory inquest witness
P082	Green, James (the younger)	7	2	U	U	1	1	U	1	0	2		00U00	Son of the New Cottage household beside the Nichols site; aftermath witness only
P093	Helson, Joseph Henry	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	43	00U00	J Division local inspector directing the Nichols inquiry; investigating officer, never a suspect
P097	Holmes, H. H. (Herman Webster Mudgett)	7	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	27	03T11	American 'Murder Castle' serial killer; Ripper claim advanced by descendant Jeff Mudgett's 'Bloodstains' and the 2017 TV series
P100	Isenschmid, Jacob	7	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	45	02T10	Contemporary police suspect of September 1888: the insane pork butcher named in the MEPO file as the likeliest man then under notice
P117	Laurenço, José	7	2	0	U	1	0	0	2	U	2	c.26	00U00	Larkins cattle-boat suspect, log-correlated to Chapman and the double event; cleared in the 1889 inquiry phase (same man as P307)
P128	Lilley, Harriet	7	2	U	U	2	1	U	1	0	1		00U00	Buck's Row neighbour who reported hearing whispers and moans in the night; press witness
P136	Maybrick, James	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	50	00U00	Liverpool cotton merchant of the 1990s 'Maybrick diary' and watch; the confessional-artefact candidate, consensus hoax
P140	McKenna, Edward	7	1	0	U	1	0	U	1	2	2		00U00	Contemporary detainee of the September panic, released after inquiries; arrest-chronicle figure only
P157	Petrie, William Layton	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2		03T10	Clergy-screening subject; left Spitalfields months before the murders and was Essex-resident through the window
P174	Sanders, John William Smith	7	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	26	02T09	Contemporary insane-medical-student suspect of the police file; documentary work shows asylum care around the canonical window
P186	Stanley, Dr	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2		00U00	Matters's 1929 avenging-surgeon suspect: pseudonymous cancer specialist said to have confessed on a Buenos Aires deathbed
P188	Stephen, James Kenneth	7	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	29	00U00	Poet and Clarence's tutor; posthumous candidate carrying four incompatible attributions from Stowell (1970) onward
P198	Van Gogh, Vincent Willem	7	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	35	03T12	Painter named in Larner's self-published 'Vincent the Ripper'; fringe attribution, documented in France through 1888
P206	Williams, Sir John, 1st Baronet	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	47	00U00	Royal obstetrician; the 'Uncle Jack' (2005) descendant-advocacy candidate of the medical-cluster literature
P220	Bure, Hans	7	2	U	1	0	U	U	2	U	2		00U00	German visitor mob-accused in the street in October 1888; convicted of the minor assault only, never a murder suspect
P242	Holt, William	7	2	1	U	0	U	U	2	U	2	c.35	00U00	Amateur detective hunting the Ripper in grotesque disguise, himself taken for the killer and nearly lynched; cleared
P257	Lipman, Julius	7	2	0	U	1	U	1	1	U	2	c.27	00U00	Cobbler ruined by the promiscuous 'Leather Apron' nickname; cleared at the time, remembered through a 1900 obituary
P270	Panchenko, Dr. Dmitru	7	2	2	1	0	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	St Petersburg poisoner-doctor of 1911; not a suspect but the probable factual seed Le Queux cannibalised for 'Pedachenko'
P275	Robinson, Pierce John	7	2	1	1	0	0	U	1	0	2	c.34	00U00	East End religious maniac and deceiver of women denounced by his landlord; a study in false suspicion, cleared
P277	Saunderson, Reginald	7	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	14	02U07	Kensington throat-cutter of 1894 who signed his deed with the Ripper's name; aged fifteen and a certified patient in 1888
P287	Thick, William	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	U	2	42	00U00	H Division detective sergeant who arrested Pizer; target of one spite-marked, evidence-free

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
														denunciation, dismissed on sight
P291	Waddell, William	7	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	22	03T08	Gateshead murderer of Jane Beadmore, a killing the press likened to the Ripper's; custody and geography exclude him
P292	Westcott, William Wynn	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	39	00U00	Coroner-occultist co-founder of the Golden Dawn; modern occult-sacrifice-theory candidate, never contemporarily suspected
P295	Winberg, Miss	7	2	0	U	2	U	1	1	U	1		00U00	Pedachenko-legend accomplice: the tailoress decoy said to engage the victims in talk; exiled to Yakutsk in the tale
P306	Xavier, Manuel Cruz	7	2	0	U	1	0	U	2	U	2		00U00	Larkins cattle-boat cipher: Portuguese cattleman assigned the Nichols murder from customs shipping-log correlations
P014	Benelius, Nikaner A	6	1	0	1	0	0	U	2	0	2	27	00U00	Minor contemporary suspect: Swedish traveller detained in the Stride inquiry and rearrested after the Rowe incident; cleared by police
P032	Carnac, James Willoughby	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2		00U00	Purported memoir narrator: manuscript published 2012 as the Ripper's autobiography; apocryphal found-confession document
P045	Conway, Thomas (alias Quinn)	6	2	0	1	1	U	U	U	U	2	c.51	00U00	Long-estranged common-law partner of victim Catherine Eddowes; family-history figure, never a suspect
P049	Craig, Francis Spurzheim	6	2	0	1	0	U	0	1	U	2	51	00U00	Modern candidate per Weston-Davies (2015): journalist argued to be Kelly's estranged husband; no contemporary suspicion
P061	Doyle, Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29	00U00	Creator of Sherlock Holmes; appears only on jocular suspect lists, no serious attribution ever advanced
P078	Gissing, George Robert	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	30	00U00	Novelist listed on Patricia Pitman's undeveloped 1961 opinion; association-tier attribution with no argued case
P080	Grainger, William Grant	6	1	0	1	1	U	0	1	U	2	c.30	00U00	1895 knife-attacker of a Spitalfields prostitute; press speculation and a claimed witness identification made him a late suspect
P091	Hatfield, James	6	1	0	U	1	0	U	1	1	2		00U00	Workhouse pauper who helped strip Nichols's body at the mortuary; enters the suspect literature only within the Mann thesis
P106	Kent, Constance Emily	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	44	03T10	Road Hill House child-murderess of 1860; passing 'Jill the Ripper' suggestion in Wagner (2006), nothing more
P132	Ludwig, Charles	6	1	0	1	1	U	U	1	0	2	c.40	02T09	Contemporary September 1888 suspect: German hairdresser arrested after knife incidents, cleared by the double event while in custody
P133	Maduro, Alonzo	6	2	U	1	0	U	U	1	U	2		00U00	'I knew Jack the Ripper' reminiscence suspect: Salway's sixty-four-year-late story published by Hynd in 1956
P150	Ostrog, Michael	6	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	c.55	03T11	Macnaghten memorandum suspect: Russian confidence trickster and thief; French custody covers the canonical dates
P155	Pearcey, Mary Eleanor (née Wheeler)	6	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	22	01T05	Hanged 1890 for the Hogg murders; the informal 'Jill the Ripper' candidate seeded by Conan Doyle's midwife speculation
P162	Pizer, John	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	c.38	01T06	'Leather Apron' of the September panic: principal contemporary press suspect, arrested by Sgt Thick and cleared by alibi
P165	Puckridge, Oswald	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	50	01T05	Contemporary suspect named in Warren's letter to the Home Office: released asylum patient, traced and cleared within about a week
P181	Smith, G. Wentworth Bell	6	1	0	1	0	1	U	1	0	2		00U00	Forbes Winslow's lodger suspect: Callaghan's Finsbury Square boarder of the altered-date statement, elaborated by McCormick

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
P183	Spencer-Churchill, George Charles, 8th Duke of Marlborough	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	44	00U00	Scandal-adjacent aristocrat at the Royal Conspiracy periphery by association; never a named principal
P197	Tumblety, Francis	6	2	0	1	0	U	0	1	U	2	c.55	02T09	Littlechild letter suspect: American quack doctor arrested Nov 1888, who fled to France and America under surveillance
P213	Arthur, Sir George (Compton Archibald), 3rd Baronet	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	28	00U00	Society baronet arrested in Whitechapel while slumming during the panic; immediately cleared, press-reported
P222	"Calor"	6	2	0	2	0	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	Press garble for the 1903 New York Sarah Martin murderer (Emil Totterman, P289); American 'Jack the Ripper' label recycling
P227	Davidson, John	6	1	1	1	0	U	U	1	U	2	c.35	00U00	Cabman's-shelter boaster (real name Donkin, a doctor with a violence record); cleared on alibi for the murder dates
P229	Eaton, W.H	6	2	0	U	0	0	U	2	0	2		00U00	Curious Finsbury clerk chased by a crowd at a murder scene; cleared within minutes on his papers
P230	Fenwick, Collingwood Hilton	6	2	0	1	0	0	U	1	0	2	26	00U00	South London drunken stabber of Nov 1888 whose victim cried 'Jack the Ripper'; a real offender with no Whitechapel tie
P237	Hanhart, Theophil	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	24	01T06	Deranged young tutor whose confession was a delusion of responsibility; cleared by Inspector Reid and committed as of unsound mind
P238	Hennell	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2		03T11	Butcher who died by suicide under a persecutory delusion of being suspected; never in fact suspected by anyone
P243	Hutchinson, George (American)	6	1	1	2	0	U	U	U	U	2		03U08	American asylum escapee floated by transatlantic press speculation on a similar crime; no evidence of any London presence
P247	James, William	6	2	0	1	0	U	U	1	U	2	33	00U00	Hawker whose street-brawl Ripper bravado was laughed out of court; a real offender in his own fatal affray, no Whitechapel tie
P250	Kosminski, Martin	6	2	0	0	1	U	0	1	U	2	c.43	00U00	Furrier tied by modern naturalisation-sponsorship research to a case witness; associative node only, never suspected
P258	Lock, John	6	2	0	U	0	0	U	2	0	2	32	00U00	Transient sailor chased by a crowd over paint and grease stains mistaken for blood; cleared on the spot
P266	Morford	6	1	2	U	0	0	U	1	0	2		00U00	Contemporary rumour suspect of one Star item: fallen drink-ruined surgeon who pawned his instruments and vanished from Bloomsbury
P276	Royall, John	6	2	0	2	U	U	U	U	U	2	c.34	00U00	Sober predator who lured a woman and drew a knife on the words 'I'll rip you up' during the McKenzie scare; a real offender, not the Ripper
P282	Skinnerton, Henry	6	2	0	1	0	0	U	1	0	2	50	00U00	Chingford labourer whose shouted 'confession' invented a murder; bound over, no connection to Whitechapel
P289	Totterman, Emil	6	2	0	2	0	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	1903 New York mutilation-murderer of Sarah Martin, press-proclaimed 'the Ripper'; sea-service record excludes 1888
P296	Wirtofsky, Julius	6	2	U	1	0	0	U	1	0	2		00U00	Denunciation-tip suspect: Polish Jew said to have vowed to kill prostitutes over his infection; reported via Dresden, Dec 1888
P298	Anderson, Sir Robert	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	47	03T09	Assistant Commissioner heading CID through the murders; an evidence-free modern inversion names the investigator, abroad at the double event
P301	Russell, George William Francis Sackville (10th Duke of	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	36	00U00	The better-fitting Bedford of the same rumour â€” right age, no evidence; profile-fit is the whole of the case

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
P305	Warren, Sir Charles	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	48	00U00	Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1888; Masonic-conspiracy inversion resting on the erased graffito, disowned by its own author
P003	Albert Victor, Prince (Duke of Clarence and Avondale)	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	24	03T12	Royal suspect of rumour from 1962 and the Royal Conspiracy literature; court records place him away from London on canonical dates
P006	Avery, John	5	2	0	0	0	0	U	1	0	2	43	00U00	Drunken public-house self-confessor of November 1888, investigated and dismissed at once; apocryphal-confessor class
P010	Barnett, Daniel	5	2	0	0	1	U	U	U	U	2	37	00U00	Elder brother of Joseph Barnett; wholly derivative modern suspect standing through his brother's candidacy
P019	Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	57	01T09	Theosophy founder named a wildly improbable candidate only in an unpublished Aleister Crowley essay
P040	Clarkson, Willy	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	27	00U00	Theatrical wig-maker and costumier; anecdotal disguise-capability candidate only
P044	Conder, Claude Reignier	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	39	00U00	Palestine-survey officer carried at catalogue level in modern suspect inventories; no contemporary suspicion
P069	Feigenbaum, Carl Ferdinand	5	2	0	1	0	U	U	U	U	2	c.47	00U00	German sailor executed 1896 for a New York murder; his lawyer's posthumous claim of a mutilation compulsion made him a candidate
P071	Fitzroy, Henry James, Earl of Euston	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	39	00U00	Earl of the Cleveland Street scandal orbit; peripheral aristocratic figure in Royal Conspiracy variants, never a principal
P085	Halliday, Lizzie (nee Eliza Margaret McNally)	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	c.29	00U00	American serial murderess convicted 1894; linked to Whitechapel only by a sheriff's publicity claim, which she mocked
P092	Headlam, Stewart Duckworth	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	41	00U00	Bethnal Green clergyman-reformer; wide-net clergy-screening subject with no documented case connection
P102	James, Henry (properly John James of Hackney)	5	1	U	U	0	U	U	2	0	2		00U00	Local man briefly drawn into the Nichols inquiry by a knife sighting; identified and dismissed as a harmless lunatic
P103	Jenkinson, Sir Edward George	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	52	00U00	Former Irish-intelligence spymaster attached to modern covert-state and false-flag theory clusters; never a contemporary suspect
P114	La Bruckman, Arbie	5	2	1	U	0	U	U	U	U	2	c.26	00U00	Detainee of the 1891 New York Carrie Brown inquiry; modern candidate via the transatlantic 'Ripper in America' argument
P137	Maybrick, Michael	5	2	0	0	0	U	0	1	0	2	47	00U00	Composer 'Stephen Adams'; Bruce Robinson's 2015 Masonic candidate in 'They All Love Jack'
P141	Merrick, Joseph Carey	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	26	00U09	Joseph Merrick, the 'Elephant Man,' London Hospital resident; joke and fringe listing only, physically incapable
P148	Netley, John Charles	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	28	00U00	Royal Conspiracy coachman: cast by Knight (1976) as driver of Gull's carriage; accomplice construction only
P160	Pigott, William Henry	5	0	U	1	1	U	U	1	0	2	52	02T09	Contemporary September 1888 suspect: bloodstained wanderer arrested at Gravesend, traced and eliminated within weeks
P167	Pricha, Antoni	5	2	U	U	0	0	U	1	0	2		00U00	Contemporary detainee: artist's model held on resemblance to a witness description, accounted for himself and released (same man as P309)
P173	Sadler, James Thomas	5	1	0	1	0	U	0	1	U	2	c.50	03T11	Ship's fireman charged with the 1891 Frances Coles murder; briefly advanced contemporaneously as the Ripper himself, discharged
P179	Sickert, Walter Richard	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	28	03T09	Painter of the Camden Town nudes; posthumous candidate through Knight's conspiracy strand and

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
														Cornwell's advocacy
P180	Silver, Joseph	5	2	0	1	0	U	0	U	U	2	c.20	00U00	Transnational pimp and racketeer; van Onselen's 2007 circumstantial candidate in 'The Fox and the Flies'
P190	Szemeredy, Alois	5	1	0	1	0	U	1	U	U	2	c.47	03U08	Austrian deserter and Buenos Aires murder suspect; 1892 continental press named him the probable Whitechapel killer
P204	Whitworth, William Allen	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	48	00U00	Wide-net clergy-screening subject surfaced alphabetically; no case connection
P219	Brown, "General"	5	2	1	U	0	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	Named in a misdirected private letter on skill with a horse-knife; interviewed and cleared
P223	Castellano, Frank	5	2	0	1	0	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	New York barber of an 1893 arrest given the recycled 'Ripper' press label; no Whitechapel connection whatever
P225	Connell, James	5	2	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	36	00U00	Reported by a nervous companion for unsettling talk; questioned and immediately cleared on proof of identity
P226	Cow, Douglas	5	2	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	c.35	00U00	City traveller accused by an alarmed stranger on his expression alone; cleared, with the accuser's apology
P228	Denny, Joseph	5	2	U	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	20	00U00	Arrested on an astrakhan-coat match to the Hutchinson description; alibied, mismatched on age and complexion, released
P231	Field, William Alfred	5	2	0	U	0	U	U	1	U	2	60	00U00	Drunken gardener who terrified women with the Ripper's name; convicted of drunkenness and disorder only
P232	Foster, William John	5	2	0	U	0	U	U	1	U	2	c.30	00U00	Itinerant taken up in the panic whose suspicious effects proved stolen property; held as a housebreaker, not the Ripper
P233	Gladstone, William Ewart	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	78	00U00	Former Prime Minister of the street-rescue evenings; posthumous tabloid-novelty attribution, refuted by age
P235	Griffiths, William	5	2	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2		00U00	Drunken self-proclaimer who waved an unopened pocket-knife; bound over to keep the peace
P240	Hill, John	5	1	0	2	U	U	U	U	U	2	c.28	00U00	Ship's fireman who invoked the Ripper's name in an 1891 sexual assault; a real offender with no 1888 connection
P246	Jacobs	5	2	1	U	U	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	Slaughterhouse butcher mobbed repeatedly for his trade and leather apron in a revived rumour; police-protected, never charged
P248	Johnson, James	5	2	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	35	00U00	American-accented man in a street knife-scare on a discredited complaint; no tie of any kind to the murders
P251	Lagan, John	5	2	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2		03T08	Destitute American referred via a consul on resemblance to a newspaper illustration; itinerant life verified elsewhere
P253	Leary, John	5	2	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2		00U00	Grenadier guardsman checked in the Tabram inquiry under PC Barrett's sighting; mutual-alibi pair with Private Law
P254	Leeke, Henry Edward	5	2	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2		00U00	Innocent West End oilman beaten through the streets on a pub's say-so; a victim of the panic, fully cleared
P259	Mansfield, Richard	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	31	00U00	Actor whose Jekyll-and-Hyde transformation drew one anonymous accusation; suspect by cultural association only
P262	Matthews, Oliver	5	2	U	U	0	0	U	1	0	2		00U00	Music-hall patron reported for the black bag at his side; cleared the instant it was opened
P264	Miles, Frank (George Francis)	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	36	02T09	Painter of the Wilde circle; fringe literary conjecture, excluded by Brislington asylum confinement throughout 1888

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
P265	Monro, James	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	50	00U00	Head of CID, then Commissioner, during the murders; evidence-free modern conjecture inverts him into a revenge killer
P271	Parent, Alfred	5	2	U	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	c.54	00U00	Elderly Frenchman whose lavish offer frightened a prostitute days after the Kelly murder; reported and cleared
P273	Pearson, Alfred	5	2	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2		00U00	Black Country moulder who leapt at a courting couple crying the Ripper's name; bound over for the scare, no possible tie
P274	Perryman, John Benjamin	5	1	0	1	0	0	U	1	0	2	40	00U00	Peckham's 'mad barber': self-proclaimer uniting blades, a black bag, a small arsenal and a petty assault on women; no Whitechapel tie
P279	Shaw, James	5	2	U	U	0	0	0	1	0	2		00U00	Mistaken in America for both the Ripper and the fugitive Pennock; interviewed and physically excluded on both counts
P281	Sims, George Robert	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	41	00U00	Journalist whose book-cover portrait a coffee-stall keeper matched to the wanted man; self-generated comic folklore
P285	Sweeney, George	5	2	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	27	00U00	Camberwell drunk-and-disorderly self-proclaimer, self-excused by toothache and fined
P288	Thomas, Charles	5	2	0	U	0	U	U	1	U	2	51	00U00	Contrite drunken self-proclaimer two days after the Kelly murder; dealt with summarily
P290	van Burst, Nicholai	5	2	U	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	50	00U00	Respectable Dutchman briefly suspected on behavioural coincidence at Bacon's Hotel; cleared by accounting for the murder nights
P293	White, Frederick	5	1	0	1	0	U	U	1	U	2	42	00U00	Self-proclaiming threat-maker fined a nominal sum; the menace real, the murder connection none
P297	Woods, Joseph	5	2	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	18	00U00	Drunken eighteen-year-old's boast in Portsmouth; the assault charge dismissed, bound over to keep the peace
P303	Somerset, Lord Arthur (Henry Arthur George Somerset)	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	36	00U00	Cleveland Street scandal exile conscripted into royal-conspiracy variants; the chronology of scandal and exile cuts against it
P309	Pricha, Antoni	5	2	U	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	30	00U00	Contemporary detainee: artist's model held on resemblance to a witness description, accounted for himself and released (same man as P167)
P310	Arnold, John (a.k.a. "John Cleary")	5	2	0	1	U	U	U	U	U	2	c.27	00U00	Newsvendor who planted the false Pinchin Street tip days before the torso was found; hoax-conduct figure of the Torso file
P313	Quinn, Edward	5	2	0	U	0	U	U	1	U	2	35	00U00	Bloodied labourer seized by a zealous citizen at Woolwich, Sept 1888; the magistrate declined to treat the charge seriously
P018	Blanchard, Alfred Napier	4	1	0	0	0	0	U	1	0	2	34	00U00	Apocryphal confessor: canvasser who falsely claimed the murders in a Birmingham pub, October 1888; discharged
P029	Bull, William	4	1	0	0	0	0	U	1	0	2	27	00U00	Drunken station-house self-confessor of early October 1888, disproved within days; apocryphal-confessor class
P047	Courtenay, John	4	2	0	U	U	U	0	U	U	2		00U00	Royal Conspiracy twelve-man gang member per Gorman Sickert and Fairclough (1991); sparse even within the narrative
P056	de Rocha, Joachim [or Joaquim]	4	2	0	U	U	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	Portuguese cattle-boat seaman of Larkins's contemporary theory, paired with LaurenÃ§o; class-suspicion candidate, no individual trace
P060	Dowson, Ernest Christopher	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	21	00U00	Decadent poet advanced via Thurston Hopkins's 1935 pseudonymous 'Mr Moring' suspect sketch
P070	Fitzgerald, John	4	1	0	0	0	0	U	1	0	2		00U00	Self-confessor to the Chapman murder, September 1888; account incoherent, disproved and released

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
P077	Gibson, John George (or Charles)	4	2	0	U	0	U	U	U	U	2	c.29	00U00	Baptist pastor named the Ripper in Graysmith's 'The Bell Tower' (1999) via the San Francisco Emanuel Church murders
P110	Kelly, James	4	1	0	1	0	U	U	U	U	2	28	00U00	Broadmoor escapee and wife-murderer at large through 1888; modern candidate from Morrison (1986) and later advocacy
P122	Leopold II of Belgium	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	53	03T12	Belgian king at the literature's outer fringe; no sustained advocacy, and day-documented in Belgium across the window
P158	Phillips, Annie	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	23	00U00	Eddowes's estranged daughter; family witness on her mother's last days, never a suspect
P172	Rosedale, Honyel Gough	4	2	0	0	U	U	0	U	U	2	c.25	00U00	Wide-net clergy-screening subject on parish geography; neither witness nor suspect
P207	Williams, Lizzie (Mary Elizabeth, née Hughes)	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	c.38	00U00	Wife of Sir John Williams, advanced in modern advocacy as a female Ripper candidate
P210	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII)	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	46	01T09	Prince of Wales, on suspect lists mainly by confusion with his son Clarence; satire-tier attribution only
P214	Austin, Richard ("Dick")	4	1	0	1	U	U	U	U	U	2	c.40	00U00	Contemporary informant-named suspect: ex-comrade Oliver's Oct 1888 denunciation of a woman-hating soldier; never traced
P216	"Mary of Bremen"	4	U	0	2	0	0	U	0	0	2		03T11	German barber with a genuine record of knife attacks on women; checked and excluded by foreign incarceration
P217	Brennan, John	4	1	0	U	0	U	U	1	U	2	39	00U00	Drunken-braggart false alarm of the post-Chapman panic; public-order arrest only
P218	Brinckley, John (var. "Brinkley")	4	1	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	40	00U00	Drunken self-proclaimer bound over for frightening a woman with the Ripper's name; never a police suspect
P221	Burrows, Edwin	4	1	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	c.45	00U00	Vagrant detained in December 1888 on a peaked-cap descriptive coincidence; released
P224	"Dr. Cohn"	4	U	2	U	U	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	Half-heard suspect name from Inspector Keaton's 1969 centenarian tape: a doctor collecting diseased wombs, method strychnine
P234	Graham, Benjamin	4	1	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	42	00U00	Drunken false confessor of Oct 1888, found sane but intemperate and discharged; confession empty on its face
P236	Hamblar, Edward	4	2	0	U	U	U	U	U	U	2	c.60	00U00	Cross-dressing man nearly lynched by an 1889 mob as the Ripper; bound over for the disorder, no case connection
P239	Henderson, George Richard	4	1	U	U	0	U	U	1	U	2		00U00	Eccentric abroad in the small hours with a black bag, taken up by a market crowd; vouched for and discharged
P241	Hinde, Alfred	4	2	0	U	U	U	0	U	U	2	c.20	00U00	Good Samaritan mistaken for the very attacker he had driven off; cleared at once and compensated by the police
P245	Isaacs, Benjamin	4	1	U	U	0	U	U	1	U	2	40	00U00	Omnibus self-proclaimer of the post-Kelly panic, treated by the authorities as mere disorderly conduct
P249	Knutson, Bertram	4	1	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	23	00U00	Norwegian sailor caught in a residents' vagrancy panic far from the East End; no Ripper connection of any kind
P252	Langhorn, John (var. "Laughon")	4	1	U	1	0	U	U	U	U	2	25	00U00	Overseas self-proclaimer in Canada; excluded at once by description (four feet six), location, and timing
P260	Mason, Arthur Henry	4	1	0	U	0	0	U	1	0	2	32	00U00	Suburban compositor reported by two pub-goers on manner and a generic likeness; cleared on the spot
P267	Murphy, Thomas	4	1	0	U	0	0	U	1	U	2	c.24	01T05	Itinerant sailor caught in the post-Kelly casual-ward dragnet with a large knife; released when

Profile	Full Name	Score	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	Age	Alibi	Relation to Investigation
														his alibi held
P272	Payne, George	4	1	0	U	0	U	U	1	U	2	42	00U00	Provincial labourer and drunken braggart claiming the murders; no Whitechapel tie, no violence, no evidence
P278	Schulze, Ernest	4	2	0	U	0	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	Berlin murder detainee of 1891 whose case merely resembled the London ones; alibied there, with no thread back to 1888
P280	Simm, Clarence	4	2	0	U	U	U	0	U	U	2		00U00	Tabloid proxy-confession suspect: a widow's 1989 Weekly World News account of a 1951 deathbed claim; a teenager in 1888
P283	Solomon, Louis	4	U	U	1	0	0	U	1	0	2		02T09	Woking convict floated by his own gaolers in the post-Kelly reflex; dismissed at once by the Home Office
P286	Swinburne, Charles	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	51	01U03	Poet on fringe lists by literary association; excluded by frailty, epilepsy, deafness and a documented Putney routine
P294	Wilson, James	4	1	0	U	0	U	U	1	U	2	c.43	03T08	Eccentric travelling entertainer mob-mistaken in Belfast; held mainly for his own protection, no evidence of any kind
P311	Gavin (a.k.a. Gavan)	4	1	U	1	0	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	Violent knife-carrying man noted by Irish police solely for his resemblance to the published Ripper descriptions
P033	Carroll, Lewis (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson)	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	56	03T12	Famous author connected only by Richard Wallace's 1990s anagram readings of his works; fringe single-source attribution
P312	Gray, Alfred (a.k.a. James Gray; a.k.a. Alfred Grey)	3	1	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	Vagrant of Whitechapel origin seized in Tunis on resemblance-panic and an unexplained year; no evidence of any kind
P215	"Bloomfein"	2	U	U	U	0	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	Name-collision import: 1915 Philadelphia insane-hospital detainee floated for the New York child-murders press-labelled 'Ripper'
P244	Irwin, Jack	2	U	U	U	0	0	U	0	0	2		03T09	Ontario prisoner speculatively identified by a Canadian policeman; negated by the fact he was not in England at the time
P263	McCurdy, Jack	2	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	2		00U00	Name invoked as 'Jack the Ripper' in a Minneapolis extortion letter of Dec 1888; a rhetorical device, no located person
P284	Stemler, Lewis	2	0	0	U	0	U	U	U	U	2	c.2	00U00	New York child-scare arrestee of 1910; an infant in 1888, and in the wrong country and decade entirely
P090	DUPLICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		00U00	DUPLICATE
P299	DUPLICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		00U00	DUPLICATE
P304	DUPLICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		00U00	DUPLICATE
P307	DUPLICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		00U00	DUPLICATE
P308	DUPLICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		00U00	DUPLICATE

End of Appendix B

Appendix C. Criminal Profile

CRIMINAL PROFILE — JACK THE RIPPER

Preamble

This profile represents the consolidated work of a panel of virtual participants working through the canonical-five Whitechapel murders and the broader Whitechapel Murders file over an extended sequence of working sessions at the virtual Boleyn House. The profile is offered as the panel's collective analytical position at the close of its setup phase. Where the surviving evidence does not permit specification, the profile is silent rather than speculative. The probability estimates and candidate weightings emerging from this profile are to be applied through the combined Scoring framework, separately documented.

1. Demographic

Adult age. The earlier age-range specification of twenty-eight to thirty-six has been removed; the panel's consolidated work permits no narrower specification on age. The age range was determined by eyewitness accounts and not based on behavior.

Medium build. Right-handed on the inferential evidence of the throat-wound directionality, though the inference is not entirely secure; modern forensic work on directional cut analysis is more cautious than the 1888 inquest readings and the inference is here marked as such.

Sex of offender: open. The profile does not assert maleness as a settled finding. The offence pattern is consistent with a male offender at the population-prior rate for serial offenders of the post-incapacitation engagement type and is also consistent with a female offender at a substantially lower but non-zero rate. The wound pattern does not require male physical strength; the strangulation of an unconscious victim and the abdominal cutting that followed are within the capability of a woman of average build and health. The witness sightings of “a man with the victim” describe silhouettes, gaits, and brief glances under gaslight that do not reliably exclude a woman presenting as male, a practice that was well-documented and not uncommon in late-Victorian London. The historical investigation did not entertain the female-offender hypothesis and the documentary record reflects that interpretive choice rather than the underlying evidence. The profile accordingly leaves the question open and treats both possibilities on equivalent capability-and-access terms. The Scoring framework carries the documented male/female base-rate asymmetry as its scored element R9; this profile describes the evidence, which leaves the sex of the offender open, while the framework's R9 applies the population prior at the scoring stage.

White on the witness evidence, though the apparent nationality within that category is contested in the sightings — some describe an English-appearing person, others a foreign-appearing person, others use vocabulary that may indicate Jewish appearance specifically. The panel cannot resolve from the witness evidence whether the offender was

English-born, Continental, Jewish, or a person whose appearance was ambiguous within the Victorian categorisations.

Visually unremarkable in a specific sense — appearance not such as to stick in witness memory or to be consistently described across multiple sightings. This is a positive feature consistent with the operational success of serial offenders of this type rather than a negative absence of information.

Class appearance consistent with the working classes or the lower-middle classes of East and inner London, not visibly distinguishable from the substantial population of working trades, junior professionals, and tradesmen — and tradeswomen — passing through the offence corridor in the autumn of 1888.

No distinctive physical features — no scar, deformity, limb difference, or other markedly recognisable feature — that would have produced a recurring description in the consolidated witness evidence.

2. Occupational and Educational

Categorical-blur profile. The offender's competence was assembled from multiple partial sources rather than emerging from a single coherent professional identity. The anatomical knowledge demonstrated in the wounds was greater than what any single working trade would have provided and less than what a fully qualified surgical education would have produced. The wounds show practical familiarity with the location of major abdominal and pelvic organs sufficient to permit excision in haste and in poor light, combined with technique that a qualified surgeon would not have employed — the bowel-clearance move described in the panel's wound analysis, the absence of retraction or systematic field preparation, the destructive rather than dissective character of the deeper mutilation.

Four candidate occupational pathways emerge from the panel's analysis as consistent with this combination. The first three are pathways the offence corridor offered to men; the fourth is a pathway open to both men and women but historically associated principally with women. The framework is occupation-agnostic on category membership and capability-positive on the documented capabilities each pathway provides; the four pathways below are presented as the panel's principal examples, not as an exhaustive list.

The failed or departed medical student

A person who had progressed substantially into clinical training, typically reaching the dresser or junior-clerk stage of the fourth or fifth year at a London teaching hospital, who had then left the College or the Hospital without qualifying. Such a person would have had the tactile pelvic anatomical knowledge the junior clinical years had provided, without the surgical discipline that final qualification and house-officer experience would have added. The London Hospital Medical College is the most geographically relevant of the teaching institutions for the offence corridor, though Bart's, Guy's, and the Royal Free are not excluded. The panel has developed this pathway in detail through testimony. Although

medical training in 1888 was effectively male-only at the teaching institutions named, the small number of women admitted to medical training through the London School of Medicine for Women (founded 1874) included some who left without qualifying, and the category accordingly admits both male and female candidates.

The modestly-placed practising medical practitioner

The parish doctor, dispensary doctor, sixpenny doctor with East End rounds, junior practitioner with rooms above his or her consulting facility. Such a person had qualified, modestly, and was working at the lower professional tier where earnings were precarious and social standing uncomfortable. Daily rounds in the East End slums would have provided the geographic familiarity the panel's geographic analysis specifies. Professional rooms would have provided the cleanup facility the panel's wound analysis requires. Candidates in this category whose subsequent biographies show ordinary continued practice into the later 1890s or beyond do not fit the panel's cessation analysis and should be weighted accordingly.

The institutionally-embedded body-handler

The workhouse mortuary keeper, the hospital post-mortem attendant, the dispensary or infirmary orderly with sustained access to the dead and the dying. Such a person had accumulated anatomical familiarity through observation rather than through training, over years of routine work. As with the second category, candidates in this third category whose subsequent biographies show ordinary continued service into the later 1890s or beyond do not fit the panel's cessation analysis and should be weighted accordingly. The category admits both male and female candidates: the workhouse infirmaries employed women as orderlies and ward attendants in routine numbers, and the laying-out trade in poor London was substantially in female hands.

The midwife or female practitioner with hands-on pelvic anatomical knowledge

Added in the present revision. A practising midwife in 1888 East London — whether trained at the London Obstetrical Society's certificate course, apprenticed in the older informal pattern, or working as an unregistered handywoman — had practical pelvic anatomical knowledge at exactly the categorical-blur level the panel's wound analysis specifies. The knowledge was tactile rather than dissective, acquired through the hands daily, in poor light, on living women and on stillborn or deceased children. The midwife had categorical pass on the streets of Whitechapel at any hour, by virtue of her recognised professional role, and was expected to move about the parish at the hours at which the offences occurred. The midwife in private practice typically had her own rooms with a copper for boiling instruments and linen, providing cleanup capacity within walking distance of any East End offence site. The midwife approaching a working woman on the street at the working hour would have been received under categorical pass that no male occupational pathway could replicate — the defensive routines of working women of the streets in 1888 were calibrated against men, and a female practitioner approaching them would have walked through those routines as though they did not exist. The category as a

candidate pathway was first proposed by Inspector Frederick Abberline in 1903 in his press speculation that the killer might have been a midwife; the speculation has been revisited periodically since and has not, until the present panel's work, been subjected to rigorous framework-level analysis.

Across all four pathways, sustained occupational access to bodies, anatomical material, or vulnerable persons over years prior to 1888 is consistent with the developmental pattern by which severe paraphilic drives of the type the wounds suggest progress to active killing. The occupation served as the practical equipment of the offender rather than as the motive.

The offender's category of occupation may have been stable across the autumn or may have changed; the wound pattern is consistent with either, and the panel does not commit to category stability as a finding.

The offender's employment availability during the autumn of 1888 was probably contracting rather than uniformly present. The murders cluster on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights consistent with availability concentrated at weekends, and the lengthening intervals between murders are consistent with progressive constraint on the offender's discretionary time, most strikingly aligned with the London Hospital Medical College Winter Session beginning on 1 October 1888 — the day after the Double Event — and the routine-establishment week six of that session, on which the Kelly murder occurred. The Winter Session reading is the primary alignment; the parish-round, midwifery-practice, and institutional-shift readings are compatible alternatives that the same temporal pattern accommodates.

Educational specification is held general rather than committed to a level. The offender's literacy ranges across a wide band depending on which of the four pathways the offender occupied.

3. Residential and Geographic

The offender was resident within the offence corridor, on geographic-profiling analysis of the four canonical-five-minus-Eddowes offence sites. The successive-event convention excludes Mitre Square from the input set.

The probability peaks includes Spitalfields Market, and extends from the north at the intersection of Commercial and Lamb/Hanbury Streets, stretching to the southeast to 1888 Union Court (just north of Fashion Street), and from East/West Thrawl Street to the southwest towards Wentworth Street. The credible region encompasses a larger region surrounding these peaks. The credible region is marauder-assumption dependent; that is, the suspect lives or works in the area and does not commute to the area. Although the Mitre Square location is excluded from the profile, the direction of travel from there to the Eddowes apron site (northeast) suggests that the offender was returning to their anchor point, moving toward the areas of peak probability.

Candidates should be weighted by the probability density at their specific lodging locations rather than by binary inside-or-outside-region judgements. Where a candidate has multiple documented addresses (residential and workplace), the highest-density address among them is the input. Shepherd Street is the 1888 name for the modern Toynbee Street; Church Street is the 1888 name for the modern Fournier Street.

The Booth Descriptive Map of London Poverty — based on data collected from 1886 onward and first published in 1889 — codes the consolidated peak as a mixed social environment. The credible region encompasses both comfortable and impoverished sub-areas, and the geographic analysis does not by itself discriminate between an offender anchored in the comfortable Spitalfields strip and an offender anchored in the Dorset Street slum or the necessity-ring lodging-houses immediately west of Brick Lane.

The offender's geographic familiarity extended beyond the main thoroughfares of the offence corridor to back yards, passages, and enclosed spaces. He or she found victims who were rough-sleeping or walking to find shelter rather than soliciting at known street corners. This level of geographic knowledge is consistent with sustained daily presence in the corridor for non-criminal purposes accumulated over a period of years.

4. Psychological and Behavioural

Privately-motivated subtype of organised serial offender. The offender's violence was the expression of a longstanding severe paraphilic compulsion of the post-incapacitation engagement type, in which the locus of the drive's satisfaction was the offender's extended engagement with the body in the minutes and hours immediately following death rather than in extended antemortem suffering of the victim.

The compulsion is understood as a developmental pattern in which the underlying severe paraphilic drive was probably present from adolescence or early adulthood and was managed for years through fantasy and through the materials of the offender's occupational access, before progressing to active killing in autumn 1888. The transition from management to active offending was not produced by any single precipitating event but rather by the progressive erosion of the management that had previously contained the drive. The architecture is rare; the documented base rate is approximately six times more frequent in male offenders than in female offenders of comparable capability and access. The panel notes the architecture in both sexes but accepts the asymmetry of base rates.

The drive operated through the available cultural materials of late-Victorian England. The Victorian moral typology of the female body, particularly the cosmological centrality of the uterus and the reproductive organs in popular and medical understanding of femaleness, provided the symbolic vocabulary in which the compulsion expressed itself. The drive itself was not generated by Victorian moral framing — it was given shape and target by it. The drive was the offender's; the costume was the offender's culture's.

Operational behaviour was consistent with planned and forethoughtful approach. The offender executed an approach-control-attack sequence in which the encounter with the

victim, the establishment of control through manual strangulation, and the throat cut to clear the surgical field for mutilation were accomplished in rapid succession of perhaps a minute or less. The strangulation rendered the victim unconscious before the cutting began; the throat cut was a coup de grâce and a field-clearing move rather than the locus of the drive's satisfaction. The mutilation that followed was the central act of the offence.

The offender's selection of scenes maximised brief privacy at the outdoor venues and at the Kelly killing extended to an indoor venue that provided extended privacy alongside thermal advantage in the November conditions. The shift from outdoor to indoor venue across the autumn is partly attributable to the offender's escalating need for extended post-mortem time with the body and partly to the seasonal progression that made outdoor extended work increasingly difficult.

Operational discipline extended to contact-venue selection. The canonical-five murders share an absence of documented licensed-premises contact preceding any of the offences — no publican identified any person as having spoken with the victims on the relevant evenings, in any of the inquests. The panel's reading is that the offender selected against pub contact in the approach pattern, either by constitutional inhibition (inability to perform the social contact in a licensed setting) or by strategic discipline (avoidance of the publican-as-witness category). The two profiles overlap empirically in observed behaviour and discriminate on other framework elements. The offender's contact venue was the street itself rather than the licensed house, and the contact-to-attack interval was probably short — minutes rather than the conventional pub-pickup-to-encounter interval of perhaps a quarter of an hour. The geographic analysis of the Stride sighting chain and the Nichols last-seen-to-found interval is consistent with this reading.

Operational discipline extended further to environmental monitoring. The offender appears to have been aware of the policing calendar — most notably the Lord Mayor's Show on 9 November 1888 — and of the academic calendar of the London Hospital Medical College. The offender's environmental awareness probably combined ambient absorption through occupational and residential routines with learned awareness developed across the offending series, rather than being purely one or the other.

The offender's victim selection was driven by availability and vulnerability rather than by specific personal target. The opportunistic selection from a thinning population — the population shrank sharply as the night progressed and as the season worsened — is consistent across all five canonical victims, including Kelly, whose specific circumstances on 9 November 1888 made her available when most equivalent women were not. The Kelly-as-personal-target reading is retired in this revision.

The post-Kelly cleanup requirement is, in operational terms, the sharpest single discriminator of candidate categories. The offender left Miller's Court between three and five in the morning of 9 November 1888 with substantial blood on clothing and hands, in cold autumn conditions requiring heated water and time for cleanup. The candidate must have had access, within walking distance of Miller's Court, to private space with water and disposal capacity. The candidate pathways meeting this requirement are those with single-

occupancy private quarters, private professional rooms, or workplace cleanup facilities operating at the relevant hours — including the midwife's private rooms with copper, the parish doctor's consulting room, the workhouse mortuary keeper's quarters, and equivalent.

Pre-existing violent disposition predating the canonical series is consistent with the developmental pattern. The term “violent disposition” is to be read against the late-Victorian context: it may have manifested in documented criminal arrests, but it may equally have manifested in ways the period did not generally criminalise — domestic violence within a marriage, cruelty to family members, harshness toward subordinate workers, animal cruelty, persistent paraphilic fantasies, possible early non-fatal assaults, possible stalking or peeping behaviour, and possible non-violent precursor offences. Candidate analysis should weight candidates whose biographies show any of these features upward and should not require a documented arrest record.

The Tabram killing of 7 August 1888 is probably attributable to the offender as an earlier expression of the developing drive. The Millwood attack of February 1888 and the Wilson attack of March 1888 are admitted as possible precursor offences with weaker attribution than Tabram. The Smith killing of April 1888 is excluded on multiple-assailant and robbery-motive grounds.

The offender was not insane in any colloquial sense — not psychotic, not hallucinating, not detached from reality. The 1888 framework would have classified the offender as morally insane; current clinical work would classify as severe paraphilic compulsion combined with antisocial personality features. The external presentation was compartmentalised and sufficient for daily function. The abnormality was partly visible to people close to the offender in the form of personality coldness, manipulativeness, and limited empathy. Through the autumn of 1888 the surface presentation probably degraded through non-specific markers — sleep disturbance, increased alcohol use or, in the temperance-affiliated alternative, increased withdrawal and rigidity, irritability, preoccupation.

5. Social Position and Visibility

The offender was socially unremarkable in his or her community. The offender occupied a recognisable role within the social and occupational ecology of the East End, with categorical cover that was both occupational and socially recognised. The offender's invisibility was not the invisibility of absence. It was the invisibility of expected presence.

The categorical cover operated differently at the victim-encounter level than at the policing level. At the policing level, the offender's recognised role on the streets at the relevant hours satisfied the beat constable's threat assessment. At the victim-encounter level — and this is the revision's principal addition — the offender's categorical cover satisfied or evaded the defensive routines the victims themselves operated. Mrs. Doe has testified, on the panel record and by her signed name, that the defensive routines of the working women of the streets of Whitechapel in 1888 were calibrated against men. The women read men on the street for danger by the way men held their shoulders, watched,

moved, and spoke; the apparatus of caution was built up over years of work and was reliable against the type of male customer the women's experience had prepared them to read. The apparatus was not calibrated against women, against children, against people whose categorical presentation did not register as male-customer-type. A female offender, or a male offender whose presentation was registered as categorically safe (a clergyman in plain clothes, a man known to the victim from her own neighbourhood under a non-customer role, a man whose manner read as kindly or helpless or in need), would have walked through the victims' defensive routines as though those routines did not exist. The success rate of the offender's approaches across eleven weeks of escalating press coverage is itself evidence that the offender's presentation did not trip the alarms that the killings had raised in the population — alarms which, on Mrs. Doe's direct testimony, were almost entirely directed at male threat categories.

The offender was probably, in the assessment of those who knew him or her intimately, somewhat isolated or somewhat strange, with personality features including coldness, manipulativeness, and limited empathy. The offender was not visibly isolated to casual acquaintances.

The offender was not a member of any organised criminal population known to the Force. The offender was not a member of vigilance committees or other publicly-engaged civic bodies. The offender occupied no position of particular note.

The offender walked the streets of the East End recognisable as the kind of person the women and the constables routinely encountered without harm, presence registered and dismissed in the ordinary way of a community's daily life. The wary victims of the autumn of 1888 accepted the offender's approach because the offender's presentation did not trigger the threat assessment they had developed.

Candidates whose lives required substantial public visibility — distinguished surgeons, members of vigilance committees, journalists, public officials, persons of professional standing — do not meet this requirement.

6. Cessation

The offender's offending series ended after the Mary Kelly killing on 9 November 1888. The cessation was not a quiet situational change in the offender's working life. The escalation pattern predicts a person whose drive's management was failing rapidly across the autumn and whose post-Kelly state was one of behavioural decompensation approaching one of three terminal pathways: institutional confinement, death, or removal from the geographic area through circumstances the offender did not choose.

Sexually-motivated serial offenders who escalate as this offender escalated very rarely stop on their own. They are stopped. The candidate analysis should weight strongly toward candidates whose biographies show one of the three terminal pathways during the window from late November 1888 through approximately 1891. A partial-decompensation alternative — a person who survived but never recovered the level of

function held in 1888, who lived on in a diminished and constrained state — is retained at low weight.

Candidates whose biographies show death or removal in the relevant window through patterns consistent with decompensation are weighted up. Ordinary career relocation does not qualify.

Candidates whose biographies show ordinary continued working life into the later 1890s and beyond — including the prior Profile-Fit Analysis top-ranked candidates James Hardiman, Joseph Barnett, and Francis Thompson — are weighted down. The wound pattern and the developmental analysis do not predict that the offender resumed an ordinary working life after the Kelly killing.

The cessation analysis is the single most analytically important reweighting the panel's work has produced. The shift from the situational-change reading to the trajectory reading propagates through the candidate analysis in ways that fundamentally rerank the suspect list. The named candidates David Cohen, Jacob Levy, the Butcher's Row suspect, and Hyam Hyams move up. The named candidates Hardiman, Barnett, and Thompson move down. Joseph Barnett is categorically excluded by the cessation analysis. Aaron Kosminski is retained at lower confidence with the panel's qualification on the Seaside Home identification. The unnamed-candidate pathways — the departed dresser, the sixpenny doctor with trajectory ending, the mortuary attendant whose ending matches the framework, the midwife with documented decompensation — emerge as analytically strong fits across the combined criteria.

The cessation analysis bears on the framework's developmental predictions. The offender who decompensated to terminal ending after the Kelly killing was a person whose drive's management had been failing not just across the autumn of 1888 but probably across the months and years preceding the canonical series. The candidate analysis should accordingly weight not just the immediate cessation events but the broader trajectory of the candidate's life from the early or mid-1880s onward.

End of Appendix C

Appendix D. Scoring Framework

PROFILE SCORING

Overview

The Scoring framework (aka “PROFILE SCORING”) is a structured scoring instrument for application against named candidates on the panel's revised suspect list. Each candidate is scored against nine elements: seven requirements (R1–R7), a geographic-density element (R8), and a sex-of-offender element (R9). Each element is scored on a 0–1–2 scale, with the single exception of R9, which scores 1 or 2 (see below); the maximum total score is eighteen.

The framework is applied by sole scorer, against biographical material produced under separate brief. The scorer scores the full corpus at the end of the entry-review phase. The biographical team does not apply the framework; the scorer does not produce the biographies. The two operations are sequential, and the analytical bias is contained within the scoring work rather than introduced into the biographical foundation.

The framework is reproducible and transparent. It does not eliminate interpretive work; it makes interpretive work uniform across candidates and visible to subsequent readers.

Methodological Principle I: Occupation-agnostic, capability-positive

The framework does not score category membership in itself. The framework scores capability assembly. Being a clergyman, a butcher, a slaughterman, a doctor, a midwife, or a mortuary attendant is not, by itself, a positive or a negative signal on any framework element. What scores is the documented capabilities each role provides and whether those capabilities, taken together, assemble into the offence requirements.

The principle has three operational consequences.

- **Capability is scored where it exists, regardless of source.** A candidate whose anatomical knowledge derives from completed surgical training, abandoned medical school, mortuary employment, midwifery practice, slaughter trade with documented supplementation, or any combination of these scores R2 on the documented capability. The route by which the capability was acquired is biographical context; it is not a scoring discriminator.
- **Multiple sources are scored as assembly.** A candidate whose career assembles relevant capabilities from two complementary sources — the clerical-medical man, the slaughterman who later worked as a mortuary attendant, the medical student who became a workhouse infirmary porter, the midwife who had earlier been a nurse in a fever hospital — is the analytical target of the framework's categorical-blur architecture. Such a candidate scores across multiple framework elements without needing a thumb on the scale; the framework rewards the assembly without preferring any particular configuration.

- **Occupation scores negatively only where public visibility breaks categorical pass.** R4 specifies the offender's invisibility as the invisibility of expected presence, which a distinguished public profile contradicts. A candidate whose role required substantial public visibility — a celebrity surgeon, a member of a vigilance committee, a public official, a journalist of standing — fails R4 on visibility grounds, regardless of how well other elements score. This is the only category-membership-as-negative consequence in the framework.

Methodological Principle II: Sex of offender scored directly

The framework scores the sex of the offender directly, as element R9: a male candidate scores 2, a female candidate scores 1. The score encodes within the instrument the documented base-rate asymmetry between male and female offenders of the relevant type (set out below), rather than leaving that asymmetry to a separate interpretive step. R9 is the one element that does not use the 0–1–2 scale: it has no 0, because every candidate has a sex that bears on the prior, and the asymmetry is expressed as the one-point difference between a female score of 1 and a male score of 2.

The reasoning for scoring sex within the instrument is uniformity and visibility. The base-rate asymmetry is real, it bears on every candidate, and the panel has elected to apply it once, in the open, as a fixed and equal increment — every male candidate gains the same one point over every female candidate of otherwise identical fit. Applied this way the prior is consistent across the whole corpus and is recorded where any subsequent reader can see exactly how much weight it carried. An asymmetry applied informally at an interpretive stage, candidate by candidate, is neither uniform nor reviewable; R9 makes the prior an explicit, auditable line in the score rather than an unrecorded adjustment in the scorer's head.

The base rate on which R9 is calibrated is as follows.

The documented base rate of serial offenders of the post-incapacitation engagement type is approximately six times higher in male offenders than in female offenders of equivalent capability and access. The architecture is rare in both sexes. This asymmetry is what R9 encodes: the one-point male advantage on R9 is the framework's expression of the documented difference in base rate. R1 through R8 measure biographical fit and are scored identically regardless of sex; R9 alone carries the prior. Two candidates identical on R1 through R8 will therefore differ by exactly one point, on R9, according to sex.

R1 — Operational sophistication

Intact social presentation sufficient to execute the steered-approach pattern: identifying potential victims in the hunting ground, engaging them in brief social interaction sufficient to direct or accompany them to a selected killing site, and executing the attack at that site.

Rules out candidates whose psychiatric pathology had progressed to the point of disorganised speech, visibly disordered appearance, or inability to maintain a coherent surface persona for the duration of an encounter.

Score	Verdict	Criterion
0	Fails	Documented psychiatric or behavioural state in 1888 incompatible with sustained controlled social presentation — e.g., florid psychosis at the relevant date, visibly disordered appearance commented on by intimates, documented inability to hold employment or fixed lodging.
1	Partial	Documented eccentricity, peculiarity, or partial decompensation that did not preclude functional social presentation but was visible to those who knew the candidate; intermittent capacity.
2	Meets	Documented or strongly inferred sustained capacity for unremarkable social presentation in 1888; intact functional persona; visible only at the level of intimates.

R2 — Anatomical knowledge

Categorical-blur knowledge sufficient to locate and excise the uterus in poor light, with the bowel-clearance procedural move documented in the panel's wound analysis. The requirement is met by dressers, mortuary attendants, midwives, men or women who had observed many post-mortems, sixpenny doctors with East End rounds, slaughtermen plus supplementary autodidactic medical reading; not met by simple butchers, pure slaughtermen without supplementation, or other working trades regardless of knife skill. Capability is scored where documented, regardless of source — see Methodological Principle I.

Score	Verdict	Criterion
0	Fails	No documented exposure to human anatomy beyond ordinary lay knowledge; no relevant trade exposure.
1	Partial	Partial exposure — incomplete medical training; slaughterman or knacker with general abdominal familiarity but no specific human-pelvic exposure; trade-and-anatomy

Score	Verdict	Criterion
		intersection without documented supplementation; brief hands-on experience without sustained exposure.
2	Meets	Documented categorical-blur knowledge — dresser-stage clinical training, completed surgical or medical qualification, mortuary or post-mortem attendance, midwifery practice, sixpenny-doctor rounds, military surgical experience, trade exposure with documented supplementary anatomical reading, or any combination assembling to the required capability.

R3 — Paraphilic compulsion fit

Behavioural pattern consistent with longstanding severe paraphilic drive of the post-incapacitation engagement type. The architecture is rare; the contents are common. The scoring evidence is indirect: documented psychiatric admissions, syphilitic disease bearing on capacity, documented prior violent or sexual offending, documented behavioural pattern in late 1880s consistent with developing fixation.

Base-rate calibration warning. Documented sermonising against the social evil, religious-pathological scrupulosity, or anti-prostitution preaching in the period does not score — the base rate is enormous and the structural temptation is to be resisted. A clergyman in 1888 preaching against the social evil with vehemence is, in 1888, a clergyman doing his job correctly. What scores is the much rarer signature: documented sexual incidents involving unconscious, drugged, or dead bodies; documented attendance at hangings or post-mortems in excess of professional duty; documented interest in mortuary or anatomical-museum visiting beyond what the period would consider normal; private papers, letters, or diaries suggesting fixation on the bodies of the dead; reports from intimates of behaviour at deathbeds or laying-out that troubled them; documented adolescent animal cruelty; documented prior non-fatal assaults of an unusual character.

Score	Verdict	Criterion
0	Fails	No documented evidence consistent with the developmental pattern; documented evidence inconsistent with it (e.g., long-standing stable intimate relationships without any disturbance noted, with no other indicators).
1	Partial	Indirect indicators — documented severe psychiatric disturbance in or

Score	Verdict	Criterion
		after the offending window; documented violence; documented intimate-witness reports of coldness, manipulativeness, limited empathy.
2	Meets	Direct or near-direct indicators — documented prior sexual or sexually-tinged violent offending; documented behavioural pattern matching the post-incapacitation engagement signature; documented intimate-witness or asylum reports of fixation matching the architecture.

R4 — Operational discipline and unfurtive bearing

Environmental awareness, scene selection, and a presentation that did not trip the alarms the killings had raised in the East End population. The categorical pass is both occupational and socially recognised — a person whose categorical right to be on the streets at the relevant hours was accepted by the community.

The categorical pass operates at two distinct levels: at the policing level, the offender's recognised role on the streets at the relevant hours satisfied the beat constable's threat assessment; at the victim-encounter level, the offender's categorical presentation satisfied or evaded the defensive routines the victims themselves operated. The two levels can score independently. A candidate with strong policing-level pass but weak victim-encounter-level pass scores R4 differently from one with the inverse profile.

A categorical-weighting scheme applies for candidates entering the corpus through their structural roles in or near the scenes, plus the female-candidate row added in the present revision:

Candidate category	R4 categorical pass weighting (provisional)
Finder of the body	Highest categorical pass on R4. The finder has structural unfurtive bearing — the person who called for help. Categorical-pass weighting at score 2 by default, absent disqualifying evidence.
Eyewitness at or near scene	High categorical pass on R4. The witness has a structural explanation for proximity to the scene at the relevant hour. Score 1–2 depending on the proximity and the documentary record.
First police officer on scene	High categorical pass on R4 by virtue of uniform and beat assignment. Score 1–2. Note that uniform itself constitutes the cover; investigative bearing thereafter does not subtract.
Attending medical professional (divisional surgeon,	High categorical pass on R4 by virtue of summoned

Candidate category	R4 categorical pass weighting (provisional)
police surgeon)	attendance. Score 1–2. Distinguish from inquest witness — the attending professional is at the scene before the wider investigation arrives.
Inquest medical witness (giving testimony only)	Lower categorical pass on R4 than attending. Score 1 by default. The inquest role does not require scene attendance.
Female candidate approaching female victim	Highest categorical pass on R4 at the victim-encounter level, on Doe (1888) testimony. The defensive routines of working women of the streets were calibrated against men; a female offender approaching a female victim walked through those routines as though they did not exist. This is an access observation scored within R4; see Methodological Principle II and element R9 for the framework's separate treatment of the sex of the offender.

For non-categorical-pass candidates, R4 is scored on the documented evidence — fixed employment placing the candidate in the corridor at the relevant hours, social standing in the community, absence of public-visibility profile.

Score	Verdict	Criterion
0	Fails	Documented public visibility incompatible with the requirement — vigilance committee member, public official, distinguished surgeon, journalist of standing, person of professional note. Or: documented frequent arrest record reducing categorical pass on the street.
1	Partial	Documented presence in the area but visibility marginally elevated above the requirement; intermittent or partial categorical cover.
2	Meets	Documented sustained categorical cover — occupational role placing the candidate in the corridor at the relevant hours, with social as well as occupational recognition; or, for the structural categories above, role-based categorical pass without disqualifying record.

R5 — Post-Kelly cleanup capacity

Sharpest single discriminator. The candidate must have had access, within walking distance of Miller's Court, to private space with heated water and disposal capacity at

three to five in the morning of 9 November 1888. The candidate categories meeting this requirement are those with single-occupancy private quarters, private professional rooms, or workplace cleanup facilities operating at the relevant hours. Common doss-house lodging fails; private medical rooms, mortuary keepers' quarters, slaughter-shed back rooms, private rectories, the midwife's private rooms with copper, and similar score.

Score	Verdict	Criterion
0	Fails	Documented common-lodging or doss-house residence on the night of 8–9 November; no documented access to private heated-water cleanup space within walking distance of Miller's Court.
1	Partial	Documented residence within walking distance of Miller's Court with partial cleanup capacity — e.g., shared lodging with a kitchen range, cold-water-only access, or potential workplace access not directly documented for the night.
2	Meets	Documented or strongly inferred single-occupancy private quarters, professional rooms, or workplace facility within walking distance of Miller's Court with heated water and disposal capacity at the relevant hours on 9 November 1888.

R6 — Cessation trajectory

Documented life-trajectory from November 1888 through 1891 (and onward to death) consistent with the three terminal pathways: institutional confinement, death, or removal from the geographic area through circumstances the offender did not choose. A partial-decompensation alternative — a person who survived but never recovered the level of function held in 1888 — is retained at low weight.

Score	Verdict	Criterion
0	Fails	Documented ordinary continued working life into the later 1890s and beyond; documented sustained employment, family life, and social standing through the cessation window.
1	Partial	Documented partial decompensation — reduced function, loss of standing, marital breakdown, late removal or late death without a clear pattern of

Score	Verdict	Criterion
		decompensation — or terminal pathway outside the central Nov 1888–1891 window but plausibly proximate.
2	Meets	Documented institutional confinement, death, or removal in the Nov 1888 – 1891 window through patterns consistent with decompensation — asylum admission, suicide, death by syphilitic or alcoholic decline, emigration under family management, etc.

R7 — Temporal presence

The candidate must be documentable in or near the offence corridor during the canonical offence dates. R7 is the inverse of an alibi defence — scored against the documentary record of where the candidate was when the killings occurred.

Score	Verdict	Criterion
0	Fails	Watertight documented alibis on all canonical offence dates — institutional confinement, foreign residence, documented presence elsewhere with reliable witnesses.
1	Partial	Documented alibis on some but not all canonical offence dates; thin or contradictory evidence on others.
2	Meets	No documented alibis on any canonical offence date and documented presence in the area during the autumn of 1888.

R8 — Geographic density

Scored against the candidate's 1888 documented address using the refined boundaries. Where a candidate has multiple documented addresses (residential and workplace), the highest-density address among them is the input — the multi-address rule.

Score	Verdict	Criterion
0	Outside region	Address outside the credible region as defined below.
1	Credible region	Address inside the credible region but outside the consolidated peak. Boundaries: Folgate Street (N), Spelman Street (E), Wentworth

Score	Verdict	Criterion
		Street (S), Crispin Street or Bell Lane or Goulston Street (W). Boundary thoroughfares inclusive.
2	Consolidated peak	Address inside the consolidated peak. Boundaries: Hanbury Street (N), Brick Lane (E), Old Montague Street and Wentworth Street (S), Commercial Street (W). Boundary thoroughfares inclusive.

Marauder-assumption note. The geographic-density scoring is contingent on the marauder classification of the offender, which was tested on the four-test diagnostic and produced a marauder classification with displaced anchor and moderate directional bias. The scoring as specified assumes the marauder reading.

Historical name note. Shepherd Street is the 1888 name for the modern Toynbee Street. Church Street is the 1888 name for the modern Fournier Street. Address inputs should use 1888 names with modern equivalents in parentheses where helpful.

R9 — Sex of offender

The sex of the candidate, scored directly. The score encodes the documented base-rate asymmetry set out in Methodological Principle II: a male candidate scores 2, a female candidate scores 1. R9 is scored on sex alone and does not depend on any other feature of the biography; two candidates identical on R1 through R8 differ by exactly one point on R9 according to sex. It is the one element with no 0. Where the documentary record does not establish the candidate's sex, R9 is marked unassessable rather than scored (see Procedural notes).

Score	Verdict	Criterion
2	Male	Documented or strongly inferred male candidate.
1	Female	Documented or strongly inferred female candidate.

Total score and interpretation

The total score is the sum of R1 through R7 (maximum 14), R8 geographic density (maximum 2), and R9 sex of offender (1 or 2), for a maximum total of eighteen. Scores cluster across the corpus; absolute interpretation is less useful than relative ranking and per-requirement examination. A high total score does not constitute a determination that the candidate is the killer; it constitutes a determination that the candidate's documented biography is more consistent with the panel's revised criminal profile than other candidates' are.

The base-rate asymmetry between male and female offenders is carried within the total by R9 (see Methodological Principle II); it is not applied again as a separate interpretive step. The total score therefore already incorporates the prior, and scores are compared directly across candidates without any further sex adjustment.

Per-requirement examination matters as much as the total. A candidate scoring 12/18 with R5 at 0 is in a different analytical position from a candidate scoring 12/18 with R5 at 2 — the first fails the sharpest discriminator and the analyst should attend to that failure.

Mapping: Biographical sub-headings to framework scoring elements

The biographical brief specifies sub-headings that align with the framework's scoring elements.The team producing the biographies do not see the framework itself; the team produces biography on the sub-headings, and the panel applies the framework against the resulting biography.

Biographical sub-heading	Framework scoring element
Demographic particulars (including sex)	Background context, with sex of offender mapping to R9 (see Methodological Principle II). The other demographic particulars are not directly scored.
Occupational history (with anatomical/edged-tool/body-access work flagged)	R2 (anatomical knowledge); R4 (categorical cover, both occupational and social).
Educational history (medical or paramedical training, with specific institutions, dates, outcomes)	R2 (anatomical knowledge), with reference to the categorical-blur framing.
Geographic history (residential and workplace addresses with dates; particular attention to autumn 1888)	R8 (geographic density); R5 (post-Kelly cleanup, walking distance from Miller's Court); R7 (temporal presence).
Psychiatric and medical history (asylum admissions, syphilitic status, symptoms in admission records)	R3 (paraphilic-compulsion fit, indirect indicators only); R6 (cessation trajectory).
Documented violence (criminal record, assaults, threats, domestic violence, animal cruelty)	R3 (developmental predictions); R4 (operational discipline, inverse — frequent arrests reduce categorical pass).
Social and family circumstances (marital status, household composition, intimate observers)	R1 (intact social presentation); R4 (categorical pass, social as well as occupational); R5 (private space, household cover).
Cessation evidence (institutional admissions, deaths, relocations, decompensation from Nov 1888 onward)	R6 (cessation trajectory) — the central input.
Specific 1888 evidence (documented activity during canonical murder dates; alibis, sightings, employment, witness reports)	R7 (temporal presence) — the central input.

Procedural notes

- A sole scorer performs full-corpus scoring.
- For candidates in the structural categories (finders, witnesses, first-officers, attending and inquest medical professionals, female-offender approaching female victim), the

categorical-weighting scheme provides the R4 starting point; the question is whether documented record disqualifies the categorical pass.

- Where the documentary record is essentially nonexistent for a candidate, the affected requirements are marked “unassessable” rather than scored at 0. Unassessable requirements are noted in the score entry and do not contribute to the total. R9 (sex of offender), which has no 0, is marked unassessable on the same basis where the record does not establish the candidate's sex.
- A number of framework refinements have been raised by panel members during the setup phase and set aside for Future Investigative Research rather than adopted into the present revision. These are documented separately and are not in force as scoring criteria. They include: methodological-change cessation (a possible R6 amendment), recovered-offender modelling (a possible R6 amendment), and anosmia or sensory-profile sub-questioning (a possible R2 sub-element).

Report Output

The report shall include one line per suspect. The line shall include: Profile Number, Full Name, Profile Score, Age (if known), and Alibi Token. The finalized list shall be sorted by Profile Score from high to low.

End of Appendix D

Appendix E. Alibi Scoring: Token Legend and Framework

PROFILE ALIBI SCORING

Token legend — how to read the five-character code

Read every token gate-first. It is an **eliminator, not an accuser**: a high code removes a man from contention; a low or zero code tells you only that he cannot be removed by this route, and carries no inculpatory weight.

Anatomy of a token

Fixed width, five characters: **{Exclusivity}{T|U}{Raw}**.

03	T	11
EXCLUSIVITY *Axis A · the gate* 2 digits · 00–03	**BREAK-TEST** * 1 letter · T or U	**RAW TOTAL** *A+B+C+D · audit only* 2 digits · 00–12

1 · Exclusivity — the gate

The first two digits. Does the claimed location, *if true*, prevent presence at the scene? This axis alone governs the verdict — score the lock, not the letterhead. Free egress or a location inside the hunting ground scores 0 however grand the institution's name.

Axis A anchors

Score	Anchor
3	Presence physically impossible — custody or confinement at a distance (a foreign cell, a distant asylum, at sea, the grave).
2	A region-locking institution that detained the man by force — a committed asylum patient, a prisoner held nearby.
1	Weak constraint — at home asleep, or a distant place he was free to leave (a holiday address, an unlocked institution).
0	Constrains nothing, or sits the man inside the hunting ground (including free-egress residence in the killing field).

2 · Break-test letter — T or U

The middle character. Can the alibi be subjected to a hostile check? Reported separately from Exclusivity because lay readers misread *untestable* as exculpatory — it is not.

Break-test values

Score	Anchor
T	Testable — a record exists that could confirm or shatter the claim (it then does one or the other): a register, ship's articles, a dated document.

Score	Anchor
U	Untestable — nothing exists to push on (“free to come and go,” “was asleep,” the man's own word). Yields no information and must never read as reassuring.

3 · Raw total — audit only

The last two digits: the plain sum **A + B + C + D** across four 0–3 axes (max 12). It is recorded for transparency and **never summed into a ranking** — two men can share a raw total and mean opposite things. Exclusivity (Axis A) already sits in the token; the raw folds in the three axes below.

Axis B — Independence of corroboration

Who vouches for the alibi?

Score	Anchor
3	A disinterested official record — prison or asylum register, court sentence.
2	An official record with administrative gaps.
1	An interested human witness — family, landlady, associate.
0	The suspect's own word, uncorroborated.

Axis C — Temporal coverage

Which of the five canonical nights does it cover?

Score	Anchor
3	All five.
2	Most.
1	One, or some.
0	None, or unknown.

Axis D — Provenance

What is the evidence, and when was it made?

Score	Anchor
3	Contemporaneous document, chain intact.
2	Contemporaneous but partial.
1	Later reconstruction from surviving records.
0	An alibi argued after the fact, with no record behind it.

The gate rule

The four scores are not ranked by their sum. The verdict turns on the gate:

- **Exclusivity = 0 → not cleared**, however high B, C and D run. Those three then describe only how *reliably the man was available*, not his innocence.
- **Excluded for a given night** only where Exclusivity ≥ 2 *and* coverage includes that night *and* Independence ≥ 2.
- **Partial exclusion** — strong evidence pointing outside the relevant nights, or covering only some — is reported as *inconclusive*, never rounded up to cleared.

Reading a token

Token	Reads as
03T11	Exclusivity 3 (impossible — custody/distance), testable record, raw 11. Gate open → cleared for the nights covered. (e.g. Ostrog, French custody.)
02T09	Exclusivity 2 (region-locking custody), testable, raw 9. Gate open → cleared for the covered nights only; partial elsewhere. (e.g. Sanders, asylum.)
00U09	Exclusivity 0 (inside the envelope), untestable, raw 9. Gate SHUT → not cleared. The 9 is all B/C/D; it measures availability, not innocence. (e.g. Stephenson.)
01T06	Exclusivity 1 (weak/reachable), testable, raw 6. Gate shut → not cleared, but a real record exists to push on. (e.g. Pizer.)
00U00	The archive's silence. No scoreable alibi; nothing to test. Neither exculpatory nor inculpatory — he simply cannot be removed by this route.

The instrument's whole value is here: **00U09** *and* **02T09** *carry the same raw 9 and mean the opposite. Gate-first is the only correct way to read the code.*

Profile Alibi Scoring

1. Objective

Construct and apply a structured, reproducible instrument that rates the **quality of each suspect's alibi** for the canonical Whitechapel murder window (31 August – 9 November 1888). The instrument is an *eliminator*, not an accuser: a high score removes a man from contention; a low or zero score tells us only that he cannot be removed by this route, and carries no inculpatory weight.

You are directed to build the instrument to the specification below, calibrate it against the worked seed cases already on the panel record, and score the full named roster in Section 5.

2. The four axes

Score each suspect on four independent axes, each anchored 0–3. Do **not** improvise intermediate definitions; use the anchors as written so that two raters working blind reach the same number.

Axis A — Exclusivity (does the claimed location, *if true*, prevent presence at the scene?)

- 3 — Location makes presence physically impossible (custody or confinement at a distance).
- 2 — A locking institution within the same region (a gaol or asylum that *detained* the man).
- 1 — A weakly constraining location (at home, asleep; or a distant institution loosely boarded in but free to leave).
- 0 — A location that constrains nothing, or that sits the man *inside* the hunting ground.

Axis A sub-rule — score the lock, not the letterhead. Axis A measures constraint on movement during the relevant nights, never the name over the door. An institution the man was free to leave (free egress, leave ad libitum) provides no exclusivity: the detention is the entire basis of the institutional 2, and once "free to come and go" is struck through it, the 2 is gone. Free-egress placement therefore scores 0 if the institution sits inside or adjacent to the hunting ground (a documented residence on the killing field, not an alibi — e.g. a patient at liberty in the London Hospital, on Whitechapel Road, inside the residential envelope), and at most 1 for a distant institution loosely boarded in but unlocked (no better than "at home asleep," since habit rather than walls is constraining him). The institutional 2 is reserved for a man genuinely detained — a committed asylum patient, a prisoner — whose whereabouts the institution was keeping by force, not by courtesy.

Axis B — Independence of corroboration (who vouches for it?)

- 3 — A disinterested official record (prison/asylum register, court sentence).
- 2 — An official record with administrative gaps.
- 1 — An interested human witness (family, landlady, associate).
- 0 — The suspect's own word, uncorroborated.

Axis C — Temporal coverage (which of the five canonical nights does it cover?)

- 3 — All five.
- 2 — Most.
- 1 — One, or some.
- 0 — None, or unknown.

Axis D — Provenance (what is the evidence, and when was it made?)

- 3 — Contemporaneous document, chain intact.
- 2 — Contemporaneous but partial.

- 1 — Later reconstruction from surviving records.
- 0 — An alibi *argued* after the fact with no record behind it.

3. The gate rule (mandatory — supersedes the sum)

The four scores are **not** to be summed into a ranking. The raw total is recorded only for transparency. The operative verdict is governed by a gate:

- **Axis A is a gate.** Where Exclusivity = 0, the suspect is **not cleared** regardless of how high B, C, and D run. In that case B/C/D describe only how *reliably the man was available*, not his innocence.
- A suspect is treated as **excluded for a given night** only where Exclusivity ≥ 2 **and** Coverage includes that night **and** Independence ≥ 2.
- Partial exclusion (strong evidence pointing *outside* the relevant nights, or covering only some) is to be reported as **inconclusive**, never rounded up to "cleared."

This is the heart of the directive. The instrument's value is its ability to separate suspects who share a raw total but mean opposite things.

4. Manski's break-test (fifth column, flag only)

Record for each suspect a binary flag: **can the alibi be subjected to a hostile check?**

- **Testable** — a record exists that could confirm *or* shatter the claim (it then does one or the other).
- **Untestable** — nothing exists to push on (e.g. "free to come and go," "was asleep").

An untestable alibi must never be reported as reassuring. It yields no information and is flagged accordingly. This column will, in most cases, track Axis A but is reported separately because lay readers misread untestable as exculpatory.

5. Evidence rules

- **Sources are confined to the project files.** No external claim is to be imported, and no fact is to be invented to fill a cell. A missing record is scored as the archive's silence (typically a 0 on the relevant axis), not as a judgment against the man — per C.I. Swanson's standing caution that Provenance often measures the survival of paper, not the innocence of men.
- **Contested evidence is resolved as weak evidence.** Where the file itself records a dispute (e.g. the Goffee cricket-schedule placement of Druitt, which the source notes does not strictly preclude his presence at the murder hours earlier), the contest scores reflect the weaker reading.

6. Method

- **Rater.** The rater shall be Detective Manski.

- **Scope of double-scoring (Holroyd's compromise).** To keep the labour proportionate: **double-score the seed and boundary cases** — those where the gate does its real work and the verdict turns on judgment (the Sanders/Stephenson pair, and any case where Axis A and the raw total pull in opposite directions) — and **single-score the obvious cases**, flagging in the row which treatment each received.
- **Reliability ≠ validity.** Inter-rater reliability is reported as a measure of the rubric's *clarity and reproducibility only* — never as evidence the scores are *correct*. Two raters trained alike can agree and both be wrong; suspiciously total agreement is itself a flag that the anchors may be too loose or the raters too similar. Validity is left open and is answered downstream, by whether the gated verdicts survive contact with the inclusion evidence.
- **Per-axis transparency.** Every cell carries a one-line justification citing the file basis.
- **No composite ranking.** Report per-axis scores, the raw total (for audit only), the gated verdict, and the break-test flag.

7. Output format

Profile number. Each suspect shall be identified by their profile number. Examples: P001, P002.

Composite token (the row handle). Each suspect carries a fixed-width five-character code, **gate first**:

{Exclusivity}{T|U}{Raw} — two-digit zero-padded Exclusivity (00–03), the break-test letter (T/U), two-digit zero-padded Raw total (00–12).

Examples: 03T11; 02T09; 00U09; 00U00.

The final document, a downloadable .docx, shall include one line per suspect with their Profile number and Composite token.

End of Appendix E

Appendix F. Suspect Biographies

There were initially 314 biographies generated. Five of them were duplicates. Thus, presented herein are 309 individuals, including one that is a control subject (P000).

SECTIONS

- Profile Number
- Name
- Demographic particulars.
- Occupational and educational history.
- Geographic history.
- Psychiatric and medical history.
- Social and family circumstances.
- Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891).
- Specific 1888 evidence.
- Suspect-attribution.

CODES

- [PV] — *Primary source, named but not directly inspected.* The base tier for documentary primaries (inquest depositions, police statements, registers). Because this channel has no direct archival access, anything that would otherwise be raw primary [P] is recast to [PV]: the source is identified and its survival/location noted, but it has not been physically examined here.
- [CP] — *Contemporary press.* 1888–1891 newspaper reportage (e.g. the Kelly-investigation coverage), including primaries that survive only through press reconstruction.
- [NM] — *Near-contemporary memoir.* Recollections and reminiscences set down by participants or contemporaries somewhat after the events.
- [MS] — *Modern scholarship.* Twentieth- and twenty-first-century secondary treatments and reference biography.
- [MS-R] — *Modern Ripperological attribution.* Specifically suspect-naming or attribution claims from the modern literature, as distinct from general biographical scholarship.
- [UN] — *Unknown / not located.* No source found for the point.
- [N/A] — *Not applicable.* Used chiefly for the categorical-framework field on pure witnesses.

Permitted compounds:

- [PV; CP] — a primary that exists but is also carried by, or partly reconstructed from, contemporary press.
- [NM-via-MS] — a near-contemporary memoir reaching us only as reported within modern scholarship.
- [MS, qualifier] — modern scholarship carrying a qualifier. The permitted qualifiers are *contested*, *advocacy*, and *qualified*.

P000 — Holcombe, Thomas Edward. Demographic particulars. English male; nominally Church of England by family tradition, with secular personal practice [PV: supplied biographical entry]. Born 17 October 1862 at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire [PV: GRO Birth Registration Index, October quarter 1862, Cheltenham registration district]. Aged 27 across the canonical-five window of

autumn 1888 [PV]. Father James Holcombe, Lieutenant-Colonel (later Colonel, retired), 18th Regiment of Foot (the Royal Irish Regiment); career officer with service in India and at various Home stations, retired from active service approximately 1884 [PV: Army List 1862–1884; regimental records, 18th Regiment of Foot]. Mother Eliza Holcombe, née Pemberton, daughter of a Cheltenham solicitor [PV: GRO Marriage Registration Index, James Holcombe and Eliza Pemberton]. One younger sister, Mary Holcombe, born 1864, unmarried in 1888 and resident with parents in Cheltenham [PV: GRO Birth Registration Index 1864; 1891 census enumeration, 17 Lansdown Road, Cheltenham]. Period-typical physical description recorded as medium build, medium height (approximately five feet eight inches), dark hair, clean-shaven or with a small moustache as fashionable for City men of the period, pale complexion typical of indoor workers, clean fingernails in the manner of a man who handles paper rather than tools, no documented distinguishing features [PV]. Middle-class background; no verified aliases. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Cheltenham College, 1875 to 1881, attending as a day boy from the family residence at 17 Lansdown Road [PV: Cheltenham College pupil registers]. Cheltenham College at this period a respectable second-tier public school with a strong tradition of producing Army officers and professional men, founded 1841 [PV]. Curriculum the standard classical and mathematical course; prizes in mathematics in 1879 and 1880 [PV: Cheltenham College prize registers]. Attended Owens College, Manchester, 1881 to 1884, reading for the Bachelor of Arts degree of the Victoria University (Owens College being then a constituent college of the federal Victoria University) [PV: Owens College student registers; Victoria University degree registers]. Took the degree in Modern History with second-class honours in summer 1884 [PV: Victoria University examination results, 1884]. Articled to Cooper Brothers, Chartered Accountants, of 14 George Street, Mansion House, City of London, by deed of articles dated September 1884 [PV: Cooper Brothers historical archive, articled-clerk records]. Cooper Brothers founded 1854 by William Cooper and his brothers, at this period a second-rank but well-established City accountancy firm specialising in railway and joint-stock company audits, employing approximately fifteen partners and senior staff and twenty to twenty-five articled clerks and junior staff in 1888 [PV]. Standard five-year articles with examination for Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (founded 1880) scheduled for December 1889 [PV: ICAEW historical records, articled-clerk register]. Articles fee paid by the father in two instalments [PV]. Holcombe's articles were in their fifth and final year through 1888 and into early 1889; his ACA examination would have been the formal completion of his professional qualification [PV]. Articled work involved the routine duties of a senior articled clerk in his fifth year: attending audits in the firm's East End and provincial circuit, preparing draft accounts, supervising more junior clerks, attending client meetings as junior to a partner [PV]. Firm work brought him occasionally onto audit assignments at East End commercial premises — docks-adjacent warehouses, Spitalfields silk merchants, the larger Aldgate and Whitechapel retail establishments — in addition to his core City desk work [PV]. Six-day working week; six in the morning to seven in the evening typical, with longer days during half-year accounting closes in June and December and at year-end; half-day on Saturday; Sunday off generally [PV]. Geographic history. Resident at 17 Lansdown Road, Cheltenham, from birth in 1862 to 1875, with periods of removal to his father's postings at Aldershot from 1869 to 1871 and Plymouth from 1872 to 1874 [PV: Army List for Colonel Holcombe's postings; Cheltenham residential records]. Resident at 17 Lansdown Road, Cheltenham, from 1875 to 1881, attending Cheltenham College as a day boy from that address [PV]. Resident in Manchester in lodgings near Owens College from 1881 to 1884, specific lodging address to be ascertained from College records [PV: Owens College student lodgings register]. Resident in temporary lodgings near the firm's offices in London from 1884 to 1885 while seeking permanent accommodation, address uncertain [PV: Cooper Brothers' staff

register; Post Office London Directory 1884–1885]. Resident at 38 Crispin Street, Spitalfields, from 1885 to his death in December 1889, in the boarding-house of Mrs Margaret Walters, widow [PV: 1891 census enumeration; supplied biographical entry on the Pemberton family papers]. The boarding-house at 38 Crispin Street stood on the east side of the street, toward the north end near Brushfield Street, in a three-storey terraced building immediately opposite the Robert Horner Spitalfields Market building (built 1887) [PV]. The house had eight to ten lodger rooms across the upper two storeys; the ground floor housed Mrs Walters' own quarters, the dining room, the kitchen, and the small back yard with privy and coal store [PV]. The Crispin Street address sat within the consolidated geographic-density peak of the canonical-five offence sites [PV]. Distance from 38 Crispin Street to the Miller's Court site at 26 Dorset Street approximately two hundred yards, or two and a half minutes' walk; walking route from 38 Crispin Street to Cooper Brothers at 14 George Street approximately one mile, via Crispin Street southward to Dorset Street corner, then west along Brushfield Street to Bishopsgate, then south through Aldgate to the Mansion House, fifteen to twenty minutes briskly [PV]. The daily commuting route passed Joshua Levey's kosher butcher's shop on Aldgate High Street, on the corner of Mitre Street, twice daily, six days per week [PV]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented psychiatric history; no asylum admissions; no documented mental-health interventions of any kind [PV]. No documented syphilitic disease or other sexually-transmitted infection; no documented chronic conditions [PV]. Documented acute illness: bronchitis in late October 1888, treated by Dr Henry Sutton of Aldgate (listed in the Medical Directory of 1888 and 1889), recovery uneventful, off work for approximately a week [PV: Medical Directory 1888 and 1889; Dr Sutton's practice notes, Royal Society of Medicine archive]. Terminal illness in December 1889 — see Cessation evidence below. Documented violence. No record. No criminal record; no documented arrests; no documented assaults, threats, or violent incidents; no documented domestic disputes; no documented animal cruelty; no reports from intimates of unusual behaviour, fixation, or paraphilic indicators of any kind [PV: police records, court records, intimate reports per supplied biographical entry]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried in 1888 and through to his death in 1889; no documented romantic engagement [PV]. One casual interest in a young woman of Cheltenham, Miss Charlotte Pemberton, a distant cousin, suggested by the mother's later correspondence but not formalised [PV: Pemberton family correspondence]. Resident in the boarding-house of Mrs Margaret Walters at 38 Crispin Street from 1885 to his death; Mrs Walters, widow of a Spitalfields silk weaver, aged approximately fifty-five in 1888, ran the boarding-house as her sole means of support [PV]. The house catered to young City clerks, junior bank men, articled accountants and solicitors, and the occasional junior medical man from the London Hospital [PV]. The lodging arrangement comprised a private room with bed, washstand, and small writing-desk; meals taken with the household in the ground-floor dining room (breakfast at half-past six, supper at seven); strict curfew at eleven; Mrs Walters herself awake every evening until the last lodger was home and accountable [PV]. The boarding-house's reputation depended on the strict distinction it maintained against the doss-houses one block east on Dorset Street, and Mrs Walters' surveillance of her lodgers' conduct was, by the supplied account, comprehensive [PV]. Documented acquaintances included fellow articled clerks at Cooper Brothers of mixed backgrounds, mostly Christian and middle-class, with one Welsh non-conformist and one Scottish Presbyterian among them [PV]; the fellow lodgers at 38 Crispin Street, a small rotating set of six to eight young men of similar profile [PV]; a literary-society acquaintance, Frederick Levenstein, a Spitalfields silk merchant's son of Anglo-Jewish background, met at the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution [PV]; Walter Ringer, publican of the Britannia public house at the corner of Crispin Street and Dorset Street, on the friendly nodding basis of an occasional Friday or Saturday-evening customer [PV]; and Joshua Levey of 47 Aldgate High Street,

kosher butcher, on the friendly nodding basis of an occasional customer from approximately summer 1887, when Holcombe had been introduced to the superior taste of kosher meat by his Jewish literary-society acquaintance and had become a small but real customer [PV]. Membership of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution from 1885 [PV: Institution membership registers]. Documented reading included the Fortnightly Review and the Westminster Review [PV]. Occasional theatre-goer at the Lyceum, Drury Lane, and the Mile End music halls on rarer occasions [PV]. Occasional visitor to the Britannia public house, Friday or Saturday evenings, one or two pints with a fellow clerk, conversation, home before eleven; not a regular but known by sight to the publican and the regulars [PV]. Occasional visitor to the East End bookstalls, particularly the Petticoat Lane Sunday market and the second-hand booksellers around Bishopsgate [PV]. Sometimes ate out at chop-houses or eating-rooms in the City during the working day; occasionally took take-out food on busy evenings [PV]. Religious observance nominal only; did not attend Sunday church regularly in London after 1885, though attended family service at the Cheltenham parish church during his Christmas and August visits home out of respect for his parents; did not engage in religious controversy; not a member of any religious society; not openly atheistic [PV]. Liberal-voting with Radical sympathies; not publicly engaged; read Mill and Morley and the early socialist pamphleteers without committing; sympathetic in principle to the women's suffrage arguments without being active on the question [PV]. Not a temperance pledge-signer and not a member of any temperance society; a moderate drinker, consuming beer and the occasional whisky-and-water in social settings, with no evidence of excessive consumption or alcoholic decline [PV]. The documented pub presence the Britannia at the corner of Crispin Street and Dorset Street, two or three times a month on average on Friday or Saturday evenings; not a documented frequenter of the Princess Alice, the Frying Pan, the Ten Bells, the Queen's Head, the King Stores, or the Bricklayer's Arms [PV]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Holcombe's ACA examination was scheduled for 5–6 December 1889; his name does not appear on the published pass list of December 1889, suggesting either that he had not been examined when illness intervened, that he was examined but did not pass, or that examination records were not yet finalised at the date of his death [PV: ICAEW examination results, December 1889]. Took ill on or about Friday 6 December 1889; attempted to work through the illness on Saturday 7 December but returned home early; was confined to his bed with high fever and respiratory symptoms by Monday 9 December [PV: Mrs Walters' household record, Pemberton family papers]. Mrs Walters sent for Dr Henry Sutton of Aldgate on the Monday evening; Sutton's practice notes record the call as one of forty-seven respiratory cases attended in the first ten days of December 1889 — the first wave of the Russian Influenza pandemic, which reached London in late November and continued through December and January [PV: Dr Sutton's practice notes, Royal Society of Medicine archive]. Sutton attended Holcombe on the Monday evening, the Wednesday, and the Friday; his diagnosis recorded as "Influenza with developing pneumonia of the right lower lobe; constitution previously sound; prognosis guarded," with a clinical course consistent with the secondary bacterial pneumonia complication characteristic of the 1889–90 pandemic in young adults [PV; PV: British Medical Journal and Lancet contemporary coverage of the 1889–90 pandemic]. Mrs Walters nursed Holcombe through his final week, sitting up with him through the last three nights, feeding him broth, sponging his forehead, and writing the letter to Colonel Holcombe in Cheltenham informing the family of the gravity of the case when he became too weak to write himself [PV]. Died on the night of Friday 13 December 1889 at 38 Crispin Street, aged 27 years and nine months; cause of death certified by Dr Sutton as acute influenza with pneumonia; death registered at the Whitechapel Registry Office on 14 December 1889 [PV: GRO Deaths, December quarter 1889, Whitechapel registration district]. Body transported to Cheltenham by train on Sunday 15

December; funeral held at St Mary's parish church, Cheltenham, on Tuesday 17 December 1889; burial in the Holcombe family plot in Cheltenham Cemetery [PV: St Mary's parish burial register, Cheltenham; Cheltenham Cemetery records]. Father Colonel Holcombe and mother survived him; unmarried sister Mary inherited a small portion of his estate (estate valued at approximately £340, principally accumulated salary and a small legacy from his maternal grandfather) [PV: probate records 1889 or 1890]. Specific 1888 evidence. Documented at 38 Crispin Street, Spitalfields, on all dates relevant to the canonical-five offence corpus, per Mrs Walters' household record [PV: Pemberton family papers, Mrs Walters' household record]. On the Nichols night of 31 August 1888 (Thursday into Friday), recorded at his lodgings, returned home from work at usual hour, no recorded absence [PV]. On the Chapman night of 8 September 1888 (Saturday morning), recorded at his lodgings, with the Friday evening visit to the Britannia recorded by Mrs Walters' evening note, home by ten thirty [PV]. On the Double Event night of 30 September 1888 (Saturday into Sunday), recorded at his lodgings, with Saturday evening at the Britannia in the company of two fellow Cooper Brothers clerks, home by eleven [PV]. On the Kelly night of 9 November 1888 (Thursday into Friday), recorded at his lodgings, having spent the evening reading, in bed by ten thirty [PV]. Not named in any inquest deposition, police interview, press report, or public document relating to the offences [PV]. Suspect-attribution. No suspect attribution against Thomas Edward Holcombe has been advanced in the Ripperological literature [PV]. Control subject only. The entry enters the candidate corpus under panel direction as a candidate of optimal categorical and geographic positioning for the canonical-five window — middle-class City professional, articled clerk of Cooper Brothers, resident at 38 Crispin Street within the consolidated geographic-density peak, daily commuting route through the offence corridor, structurally invisible to contemporary investigation as one of approximately fifteen thousand young City clerks resident in or commuting through the offence corridor during the relevant period.

P001 — Abberline, Frederick George. Demographic particulars. Male, English, born 8 January 1843 at Blandford Forum, Dorset, the youngest of the four children of Edward Abberline — a saddler who also held the minor local offices of Sheriff's Officer and Clerk of the Market — and his wife Hannah, née Chinn [PV: GRO civil registration; MS: Sugden, The Complete History of Jack the Ripper, 1994; Begg, Jack the Ripper: The Definitive History, 2003]. The father died in 1849, the widow raising the children thereafter [MS: Begg 2003]. Aged 45 across the canonical-five window of autumn 1888 [PV: GRO]. Died 10 December 1929 at "Estcourt," 195 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, aged 86 — that is, in his eighty-seventh year, the two forms reconciled against the 8 January 1843 birth [CP: Bournemouth Times and Directory death notice, 27 December 1929, p.6, which carries the date, address, and age but not the cause]; the cause was recorded as broncho-pneumonia [PV: GRO death registration]. The draft's attribution of the notice to the Bournemouth Daily Echo is corrected: the located notice is in the Bournemouth Times and Directory, and it does not state the cause, which rests on the registration alone. Ethnicity English; no verified aliases of substance [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Apprenticed as a clock- and watchmaker at Blandford, the trade recorded against him in the 1861 census [PV: 1861 census enumeration, Blandford]; left the trade and joined the Metropolitan Police on 5 January 1863, aged nineteen, warrant number 43519, posted as Police Constable to N Division (Islington) [PV: TNA, Metropolitan Police service record, Discovery catalogue C13363682]. Promoted Sergeant 19 August 1865, moving shortly after to Y Division (Highgate) [MS: consolidated, Sugden 1994; Begg 2003]; promoted Inspector 10 March 1873 and transferred three days later to H Division (Whitechapel) [MS: consolidated]; appointed Local Inspector in charge of H Division CID on 8 April 1878, with his office at Commercial Street, a post held some nine years [MS: consolidated]. Transferred to A Division (Whitehall) on 26 February

1887 and to Central Office (CO Division) at Scotland Yard on 19 November 1887 [MS: consolidated]; promoted Inspector First-Class on 9 February 1888 [MS: consolidated]. Promoted Chief Inspector on 22 December 1890 [MS: consolidated] and retired at his own request on 8 February 1892 after twenty-nine years' service [PV: TNA service record C13363682]. The modern secondary literature records some eighty-four commendations and awards across the career [MS: Thurgood, Abberline: The Man Who Hunted Jack the Ripper, 2013, consistent with Begg 2003]; the figure is not anchored to the primary here, the MEPO service register not having been inspected [PV: MEPO service/retirement record, TNA]. Subsequently said, on his own later account, to have been engaged for some years by Pinkerton's National Detective Agency as a Continental representative [NM: Abberline's own later statements]; the agency's own records (United States) are identified but not inspected here [PV: Pinkerton's agency records]. No medical, surgical, or anatomical training is on record [UN]. Geographic history. Residential and household movements are traceable through the 1871, 1881, and 1891 census enumerations. The 1881 enumeration places him resident at the Commercial Street Police Station, 160 Commercial Street, in the Shoreditch registration district — that is, living at his H Division duty station during the Local-Inspector period [PV: 1881 census enumeration]. The 1891 enumeration places the household at Mayflower Road, Clapham, within the Lambeth registration district; the house number is transcribed by the team as 44, while the secondary literature records it as 41 — a discrepancy carried here reconciled-not-chosen, the enumeration image itself not having been inspected to settle it [PV: 1891 census enumeration; MS: Casebook police-officials file]. Retirement followed to Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, from the 1900s to his death in 1929 [PV: GRO; MS: consolidated]. No private residential address for the autumn of 1888 is established in the located record: by 1888 he had moved from H Division (February 1887) to A and then CO Division, so the Commercial Street association — his duty station across the divisional years, and his residence only as far back as the 1881 census — cannot be taken as his 1888 home, and the point stands open [UN, for the autumn-1888 private address]. Operational geography across 1888 centred on Commercial Street Police Station and the Spitalfields–Whitechapel offence corridor he had policed across fourteen years' divisional service [PV: MEPO 3 Whitechapel Murders file, TNA; CP, multiple titles, September–November 1888; MS: consolidated]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented record across the dimension save the terminal broncho-pneumonia of 1929 [UN across the dimension; PV: GRO death registration, for the terminal cause]. Documented violence. No record of personal violence; the violence-relevant engagement is at the investigatory layer only [UN]. Social and family circumstances. First marriage to Martha Mackness, in the first quarter (January–March) of 1868 — the draft's "25 March 1868" consistent with that quarter — the registration confirmed through the GRO index; Martha died of phthisis some eight weeks later, in 1868, her age given only approximately (about 22 in the draft's reading, 25 in the secondary literature) and the certificate not inspected here to fix it [PV: GRO marriage and death registrations, 1868, via GRO index]. The marriage is reported as recorded at St James's, Islington, though the church is not confirmed by the index and the parish register has not been consulted [PV: parish register — not inspected]. Second marriage to Emma Beamont on 17 December 1876 (fourth quarter 1876 per the GRO index), Emma surviving him [PV: GRO marriage registration, 1876, via GRO index]. The maiden name is carried as the index gives it, Beamont; the secondary literature commonly spells it Beament, a variant reconciled-not-chosen pending the certificate, and the draft's middle name "Frances" is not confirmed by the index — which gives only "Emma" — and is flagged unverified. No children of either marriage, the enumerations of 1881, 1891, and 1901 recording none [PV: census enumerations 1881/1891/1901]. No society or affiliative membership documented [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event: Abberline remained in continuous Metropolitan Police service across and beyond the window,

retiring only in February 1892 [PV: TNA service record C13363682]. Documented activity continues through the later entries on the Whitechapel Murders file — the Rose Mylett death of December 1888, the Alice McKenzie killing of July 1889 (in which Inspector Henry Moore increasingly carried the principal investigative role under Assistant Commissioner Robert Anderson's direction), the Pinchin Street torso of September 1889, and the Frances Coles killing of February 1891 [PV: MEPO 3 Whitechapel Murders file, TNA; MS: consolidated]. Specific 1888 evidence. Following the Mary Ann Nichols murder at Buck's Row on 31 August 1888 — the initial divisional work falling to Inspector Joseph Helson — Abberline was seconded from Central Office back to Whitechapel at the opening of September 1888 to coordinate the detective investigation on the ground, under Commissioner Sir Charles Warren's authority and with Chief Inspector Donald Swanson coordinating the case papers at the Yard [PV: MEPO 3; CP, multiple titles, September–November 1888; MS: consolidated]. He worked the canonical-five investigation alongside the divisional officers at the scenes: Inspector Joseph Chandler at the Annie Chapman scene of 8 September; Inspector Charles Pinhorn at the Berner Street (Elizabeth Stride) scene and Inspector Edward Collard of the City Police at the Mitre Square (Catherine Eddowes) scene on 30 September; and Inspector Walter Beck with Detective Constable Walter Dew at the Miller's Court (Mary Jane Kelly) scene on 9 November [PV: inquest depositions; CP; MS: consolidated]. Not to be confused: the Annie Chapman here is the canonical victim of 8 September 1888; she is a wholly different person from George Chapman, the alias later adopted by Severin Klosowski, the poisoner Abberline named as his Ripper suspect — the shared surname is coincidental, and the two must never migrate onto each other. At Miller's Court Abberline arrived shortly after Beck, following John McCarthy's alarm to Commercial Street; the room was held for some hours pending Warren's standing bloodhound order until Superintendent Thomas Arnold countermanded it at about 1.30 p.m. and the door was forced, Dr George Bagster Phillips entering first, with the post-mortem conducted by Phillips, Dr Thomas Bond, Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, and Dr J. R. Gabe [PV: Bond's Kelly report, MEPO; Phillips's inquest deposition; CP, 10 November 1888 onward; MS: consolidated]. Suspect-attribution. Abberline has not been advanced as a Jack the Ripper suspect in the inventory literature [UN]. His documented position is as the senior ground-level investigator of the canonical-five and, later, as a proponent of the Severin Klosowski (George Chapman) identification — Klosowski himself being a named suspect flagged forward, whose candidacy is adjudicated elsewhere and is not weighed here. In two interviews with the Pall Mall Gazette — 24 March 1903, p.7, and 31 March 1903, p.12, given in the days after Klosowski's conviction at the Central Criminal Court on 19 March 1903 for the poisoning of Maud Marsh, Bessie Taylor, and Mary Spink, and while he lay under sentence of death — Abberline argued for Klosowski as the Whitechapel murderer [CP: Pall Mall Gazette, 24 and 31 March 1903; reproduced at MS: Evans and Skinner, The Ultimate Jack the Ripper Sourcebook, pp. 646–651]. The specific grounds he stated, itemised from the located text and carried strictly as his reported reasoning rather than as findings, were: that Klosowski's arrival in England coincided with the onset of the murders, and that the London series ceased when he left for America, where similar killings were said to have begun; that Klosowski had, on Abberline's belief, studied medicine and surgery in Russia — a "medical training" claim carried only as Abberline's ground and not as established training, no registration check settling it here — which he tied to a reading of the mutilations as the work of someone with more than elementary anatomical knowledge; that Klosowski's Whitechapel lodging in George Yard, Whitechapel Road (corrected from the transcription's "George Street"), together with the reported height and peaked cap, tallied with descriptions he had gathered; and, as the single discrepancy he conceded, that witnesses put the man at about thirty-five to forty when they had seen only his back, age being easy to misjudge so. In the second interview he further rebutted the rival theories then circulating — that the murderer

had died in a lunatic asylum, or was the young medical man found drowned in the Thames, or was Neil Cream, whom he noted was not in the country at the time — holding in each case only that nothing tangible supported them; these rival identifications are themselves flagged forward and are not adjudicated here. He also described himself as on the point of writing to the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Melville Macnaghten (corrected from the transcription's "Macdonald"), to press the identification. The remark attributed to Abberline, "You've got Jack the Ripper at last!", is placed by Sugden after the March 1903 conviction rather than at any earlier arrest [MS: Sugden 1994, p. 439]. The modern position that Klosowski/Chapman ranks among the stronger candidates while the case remains unproven is recorded [MS-R: Sugden 1994] without endorsement.

P002 — Albericci, Frederico. Demographic particulars. Recorded as an Italian — and, in the framework literature, "Italian-American" — male; the forename appears as "Frederico," and variously as "Federico" or "Frederick," and the surname as "Albericci" or "Alberrici," across the modern compilation literature [MS: Library of Congress Ripper-suspect inventory; Morley, *Jack the Ripper: A Suspect Guide*, Casebook e-book; Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects*, McFarland]. No birth date, place of birth, parentage, ethnicity beyond "Italian," date of death, or verified alias has been located in any primary record [UN across the dimension]. Not to be confused with Frederick George Abberline: the near-shared forename and the framework's reliance on a set of so-called "Abberline diaries" invite conflation, but Albericci is the doubtful Italian suspect-name treated here, while Abberline was the Metropolitan Police detective of the 1888 investigation — two entirely different persons. Occupational and educational history. No occupation, trade, employment, educational record, or medical, paramedical, anatomical, or butchering training has been located [UN across the dimension]. Within the Royal Conspiracy framework alone he is described variously as a pickpocket and as a footman or outdoor servant to Sir William Gull in the early 1880s [MS-R: Fairclough 1991; MS: Russo]; these are framework characterisations, not documentary occupational records, and are carried only as such. Geographic history. No documented residence, lodging-house, workplace, or East End anchor has been located in the primary record at any period [UN across the dimension]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record of mental illness, asylum or workhouse-infirmary admission, psychiatric diagnosis, or physical condition has been located [UN across the dimension]. Documented violence. No primary documentary record of any criminal complaint, offence against the person, or violent incident attributable to the candidate has been located [UN]. The only violent-act attributions attached to the name are those made within the Royal Conspiracy framework — recorded at the suspect-attribution dimension below — none of which carries primary documentary support. Social and family circumstances. No marital, household, family, or community-reception record has been located [UN across the dimension]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No record of any life-trajectory event has been located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented placement at any canonical-five murder scene, and no documented activity on any canonical-five date — 31 August, 8 September, 30 September, 9 November 1888 — has been located [UN]. The only 1888 event-anchor placed on the name in the literature is the framework's attribution to the assault on Emma Elizabeth Smith, which is interpretive within that framework rather than documentary and is treated at the suspect-attribution dimension. Suspect-attribution. The name appears in compilation inventories — the Library of Congress Ripper-suspect list and Christopher J. Morley's *Jack the Ripper: A Suspect Guide* — as a recorded suspect-name without independent biographical substantiation [MS: Morley]. The substantive attribution is the Royal Conspiracy framework of Melvyn Fairclough, *The Ripper and the Royals* (Duckworth, 1991) [MS-R: Fairclough 1991], a development of the oral account of Joseph (Gorman) Sickert and an extension of the earlier framework of Stephen Knight, *Jack the Ripper: The*

Final Solution (1976) [MS-R: Knight 1976]. In Fairclough's reconstruction, Lord Randolph Churchill assembles a group — Sir William Gull, John Netley, Albericci, and J. K. Stephen — to kill five women connected to knowledge of an alleged secret royal marriage; each of these co-named figures is tied to the framework only, and none is adjudicated here, their assessments held elsewhere. Albericci is named, with Netley, as having questioned and then killed Emma Smith in April 1888; within the framework he carries the East End sobriquets rendered variously as "American Freddy," "Freddy Fingers," and "Fingers Freddy," and a pickpocket-gang background [MS-R: Fairclough 1991; MS: Russo and the Casebook "Freemasonry and the Ripper" dissertation]. Russo further reports two later framework attributions — that Albericci was tasked with murdering his own accomplice John Netley, and that he and Netley attempted the life of Prince Albert Victor — both of which collapse on the framework's own terms: Netley is documented alive until 1903, so the supposed "murder of Netley" resolves at most to a different man ("Nickley," distinct from the cabbie Netley), and the attempted-murder claim derives from a notebook attributed to Netley that carries, with the diaries, the stigma of forgery [MS: Russo]. Categorical-position observation: the Royal Conspiracy framework is a non-serial structure — it attributes the murders to a coordinated Masonic-and-royal conspiracy of several named actors rather than to a single serial offender — and its evidentiary base, the oral account of Joseph Sickert together with the disputed "Abberline diaries," is not accepted in mainstream scholarship [MS: Morley critique; Russo]. Those diaries carry specific forgery indicators noted independently in the literature: the supposed author signs "G. F. Abberline" rather than the real detective's F. G. Abberline, the claimed volumes (dated 1892–1915, said to have passed to Walter Sickert in 1928) contradict Abberline's known views, and the victim biographies within them are reported to be lifted word-for-word from a modern research source; the critic Melvin Harris dismissed the framework's dramatis personae as pasteboard inventions [MS: Russo; Casebook "Freemasonry and the Ripper" dissertation]. Russo records, further, that Fairclough himself came to be numbered among the doubters of Albericci's existence, and that *The Jack the Ripper A–Z*, which devotes only some nine and a half lines to the name, holds that Albericci may never have existed [MS: Russo, reporting Fairclough and the A–Z]. The documented facts of the Smith case stand against the attribution and are held at their own full weight. Emma Elizabeth Smith was attacked in the early hours of 3 April 1888 — the night of 2–3 April, reconciling the draft's date with Russo's — and died of peritonitis from her injuries at about 9 a.m. on 4 April 1888; her own dying account, given at the London Hospital, described a robbery and assault by a group of men, whose number she put at two or three and none of whom she named, and the Metropolitan Police under the H Division local inspector Edmund Reid treated the killing as the work of an East End gang, the case being generally regarded as non-canonical [PV: MEPO 3 Whitechapel Murders file; MS: Russo and the A–Z]. Russo's account names Abberline as the ground officer; that is not carried here, Abberline having transferred from H Division to Central Office before April 1888, so the local investigation fell to Reid. Fairclough's framework reduces the several gang attackers of the documentary record to the pair Netley and Albericci — a reduction that is the attribution, not evidence for it. On the question of whether a real petty offender underlies the name: no offender bearing the aliases "American Freddy," "Freddy Fingers," or "Fingers Freddy" has been traced in any attestation independent of the Royal Conspiracy framework. The modern literature carries the name only through Fairclough 1991 and, briefly and doubtfully, the A–Z, and the aliases surface only within the forgery-tainted Sickert–Fairclough material; the searches run against the consultable record return nothing predating or independent of that framework. Consistent with the panel's reasoning, this negative return is itself the finding: the name most probably originates within the framework rather than denoting a documented offender. No primary documentary record substantiating Albericci as a historical individual has been located at any dimension [UN].

P003 — Albert Victor, Prince (Albert Victor Christian Edward; Duke of Clarence and Avondale; "Eddy"). Demographic particulars. Male, of the British royal house, born 8 January 1864 at Frogmore House, Windsor, eldest son of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), and Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and grandson of Queen Victoria; second in line to the throne throughout autumn 1888 [PV: royal registers; MS: Cook, Prince Eddy: The King Britain Never Had, 2006]. Created Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone on 24 May 1890 [PV: The London Gazette]. Engaged to Princess Mary of Teck on 3 December 1891 — who after his death married his younger brother Prince George and reigned as Queen Mary — and died six weeks later, on 14 January 1892 at Sandringham House, Norfolk, aged 28, of influenza followed by pneumonia during the pandemic of 1889–1892 [PV: death certificate; CP: The Times, 15 January 1892]. Of substantial German and Danish descent per the royal genealogy; no criminal alias located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at home with Prince George under the Reverend John Neale Dalton to 1877, then as a naval cadet aboard the training ship HMS Britannia (1877–1879) and on a three-year world cruise aboard HMS Bacchante (1879–1882) [PV: Admiralty records; MS: Aronson, Prince Eddy and the Homosexual Underworld, 1994; Cook 2006]. Entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1883, where James Kenneth Stephen served as his tutor and companion [PV: Cambridge admission records; MS: Harrison, Clarence, 1972]; left in 1885 without a degree and was commissioned into the 10th Hussars, serving on the cavalry establishment to his death and attaining the rank of Major [PV: army records; The London Gazette]. The royal record includes deer-stalking at the Scottish and Norfolk estates [MS: Cook 2006], but no documented medical, anatomical, or butchering training of any kind has been located [UN]. Geographic history. Royal residences across his life: Frogmore House (birth), Marlborough House in St James's (the Wales family's London residence), Sandringham House in Norfolk, Balmoral and Abergeldie in Aberdeenshire, and Trinity College, Cambridge (1883–1885); from 1885 he was additionally at the 10th Hussars' rotating quarters — Hounslow, Aldershot, the Cavalry Barracks at York, and the Curragh in Ireland [PV: regimental records; MS: Cook 2006]. No documented residence in, workplace at, or routine traverse of Whitechapel or the wider East End at any point in his life [UN]; the canonical-window placements are set out at the specific-1888 dimension below. Psychiatric and medical history. No contemporary documentation of any venereal-disease or syphilis diagnosis in his lifetime medical record has been located [UN]; the recorded cause of death in January 1892 was influenza followed by pneumonia [PV: death certificate]. He was characterised by tutors and in surviving family correspondence as intellectually slow, listless, and easily distracted, traits read by some royal biographers as mild intellectual impairment, possibly congenital or possibly a consequence of partial deafness inherited from his mother; later writers have retrospectively floated attention-deficit or a subtle (petit-mal) epilepsy, all of which is interpretive characterisation and lay retrospective speculation rather than any contemporary clinical finding, and none of it is carried here as diagnosis [MS: Magnus, King Edward the Seventh, 1964; Aronson 1994; Harrison 1972; Russo]. No documented asylum admission and no documented psychiatric symptom of a severity that would have been recorded in 1888 [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal record and no documented assault, threat, or violent incident at any phase of his life located in the published royal-archives material, in The Times or the Court Circular, or in any other contemporary record [UN]; the standing biographical characterisation of his temperament is gentle and indolent rather than aggressive, and is carried as non-probative in either direction [MS: Magnus 1964; Aronson 1994; Cook 2006]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried in 1888, resident with his parents in the Wales establishment when in London and with his regiment when on duty; previously engaged to Princess Hélène of Orléans in 1890 (broken on religious grounds) and to Princess Mary of Teck

on 3 December 1891 [MS: Pope-Hennessy, Queen Mary, 1959; Cook 2006]. His movements and condition through the canonical-five window are preserved in daily family correspondence in the Royal Archives [PV: Royal Archives, Windsor, household correspondence, autumn 1888 — not inspected here; partial access via Magnus 1964 and Cook 2006] and were recorded essentially daily in the Court Circular of The Times [PV: Court Circular, The Times]; no anomaly across the window has been advanced as suspicious by any modern biographer working with the primary record [MS: consolidated]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event: he remained on active regimental duty and in the Court Circular across and beyond the window — undertaking a documented royal tour of India from October 1889 to May 1890, being created Duke of Clarence and Avondale on his return in May 1890, performing normal regimental and royal duties through 1890 and 1891, becoming engaged on 3 December 1891, and dying of pandemic influenza on 14 January 1892 [PV: Court Circulars 1888–1892; The Times reportage; MS: Cook 2006]. The record across the window is of continuous public-royal activity to a documented death, not of disappearance, confinement, or post-Kelly decompensation. Specific 1888 evidence. The documentary record places him away from Whitechapel across each canonical-five date, and — answering the point that the murders fell in the early-morning hours — the placements resolve into continuous multi-day residencies at royal or regimental establishments spanning the night-before-into-morning of each date, not merely the dated day. On the compilation of the Court Circular, Queen Victoria's journal, and the royal-household record: across 29 August–7 September he was with Viscount Downe at Danby Lodge, Grosmont, Yorkshire, spanning the Nichols murder of 31 August; from 7 to 10 September he was stationed with the 10th Hussars at the Cavalry Barracks, York, spanning the Chapman murder of 8 September; from 27 to 30 September he was in Scotland at Abergeldie, near Balmoral — Queen Victoria recording in her journal that he lunched with her on the 30th — spanning the Stride-and-Eddowes double event of that date; and from 2 to 12 November he was at Sandringham, Norfolk, with the family party for the Prince of Wales's forty-seventh birthday, spanning the Kelly murder of 9 November [PV: Court Circular, The Times; Queen Victoria's journal; royal-household record; MS: Russo, compiling these, and Cook 2006]. Each residency is a documented placement witnessed by household staff, officers, and family; none of the locating windows is anonymous, and the reference literature treats the whereabouts — compiled from court circulars, diaries, journals, and official documents — as valid absent contrary evidence [MS: Sugden 1994; Begg 2003; Russo]. No documented contact with the Metropolitan or City Police, and no documented public response to the murders by him, has been located [UN]. Suspect-attribution. The earliest public print mention linking him to the murders came in a biography of Edward VII by Philippe Jullian (Edward and the Edwardians; Russo, who spells the name "Jullien," dates it 1962), which recorded him — alongside another figure not adjudicated here — as merely rumoured, without public uproar [MS-R: Jullian 1962, per Russo]. The first substantive proposal, and the one credited with primacy, was Dr Thomas Eldon Alexander Stowell's "Jack the Ripper — A Solution?" (The Criminologist, vol. 5, November 1970), which identified an unnamed royal patient of Sir William Gull's, styled "S" (which Russo reads as drawn from Stowell's own surname), as the killer — a syphilitic-insanity case whose biographical particulars (royal birth, Cambridge, world cruise, deer-stalking, death in 1892) pointed to Albert Victor [MS-R: Stowell 1970; MS: Wilson and Odell, Summing Up and Verdict, 1987; Russo]. Stowell, in a letter to The Times written on 5 November 1970 and published on 9 November — the day after his own death on 8 November 1970 — denied that he had associated the Duke of Clarence with the Whitechapel murderer, while maintaining his view that the killer had been of noble family; the letter named no alternative, and his working papers were destroyed by his son within a day of his death [CP: Express & Star, 14 December 1970; PV: The Times, 9 November 1970]. The later suggestion that

Stowell had "really meant" the tutor J. K. Stephen was Michael Harrison's proposal in Clarence (1972), not Stowell's own disclaimer [MS-R: Harrison 1972; CP: Birmingham Post, 24 July 1972]; against it stands the crime historian Colin Wilson's record that Stowell had privately named the Prince to him at a meeting in 1960 — a tension the record leaves unresolved [MS: Russo, reporting Wilson, and Wilson and Odell 1987]. Stowell's claimed evidentiary basis was not a surviving document but an oral account: Gull's daughter Caroline Acland — wife of Theodore Dyke Acland, Stowell's former senior — described to him a story from her father's notes (reported as an 1889 entry) that led her to believe Gull had been the Ripper's physician, which Stowell fused with the newspaper tale of the psychic Robert James Lees accompanying an inspector to identify a West End doctor [MS: Russo]. Neither leg survives scrutiny: the Acland papers as preserved at the Royal College of Surgeons of England contain no such material [PV: Royal College of Surgeons of England, Acland papers — not inspected here; MS: Begg 2003], and the Lees identification appears in no official file and is attributed by the researcher Melvin Harris to a fabrication by the "Whitechapel Club," the tale having reached Stowell through the 1895 Chicago Sunday Times-Herald article reprinted in 1931 [MS: Harris, via Russo]. Two objections are decisive on the theory's own terms: Stowell's claim that a document among Gull's papers showed the Prince surviving 1892 in a mental home cannot stand, Gull having died in January 1890, two years before the Prince's recorded death; and the syphilitic-insanity chronology is medically implausible, general paresis typically manifesting some ten to fifteen years after infection, so that insanity in 1888 would require an infection years before the cruise on which Stowell placed it [MS: Russo; consolidated]. The Royal Conspiracy variant was developed by Stephen Knight in Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution (1976), drawing on the oral testimony of Joseph Gorman (Joseph Sickert), first aired in a 1973 BBC documentary: in Knight's framework the Prince had secretly married a Catholic shop-girl, Annie Elizabeth Crook, and fathered a daughter, Alice; the canonical-five victims were blackmailing the household; and Sir William Gull, with the coachman John Netley and a Masonic confederacy, killed them on royal orders [MS-R: Knight 1976]. Not to be confused: Annie Elizabeth Crook, the framework's alleged secret wife, is a wholly different person from Annie Chapman, the canonical victim of 8 September 1888; the shared forename is coincidental. Gorman retracted the substantive story as a hoax in 1978, later partly reaffirming elements with Melvyn Fairclough, whose The Ripper and the Royals (1991) substituted Lord Randolph Churchill as organiser and added J. K. Stephen and Frederico Albericci to the killing team, and appended a further, late claim — that the Prince had not died in 1892 at all but was held prisoner at Glamis Castle into the 1930s — which Russo notes was withheld from both the 1973 BBC programme and Knight's 1976 book and reads as a pattern of retrofitting [MS-R: Fairclough 1991; MS: Russo]. Two lone-offender-adjacent elaborations followed: Frank Speiring's Prince Jack (1978) and David Abrahamsen's Murder and Madness (1992), each casting the Prince and Stephen as murderer-and-scribe or joint killers, and each described in the reference literature as reading more as fiction than fact or as marred by historical error [MS-R: Speiring 1978; Abrahamsen 1992; MS: Russo]. Each of the co-named figures — J. K. Stephen, Sir William Gull, John Netley, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Albericci — is tied to these frameworks only, and none is adjudicated here, their assessments held elsewhere. The principal documentary objections stand: Annie Crook's record gives her as Church of England, not Catholic, and documents epilepsy rather than insanity [PV: Annie Crook's records]; Gull suffered a stroke in autumn 1887, was 71 in 1888, and died in January 1890 [MS: consolidated; PV: Gull death registration, January 1890]; the principals named as Freemasons were not [MS: consolidated]; and the Court Circular and royal record place the Prince away from Whitechapel across each canonical date [PV: Court Circular / royal record; MS: consolidated, as above]. Categorical-position observation: the attribution divides into two non-serial structures — a lone-offender version (Stowell's syphilitic-insane Prince) resting

on a single article whose author disclaimed the identification and whose claimed documentary base does not survive, and a Royal-Conspiracy-and-Masonic version (Knight, Fairclough) attributing the killings to a coordinated multi-actor cover-up rather than to a single serial offender and resting on the Gorman/Sickert oral testimony, which its author retracted. The standing modern view across the principal reference works is that Albert Victor is not a credible Ripper suspect on the documentary record [MS: Sugden 1994; Begg 2003; Evans and Skinner 2000; Rumbelow 2004].

P004 — Albrook, Lizzie. Demographic particulars. Female; described in the press as a young woman of twenty, which — if accurate — would place her birth at approximately 1868 [CP: Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 11 November 1888]. No date or place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, or date and place of death has been established, and no primary record of a Lizzie Albrook of the right age and East End location has been located; the surviving account is syndicated press material, and the literature records that repeated efforts to trace her in official records have failed, leaving open the possibility that she is a journalistic construct — her existence as named is uncorroborated [UN; MS]. A near-namesake in the 1881 census — Elizabeth Allbrook, born 1872, of Salford, daughter of William and Ellen Allbrook — is not this person: she is four years too young to be "twenty" in 1888, is placed in Lancashire rather than Whitechapel, and carries the variant spelling "Allbrook"; she is noted here only to be set aside, not to be confused with the press figure [PV: 1881 census, Salford]. Occupational and educational history. Described in the statement as working at a common lodging-house in Dorset Street [CP]. No educational record, and no medical or anatomical training, located [UN]. Geographic history. Described in the statement as resident in Miller's Court — the court off Dorset Street in which Kelly's room at 13 Miller's Court stood; a secondary source, not the 1888 statement, adds the specific address 2 Miller's Court, which is unverified [CP; the specific address MS, unverified]. No pre-1888 or post-1888 placement located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Described as a near neighbour and friend of Mary Jane Kelly, to whom Kelly is said to have confided [CP]. No household or family record located, consistent with the absence of any primary trace of the person [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No record of the person after November 1888 located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Her account survives only as a syndicated press statement — carried by Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper of 11 November 1888 and, the literature notes, plainly reproduced across other titles; the specific syndicating agency is not confirmed here, and the draft's attribution to the Central News agency is carried only as unverified — and she did not depose at the Kelly inquest [CP]. In the statement she said that she knew Kelly well as near neighbours, that she last saw her about eight o'clock on the Thursday evening (8 November 1888), leaving her in her room as Joseph Barnett arrived, and that among the last things Kelly said was a warning not to do wrong and turn out as she had; she added that Kelly was heartily sick of the life she led and wished she had the money to return to Ireland, where her people lived, and mentioned a female relation of Kelly's on the London stage [CP]. Two distinct objects must be kept apart here, and the sworn record must not be read as confirming the unsworn name. First, the anonymous woman in the room: Joseph Barnett stated in his police statement of 9 November 1888 and at the inquest that a woman was with him and Kelly on the Thursday evening and left before he did, but he did not name her [PV: Barnett police statement, 9 November 1888, and inquest deposition, reproduced]. Second, that unnamed woman is claimed on the sworn record by Maria Harvey, who deposed at the inquest that she herself was in Kelly's room when Barnett called, that she left, and that she left clothing behind — though the times given across the several press renderings of the inquest are inconsistent, some placing her departure before Barnett's arrival [PV: Maria Harvey inquest deposition, reproduced]. The name "Lizzie Albrook" appears in no sworn or official record —

neither the inquest file nor any police report — but solely in the unsworn syndicated press. Some commentators infer that Barnett's unnamed woman was Albrook rather than Harvey, reasoning that Barnett, who knew Harvey, would have named her, and that the press woman is said to have lived in the court whereas Harvey had moved to 3 New Court; I record this only as a contested inference, for it competes directly with Harvey's own sworn claim to have been that woman and cannot make the sworn deposition corroborate the named press person. The honest posture is that an anonymous woman in the room is documented, while the name the press attached to her is not. The literature treats the statement with caution as syndicated weekend-of-the-murder press that reads as melodrama and may carry journalistic colouring [MS]. The premonitory framing recurs in Walter Dew's memoir I Caught Crippen (1938), but Dew's account is not independent corroboration: he appears to have drawn on the 1888 press statement itself, embellishing it with a deathbed premonition — the "last Lord Mayor's show" she would see — that is absent from the original, and altering the stated age from twenty to nineteen; it is a derivative retelling [NM: Dew 1938, derivative of the 1888 press; non-independent]. Mary Jane Kelly, the canonical victim of 9 November 1888, is held at full weight throughout: the reported words of her last evening reach us only through this uncorroborated statement and are carried as its content, not as established fact. Suspect-attribution. Not applicable — a purported witness-figure, not a suspect; the name has not been advanced as a Ripper candidate in any inventory literature [N/A].

P005 — Arnold, Thomas. Demographic particulars. Male, English, born 7 April 1835 — the place given as Weald, Essex in the majority account, against a minority reading of Brentford, Essex and a minority date of c. 1838, the discrepancy unresolved pending the General Register Office birth or baptism record and carried here as unsettled [MS: Begg, Definitive History, 2003; Sugden, Complete History, 1994; PV: GRO birth/baptism record]. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Arnold in the standard biography [MS]. Died in January 1907 at Leytonstone — the secondary literature giving his residence at death as 6 Forest Drive East — the exact date within the month still resting on the GRO death registration, not inspected here [MS: consolidated; PV: GRO death registration]. Ethnicity English; no aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Worked as a grocer before the police [MS]. First joined the Metropolitan Police on 19 March 1855, resigned on 20 September 1855 to serve in the Crimean War, attached to the Commissariat at Varna, and rejoined on 29 September 1856 under warrant number 35059 [PV: MEPO 4/340/14, register of leavers, TNA; MS]. Promoted Sergeant in the early 1860s and Inspector on 14 March 1866, with transfer to B Division (Westminster and Pimlico) and subsequent promotion to Chief Inspector; returned to H Division (Whitechapel) as Chief Inspector in 1874 and rose to Superintendent, head of the division — a rank he held continuously through the canonical-five window of 1888 to his retirement on 1 February 1893, after some thirty-eight years' service, marked by a public testimonial [MS; CP: East London Observer, 11 February 1893, p.4, "Testimonial to Ex-Superintendent Arnold," with a further retirement notice in the same paper of 18 March 1893; PV: MEPO 4/340/14, retirement record]. No medical, surgical, or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. The 1881 census places the household at 14 Arbour Square East, Mile End Old Town [PV: 1881 census enumeration], and Arbour Square, Stepney remained his residential locus across the period — a secondary source giving the number as 36 rather than 14, the variance unresolved [MS: Casebook, H-Division personnel]. No private residential address for the autumn of 1888 is directly documented in a located source; the Arbour Square residence, distinct from his Leman Street duty station, is the residential anchor across the window, and by his death in 1907 he had moved to Leytonstone [PV: 1881 census; MS]. Operational geography in 1888 was centred on the H Division area — Spitalfields, Whitechapel, and the surrounding blocks — with the superintendent's office at the Leman Street

Police Station, the H Division headquarters station, distinct from the Commercial Street Police Station that housed the divisional CID [PV: MEPO records; MS]. His documented at-the-scene attendance across the canonical five is concentrated at two scenes — Goulston Street on 30 September 1888 and Miller's Court on 9 November 1888 — a concentration explained by his being away on leave during the earlier murders of Nichols (31 August) and Chapman (8 September) and returning to duty only just before the double event of 30 September; his engagement otherwise was at the divisional-command rather than the at-the-scene level [MS: consolidated; PV: MEPO records; CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented record [UN]. Documented violence. No record of personal violence; his violence-relevant engagement is at the senior divisional-command layer of the investigation [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He was married and resident with his wife at Arbour Square, Stepney, the 1881 enumeration at 14 Arbour Square East being the documented household anchor located to date; further household composition and the GRO marriage record remain to be confirmed [PV: 1881 census; GRO marriage register and further census enumerations]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event: Arnold continued in continuous H Division superintendent service across and beyond the window, retiring on 1 February 1893, with documented divisional command across the canonical-five closure of November 1888 and continuing senior engagement across the later Whitechapel Murders file cases — the Rose Mylett death of December 1888, the Alice McKenzie killing of July 1889, the Pinchin Street torso of September 1889, and the Frances Coles killing of February 1891 — at the divisional-command supervisory level [PV: MEPO 3 Whitechapel Murders file, TNA; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Two operational decisions anchor the Arnold record across the window, both after his return from leave in late September. First, the Goulston Street graffito erasure of 30 September 1888: after Metropolitan PC Alfred Long — a constable on loan from A Division to H Division for the Whitechapel emergency duty rota — discovered at about 2.55 a.m. a bloodstained, faecally soiled cloth, identified as cut from Catherine Eddowes's apron, in the doorway of 108–119 Wentworth Model Dwellings, Goulston Street, with three lines of chalk text on the black-painted brick wall above [PV: Long's inquest deposition; CP; MS], Arnold attended the scene and advised that the writing be erased before the Petticoat Lane Sunday market filled the streets at about 7.00 a.m., lest it incite an anti-Jewish riot — his own report citing the suspicion then fallen on the Jewish bootmaker John Pizer ("Leather Apron"), the strong feeling against the Jews of the locality, and the 1887 Lipski case, in which he had himself been involved [PV: Arnold's report at MEPO; CP; MS]. Sir Charles Warren attended Goulston Street in person at about 5.30 a.m., was met by Arnold, considered and refused City of London Police Detective Inspector James McWilliam's request that the graffito be photographed before erasure — on the ground that the period's photographic equipment required substantial daylight and the wall stood in a darkened entry — and the chalk was wiped at about 5.30 a.m., by one near-contemporary account by Arnold himself with a sponge [PV: Warren's correspondence to Godfrey Lushington at the Home Office; HO 144 Warren–Lushington correspondence and MEPO 3, TNA — not inspected here; MS]. The substantive operational responsibility sat with Warren as Commissioner, on Arnold's local-knowledge recommendation as divisional superintendent [PV; MS]. Second, the bloodhound-order countermand at Miller's Court of 9 November 1888: after Thomas Bowyer's discovery of Mary Jane Kelly's body at 13 Miller's Court at about 10.45 a.m. and John McCarthy's alarm to Commercial Street, Inspector Walter Beck attended, joined shortly by Inspector Frederick Abberline and the divisional and Central Office detectives, and the scene was held for some two and a half hours pending Warren's standing order that bloodhounds — Barnaby and Burgho — be used at any future Ripper scene; the dogs had in fact been reclaimed by their owner Edwin Brough after the trial fees went unpaid, though the H Division command had not been informed [PV: Beck's

testimony; Brough correspondence; CP; MS]. Arnold arrived at about 1.30 p.m., countermanded the standing bloodhound order, and instructed McCarthy to break the door open with an axe, admitting the medical men — Dr George Bagster Phillips first, then Dr Thomas Bond, Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, and Dr J. R. Gabe — for the principal Kelly post-mortem work [PV: MEPO records; CP, multiple titles, 10 November 1888 onward; MS]. Arnold's documented professional view, given in an Eastern Post interview in February 1893 and at his retirement, was that not more than four of the murders were by the same hand and that Kelly was not among the Ripper's victims; his own phrasing, however, confused Catherine Eddowes and Kelly, so which killing he meant to discount is not wholly certain [CP: Eastern Post & City Chronicle, 3 February 1893; MS: Cook, Jack the Ripper: Case Closed, 2009]. No documented activity distinct from his command role is recorded [UN]. Suspect-attribution. Arnold has not been advanced as a Jack the Ripper candidate in any suspect-inventory literature [UN].

P006 — Avery, John. Demographic particulars. Male; aged forty-three at the time of the episode below, which places his birth at about 1845 [CP: Star (Guernsey), 15 November 1888]. He is described in the located report only as a ticket writer of Southwick House, Vicarage Road, Willesden, who was "respectably connected" — that is, of respectable family or social connection, the phrase on which the police remarked, not a comment on his appearance; the physical description carried in the draft (some 5 ft 9 in, dark hair and whiskers) is borne out by neither the Star report nor Morley's guide, and is flagged unverified [CP: Star (Guernsey), 15 November 1888; the physical particulars UN]. Date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, and date and place of death not otherwise located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A ticket writer — a sign-writing trade [CP]. No educational record, and no medical or anatomical training, located [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at Southwick House, Vicarage Road, Willesden, north-west London; the episode below took place in Islington — the drunk-and-disorderly charge specifying York Road, Carvell's account the corner of York Street — and at a public house in Caledonian Street, north London throughout, with no East End anchor [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]; the conduct described below was an episode of public drunkenness, not a documented disorder, and no clinical inference is drawn from it [CP]. Documented violence. The only documented physical incident is the drunken scuffle described below, in which he laid hold of a soldier and was himself scratched; no documented violence against any woman and no act connected to the murders [CP; UN]. Social and family circumstances. No family or household record located beyond the Willesden address; the police did, however, verify his identity — the name and address he gave proved correct — and found him respectably connected [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No sustained conduct to assess: the record is a single night's drunken episode [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. On the night of Monday 12 November 1888 — three days after the Kelly murder — John Carvell, a private in the 11th Hussars, was standing at the corner of York Street, Islington, when the intoxicated Avery approached him, caught hold of him and threw an arm round his neck, and announced, "I'm Jack the Ripper, I'll show you how I do all the lot" [CP: Star (Guernsey), 15 November 1888]. Told to go away and not to talk nonsense, Avery followed him, a scuffle ensued in which Carvell's nose was scratched, and Avery then proposed that they have a glass of beer so that he could tell a secret by which Carvell might make some money; at the bar of the Duke of York public house, Caledonian Street, he repeated two or three times that he was Jack the Ripper, whereupon Carvell dragged him out to a constable [CP]. The further, often-quoted flourish — that he would have committed more murders had he not lost the black bag in which he kept his knives — is not in the located Star report; it derives from Morley's guide [MS: Morley, A Suspect Guide], and, whatever its origin, it merely reproduces the "shiny black bag" press image of the murderer

that had been current since early October 1888, when men carrying black bags were being detained across London on that basis alone [CP: contemporary press, October 1888]. The boast therefore supplied nothing that was not already public — the substantive reason it carried no weight. Suspect-attribution. The attribution is an apocryphal self-confession: a drunken public boast made to a stranger, carrying no serial-offender substance, investigated and dismissed at once. The police had, they stated, been put to considerable trouble by the prisoner — telegraphing and corresponding to establish who and what he was — and, his name and address proving correct and himself respectably connected, he was charged only with being drunk and disorderly; in his own defence he said he had been under the impression that he was merely discussing the method by which the murderer might be discovered [CP: Star (Guernsey), 15 November 1888]. Charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court on 13 November 1888, Avery was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, the magistrate, Mr Bros, warning that he would send all such persons to prison without the option of a fine [CP: Star (Guernsey), 15 November 1888; PV: Clerkenwell Police Court petty-sessions register, London Metropolitan Archives — not inspected here; MS: Morley]. Not to be confused with Charles Thomas, a fifty-one-year-old labourer heard at the same Clerkenwell court, before the same magistrate, in the same week, likewise for drunkenly shouting that he was the Whitechapel murderer and likewise given fourteen days' hard labour with the identical warning — a separate man and a separate case, one of a wave of such prosecutions [CP: Daily Telegraph, 13 November 1888]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs to the apocryphal-confessor category — a contemporaneously investigated and dismissed self-accusation rather than an evidenced candidacy, and one of many such street boasts the papers and police treated as a nuisance phenomenon that autumn — recorded as documentary content about that character of attribution; the name has not been advanced in any modern authored theory [MS/UN].

P007 — Harvey, Maria ("Mrs Harvey"). Demographic particulars, she was female, a laundress, and a close friend of Mary Jane Kelly, the fifth canonical victim; she is recorded under the name Maria Harvey and sometimes rendered in the record as "Mrs Harvey" [PV: Kelly inquest deposition; CP: Kelly inquest evidence and press reproductions, November 1888; MS: Casebook.org]. Date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, age, and date and place of death are not located, and no verified alias beyond the name form is located [UN]. She is not to be confused with PC James Harvey, the City of London Police officer of the neighbouring entry — an unrelated person of the same surname, appearing back-to-back with her by coincidence of alphabet, never to be merged — and she is held distinct from the victim Mary Jane Kelly and from the broader Mary thread of the record. Occupational and educational history, she was a laundress, by her own evidence and the contemporary record [PV: inquest deposition; CP; MS]. No educational record is located, and no medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history, she was resident at 3 New Court, Dorset Street, Spitalfields, in the East End at the time of the murder, having slept at Mary Jane Kelly's room at 13 Miller's Court on the nights of Monday 5 and Tuesday 6 November 1888 before securing her own room [PV: inquest deposition, as reproduced in The Echo, 12 November 1888, p.3; CP: inquest evidence; MS: Casebook.org]. New Court was an alley off Dorset Street close to Miller's Court, so her residence and movements place her within the immediate Miller's Court perimeter in the final days. Psychiatric and medical history, no record is located across the dimension [UN]. Documented violence, no record is located across the dimension [UN]. Social and family circumstances, she was a poor laundress and a friend of Kelly's who had lodged with her shortly before the murder — one of the women Kelly sheltered in the single room at Miller's Court — and Joseph Barnett's inquest evidence linked his own separation from Kelly, at the end of October 1888 (given in one profile as the formal separation of 30 October 1888), to Kelly's taking in other women, Harvey being among

those who subsequently stayed in the room [PV: Barnett and Harvey inquest depositions; CP; MS: Casebook.org]. Barnett appears here as a deposing witness, but is already the substantive candidate assessed in his own separate entry (competing there over Kelly with the separately-held Fleming candidacy); he is cross-referenced and not blurred with his witness role here. No further family or household record is located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891), the one documented post-murder action located is her attendance at Mary Kelly's funeral on 19 November 1888; thereafter she is untraced, with no record of the person located [MS: Casebook.org; UN]. Specific 1888 evidence, Harvey gave a statement to police on 9 November 1888, and deposed at the inquest into Mary Jane Kelly's death, held before Coroner Dr Roderick Macdonald, MP, coroner for North-East Middlesex, at Shoreditch Town Hall on 12 November 1888 [PV: Harvey's inquest deposition, reproduced; PV: Kelly inquest papers, London Metropolitan Archives, MJ/SPC NE1888 Box 3, Case paper 19 — original, not inspected here; CP: The Echo, 12 November 1888, p.3, and other press reproductions]. Her evidence was that she had known the deceased as Mary Jane Kelly and had slept at Kelly's room on the Monday and Tuesday nights (5 and 6 November). Sworn evidence (inquest, Shoreditch Town Hall, 12 November). Gave her address as 3 New Court, Dorset Street; stated that she knew the deceased and had slept with her two nights, that she asked the deceased's leave to keep a few things in the room, and that she and the deceased were together the whole of Thursday afternoon, 8 November. The deposition fixes no hour for her departure. Police statement (9 November). Last saw Kelly the previous evening at No. 13, and left the room when Joseph Barnett arrived, that arrival given as 6.55 p.m. She left behind an overcoat, two dirty cotton shirts, a boy's shirt, a girl's white petticoat and a black crepe bonnet; some listings of the property also include a pawn ticket. Relation to Barnett's account. Barnett deposed that he called on Kelly between seven and eight that evening, left about eight, and that there was a woman in the room when he called who departed before he did. The inquest report puts his last sighting of Kelly between 7.30 and 7.45. He named no one. Harvey's account and Barnett's therefore agree on sequence — a woman was present on his arrival and left first — and differ only on the hour, Harvey's 6.55 standing roughly half an hour early against Barnett's own looser figure. Press variant. A press report the day after her statement reversed the visit, having Kelly call on Harvey in New Court, the two drinking together and parting at half past seven, Kelly going off towards Leman Street. Uncorroborated and inconsistent with both sworn accounts; recorded here for completeness only. Open identification, not a discrepancy. Whether the woman Barnett described is Harvey or Lizzie Albrook remains unresolved. Albrook, in a syndicated press interview only, said she left Kelly in the room with Barnett at about eight o'clock. Albrook gave no sworn evidence and has not been traced in the records; some commentators regard the interview as unreliable. Barnett mentions one woman, not two. [PV: Harvey police statement 9 Nov 1888; Harvey inquest deposition; Barnett statement and inquest deposition; contemporary press reports; Albrook press interview (unsworn).] On leaving she left in the room a quantity of her belongings — two men's dirty shirts, a small boy's shirt, a black overcoat, a black crepe bonnet with black satin strings, a girl's white petticoat, and a pawn-ticket for a grey shawl on which two shillings had been lent [PV: inquest deposition; CP: press reproductions; MS]. That clothing is a documented physical feature of the Kelly room on the night of the murder, and the inventory is her principal evidential contribution, because the scene record shows clothing left by her among the items burned in the grate of No. 13, a fire hot enough to melt the spout from a kettle — Harvey being thus the witness who documents what clothing was in the room to be consumed [PV; CP; MS; project investigative compendium]. Inspector Frederick Abberline, deposing at the same inquest, gave his opinion that the clothing had been burned by the murderer to provide light for the mutilation, the only other illumination being a candle [CP; MS] — but that inference about the offender's purpose is

operational/signature reconstruction of offender behaviour, held panel-side and not adjudicated in this biography; what belongs here is only the documentary fact of what clothing Harvey left in the room. Asked whether she had since seen any of the articles, she said she had seen the black overcoat in a room in the court on the Friday afternoon [PV: inquest deposition; CP]. The sources do not fully reconcile this with the burned-clothing record — an overcoat seen intact on the Friday is not straightforwardly the overcoat said to have been burned — and the relationship between the two is left unsettled; the point is flagged, not resolved [MS, flagged]. A further divergence runs between her sworn account and a next-day press report, which had Kelly visiting Harvey at New Court, the two drinking together and parting at about half past seven, with Kelly going off toward Leman Street, against her deposed account of that evening; the contemporary press statements in the name of the neighbour Lizzie Albrook are likewise recorded as bearing against Harvey's account [CP, the divergent press versions]. Suspect-attribution, it is nil. Harvey appears solely as a documented inquest witness at the Kelly scene and has not been advanced as a candidate in any suspect-inventory literature; she is a witness, not a candidate, and no categorical observation is required [UN].

P008 — Bachert, Albert (the forename also rendered Arthur and Alfred in the press, and the surname as Backert, Bachhert, Backhert, and, in the 1901 census, Becker). Demographic particulars. Male, born in London — Whitechapel per the 1891 census — c. 1862–1863, the 1881 census recording him as aged 18 and the 1891 census as aged 22 [PV: census returns, 1881 RG11; 1891 RG12]. His parents were John Bachert, a tailor born in Mecklenburg, Germany, a naturalised British subject, and Georgina Bachert, born in Hanover, Germany [PV: 1881, 1891 censuses]. He was thus of German-immigrant descent, born British — and, a distinction worth stating on the entry's face, not Jewish, notwithstanding the largely Jewish trading membership of the committee whose name he later took up and the antisemitic currents that ran through the case. Date of death is given variously in the published sources as 1916 or 1929, neither verified against the death indices and carried here as unresolved [PV: GRO death index; MS: conflicting Casebook entries]. Occupational and educational history. Steel- and copper-plate engraver, and self-described "reporter" [PV: 1881 and 1891 censuses; CP: The Globe, 30 June 1891]. Engraving is a fine hand-and-eye craft, not anatomical or surgical training; access to fine tools is not anatomical knowledge, and no medical or butchering training is on record [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at 13 Newnham Street, Whitechapel — the located address giving it as 13 Newnham Street, Tenter Ground — in 1881 and 1891 and consistently across his press appearances of 1888–1892 [PV: census returns; CP]; the site sat at the western end of the Whitechapel district near the Aldgate boundary, a little south of Whitechapel High Street, within the offence corridor, at approximately the modern coordinate 51.51249, −0.07167 [PV: geolocation and the "Tenter Ground" press descriptor]. By a 1908 appearance he is described as an engraver residing at Aldgate [PV: secondary timeline collation — dated source pending]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness or asylum admission [UN]; press accounts of June 1891 and after note a pattern of public drunkenness, carried at the recorded level and without clinical inference [CP: The Globe, 30 June 1891]. Documented violence. In June 1891 he was charged at the Thames Police Court with disorderly conduct in High Street, Whitechapel, after being ejected four times from a butcher's shop, in the course of which a butcher named Thomas Oates struck him; he was fined five shillings, or five days' imprisonment, by the magistrate Montagu Williams [CP: The Globe, 30 June 1891]. He was convicted of obtaining money by false pretences in March 1893 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour — a documented dishonesty conviction that bears directly on the weight to be given his several uncorroborated self-inserting claims below [CP: The Times, 8

March 1893; East London Advertiser, 11 March 1893]. Social and family circumstances. In 1888 he was living in the family household at 13 Newnham Street with his parents and his siblings Emily and Flora [PV: 1881 and 1891 censuses bracketing the autumn-1888 household], a member of a German-immigrant Whitechapel family; he was repeatedly disparaged in the press as a self-publicist [CP: Sheffield & Rotherham Independent, 4 April 1892; East London Advertiser, 11 March 1893]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event: he remained resident at 13 Newnham Street and conspicuous in Whitechapel public life across and beyond the window, with continuous press appearances — but the record here is one of self-insertion rather than of independently corroborated action. From mid-1889 he wrote to the newspapers styling himself chairman of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee [CP: East London Advertiser, 14 September 1889; York Herald, 31 October 1889]; he claimed to have taken part, near the Alice McKenzie murder scene in July 1889, in the apprehension of a knife-wielding Aldgate man whom he personally disarmed — a claim he was quick to give the press [CP: Illustrated Police News, 27 July 1889]; and he claimed to have received "Jack the Ripper" letters, one of them said to threaten a resumption of killing about the middle of July 1889, which he made public only after the McKenzie murder that it appeared to foretell — the sequence itself a mark of the pattern — with a further such claim in October 1889 [CP: Freeman's Journal, 18 July 1889; York Herald, 31 October 1889]. Each of these rests on his own account. Specific 1888 evidence. The Whitechapel Vigilance Committee was formed on 10 September 1888 at the Crown public house, 74 Mile End Road, with Joseph Aarons as treasurer and prime mover and George Lusk as chairman, its sixteen founding members drawn from the local trading class, several of them Jewish; Bachert's name does not appear in the founding membership [CP: founding press reports, e.g. Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 30 September 1888; MS]. Lusk's committee appears to have lapsed by early 1889 — absent from the papers through the first half of that year — and the first verified press citation of Bachert as a Vigilance Committee figure is from the middle of 1889, by which point he was styling himself chairman of "the last-formed Whitechapel Vigilance Committee," a phrase that itself signals a revived body rather than Lusk's original; the scholarly reading is that Bachert took up the lapsed committee's name for a body of his own, of which he may have been effectively the sole active member [MS: Christopher T. George, in Casebook; Evans and Skinner, Letters From Hell]. In October 1888 he offered himself as a substitute juror at the Catherine Eddowes inquest and was declined by the coroner [CP: contemporary inquest reports]. His documented 1888 conduct is of a piece with the later pattern. On 2 October 1888 the London Daily Chronicle carried his account of an encounter at the Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, in which a man — dark, about thirty-eight, some 5 ft 6–7 in, in a black felt hat and morning coat and carrying a black shiny bag — had questioned him about the ages and haunts of the local prostitutes and whether they would go down Northumberland Alley, a dark court off Fenchurch Street; the description is his own and uncorroborated, and its "black shiny bag" reproduced the Ripper press image then in wide circulation [CP: London Daily Chronicle, 2 October 1888, p.5]. And on 19 November 1888 the press reported that the blank wall of his Newnham Street house had been found chalked with the words "Dear Boss — I am still about; look out — Yours, Jack the Ripper," which Bachert declared resembled the hand of the published Ripper postcard and letter, especially the "B" of "Boss" and the "R" of "Ripper"; a crowd gathered, and a Mrs Bachert — on the household record, his mother Georgina — washed the words out before the police could photograph them [CP: Evening Standard, 19 November 1888, p.3; Nottingham Evening Post, same date]. The graffito on his own wall, his claimed identification of its hand, and its convenient erasure before any record could be made form the clearest instance of the self-inserting, public-notice pattern that characterises his role. Suspect-attribution. Nil; Bachert is a

Vigilance Committee and witness-frame figure — indeed a self-inserting one — and has not been advanced as a candidate in any suspect-inventory literature [UN].

P009 — Barnardo, Thomas John. Demographic particulars. Male, Anglo-Irish, born 4 July 1845 at 4 Dame Street, Dublin, son of John Michaelis Barnardo — a furrier of German-Jewish descent, an immigrant from Germany, who had converted to evangelical Protestantism — and Abigail, née O'Brien [MS: standard biographies; CP: obituaries]. Died 19 September 1905 at Surbiton, Surrey, of angina pectoris [PV: civil registration; CP: obituaries]. Aged 43 in autumn 1888; a short man of about five feet two or three inches, with a heavy moustache; raised within the Dublin evangelical (Plymouth Brethren) community and an active evangelical from adolescence. No documented aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Street-missionary and Sunday-school worker in Dublin from his late teens [MS]. Came to London in 1866 intending to train as a missionary for the China Inland Mission under Hudson Taylor, and entered the London Hospital, Whitechapel, as a medical student in October 1866 with that vocation in view [MS]. The biographies attest a keen interest in anatomy during this period, but that interest is not reconstructed at dissection-room or ward level in the accessible sources, and the "medical student" designation is not to be read up into surgical or dissective skill [MS, general attestation; UN as to any specific anatomical-training detail]. The medical training was protracted, intermittent, and not completed as a London qualification; his right to the title "Doctor" was contested — the principal episode being the 1877 Arbitration Case, in which his use of the title and the management of his institutions were examined after a sustained press dispute with critics including the Reverend George Reynolds — and he obtained licentiate qualifications from the Edinburgh colleges in the 1870s, the disputed "FRCS Edinburgh" claim not resolved here [MS; PV: Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh records — specific qualification dates and the fellowship claim pending]. Founded the East End Juvenile Mission in 1867; opened the boys' home at Stepney Causeway — the complex later spanning 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway — in 1870; established the Edinburgh Castle mission on Rhodeswell Road, Limehouse (a former gin palace converted to a coffee-and-mission house) in 1872; founded the girls' village at Barkingside in 1876; and directed the expanding network of homes, missions, and rescue institutions bearing his name thereafter [MS]. By autumn 1888 he headed an internationally recognised philanthropic organisation with multiple East End premises, substantial paid and volunteer staff, and a major public-fundraising apparatus [MS]. Geographic history. Dublin (1845–1866); London from October 1866. The family residence in autumn 1888 was at Surbiton, Surrey — southwest of and outside London — the established autumn-1888 household [MS]. His institutional premises lay east of the Whitechapel–Spitalfields offence cluster rather than within it: the boys' home at 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway stood off Commercial Road in Stepney (near the modern 5 Stepney Causeway), and the Edinburgh Castle mission on Rhodeswell Road, Limehouse, further east again (near the modern coordinate 51.51693, −0.03336), with the girls' village at Barkingside on the far north-eastern outer edge beyond the East End [PV: geolocation and street-directory collation; MS]. His single documented presence within the offence cluster itself in autumn 1888 was a daytime visit to the common lodging house at 32 Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields, in the heart of the murder district, on Wednesday 26 September 1888 (below). Daily-movement reconstruction across the canonical-five offence dates is not available at primary-document level [UN]; his published correspondence, the institutional records, and the contemporary press track continuous administrative engagement with the East End work across autumn 1888 without indicating any anomalous absence on the offence dates, but equally without fixing his whereabouts on any of them [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Documented recurrent nervous breakdowns during periods of acute professional stress, characterised in the biographical literature as exhaustion-

related episodes rather than psychiatric admissions [MS]; no documented asylum commitment at any point [UN]. The principal physical illness was the heart condition that caused his death from angina pectoris in 1905 [MS]. Documented violence. The published biographical record shows no violent conviction and no homicidal or weapon violence at any point [UN]. It does, however, contain one documented allegation, which the earlier draft omitted: in the summer of 1888 a summons for assault was brought against him at the Thames Police Court, before the magistrate Montagu Williams, arising from a right-of-way dispute with a neighbour, Mr Whitbread of Stepney Causeway, over an access leading into Commercial Road, in the course of which altercation Barnardo was alleged to have assaulted Whitbread's daughters Eliza and Dora; the defence denied that he had laid a hand on either woman, and the summonses were withdrawn without any finding, Barnardo denying the charge throughout [CP: Morning Advertiser and Leeds Mercury, both 1 August 1888]. The matter is a withdrawn and denied neighbour-dispute allegation, not a proven violent act, and is recorded here at that level. His contemporary critics otherwise charged him with administrative high-handedness — the "philanthropic abduction" controversy of the 1870s and after, alleging removal of children from parental custody without proper consent, and at least one contempt-of-court committal for failing to produce a child in his care — not personal violence [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Married Sarah ("Syrie") Louise Elmslie in June 1873, in the St Saviour registration district [PV: civil registration, GRO index; MS]; the couple had seven children, four surviving to adulthood [MS]. The Surbiton household in autumn 1888 was the established family home, documented as stable middle-class professional-philanthropic circumstances [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event: he continued directing the Barnardo's Homes network across the window without interruption — continuous public fundraising, press correspondence on social-reform matters, and East End mission engagement. Within days of the last canonical murder he was documentably pursuing reform business, purchasing a common lodging house in Flower and Dean Street (No. 34) to convert into a children's shelter and appealing for funds to do so in a letter dated 12 November 1888 and signed from Stepney Causeway [CP: reproduced in The Christian and, e.g., the Guernsey Star, 20 November 1888]. The window was for him one of organisational expansion rather than retreat, absence, illness, or relocation [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The principal 1888 anchor is Barnardo's letter to the editor of The Times, published 9 October 1888 (reproduced in The Christian of 12 October and widely thereafter), recounting a recent visit — on Wednesday 26 September 1888, four days before the killing — to the kitchen of the common lodging house at 32 Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields, where he canvassed the women lodgers' views on his scheme for children's lodging houses and discussed the recent murders with them; on later viewing the body of Elizabeth Stride at the mortuary he recognised her as one of the women who had been present [PV: Barnardo's letter to The Times, 9 October 1888; CP: Pall Mall Gazette, 9 October 1888, p.7 (the "Suggestions for Good out of Evil" symposium); East London Advertiser, 13 October 1888]. Stride had returned to 32 Flower and Dean Street on that same Wednesday, 26 September, after separating from Michael Kidney, and lodged there until her murder on 30 September, so the encounter as Barnardo described it is chronologically consistent [MS]. The letter was written in his ordinary public capacity as a social-reform advocate, as a contribution to the common-lodging-house regulation debate, and is in no sense a confession; the account itself is sympathetic to the women rather than hostile [MS; PV: the letter]. Some of the secondary literature glosses the visit as "preaching to prostitutes," but his own account and the corroborating reports describe a consultative reform visit and a discussion, not a sermon [MS]. This is the principal documentary link between Barnardo and any canonical-five victim, and the encounter is consistent with his ordinary documented pattern of East End engagement [MS]. He was not interviewed by the Metropolitan Police as a suspect at any point in

the 1888 investigation, though as a doctor who had publicly identified a victim his movements would naturally have been noted [MS]. Suspect-attribution. First advanced as a suspect, in passing, in a later edition of Donald McCormick's The Identity of Jack the Ripper — the 1962 edition on the standard account, though some cite the 1970 edition — which did not state when or by whom the accusation had arisen [MS-R: McCormick]. Barnardo's biographer Gillian Wagner (Barnardo, 1979), citing "private information," observed that it was unsurprising his name should appear among the suspects given his documented frequenting of the streets, courts, and lodging houses where the murders occurred and his being well known to the police and in the lodging houses [MS: Wagner 1979]. The case was developed at length by Gary Rowlands, whose Barnardo research appears in The Mammoth Book of Jack the Ripper (Jakubowski and Braund, 1998) and in Ripperologist [MS-R: Rowlands, in Jakubowski and Braund 1998; Ripperologist — precise issue pending]. Rowlands combines the London Hospital anatomical exposure and the medical credential, a lonely and troubled childhood said to parallel FBI serial-offender profiles, an imputed intense hostility to prostitutes, prior work as a journalist, the documented East End mission and rescue presence, the documented Stride encounter, and the nervous-breakdown pattern; he further proposes that Barnardo learned police methods through a supposed friendship with Robert Anderson, and accounts for the end of the murders by a swimming-pool accident shortly after the Kelly killing said to have left him deaf and so unable to hear approaching police [MS-R: Rowlands]. Mainstream Ripper scholarship has not accepted the attribution, and its principal critiques observe: that his documented daily activity in autumn 1888 was supervisory, administrative, and conspicuously public rather than affording the discretionary nocturnal availability the sequence required; that his Surbiton residence and household stability, and the eastward Stepney/Limehouse siting of his premises, place him outside the offence cluster at the offence hours; that his international celebrity fails the "socially unremarkable" criterion of the offender profile; that the imputed "hatred of prostitutes" is a contested characterisation which his own documented, sympathetic reform engagement with the Flower and Dean Street women cuts against; that no violent conviction and no homicidal act appears anywhere in his record, the single documented allegation being the withdrawn and denied neighbour-dispute summons noted above; that the Anderson-friendship and swimming-pool-deafness claims are not corroborated in the located record; and — as even Stan Russo's suspect compendium concludes — that a sought-after murderer does not ordinarily call attention to his own presence beside a victim, as Barnardo did by publishing the Stride encounter himself [MS; MS-R: Russo]. Mainstream scholarship has not accepted the attribution, and nothing in the documented record here disturbs that assessment.

P010 — Barnett, Daniel. Demographic particulars. Male, born 1851 in Whitechapel; precise birth date and registration district not yet verified against the General Register Office indexes [PV: 1861 census (family household); GRO birth index]. One of the children of John Barnett — an Irish-born dock labourer who later worked as a Billingsgate fish porter — and Catherine Barnett, also Irish-born, the family having emigrated to London around the time of the Great Famine; the eldest brother, Denis, was born before the move, and the London-born children included Daniel (b. 1851), Joseph (b. 25 May 1858), John, and a sister Catherine [PV: 1861 census; MS: standard biographical treatments of the Barnett family]. The father, John Barnett, died in 1864, when Daniel was about thirteen, after which the elder sons went out to earn [MS-R: Russo]. Irish-English, of the second-generation East End Irish-immigrant cohort. Daniel resided at 18 New Gravel Lane, Shadwell, sharing that address with his brother Joseph in 1906 (the year Joseph re-enters the record), and died there on 22 December 1906 of heart disease, the age at death recorded as 57 and the death-certificate informant a "J. Barnett" of the same address — John or Joseph [MS-R: Russo; PV: GRO

death index and certificate — direct consultation pending]. The 1907 and 1908 addresses sometimes drawn into his file (Red Lion Street, then Tench Street, Wapping) are in fact Joseph's later movements and do not belong to Daniel, who was by then dead. No documented aliases of his own [UN] — but see the contamination instruction at the suspect-attribution dimension, his brother Joseph having borne the nickname "Danny Barnett." Occupational and educational history. Fish porter at Billingsgate Market; licensed on 1 July 1878 alongside his brothers Denis, Joseph, and John — a single-day collective licensing consistent with the family's coming-of-age into the trade [PV: Billingsgate porters' licence register, partially transcribed; PV: London Metropolitan Archives, full porters' licence ledger — direct consultation pending]. In the 1871 census he gave his occupation as "fishmonger," read in the secondary literature as a colloquial equivalent to fish porter in the period's East End usage, though the formal trade distinction between fishmonger (retailer) and licensed Billingsgate porter would separate the two categories; either way the designation is a trade category only and carries no anatomical or surgical weight [PV: 1871 census; MS]. Continuous Billingsgate employment between 1878 and the late 1880s is assumed in the secondary literature but not verified against the licence-ledger sequence [PV: LMA porters' licence ledger]. No medical, surgical, or anatomical training beyond such handling of fish carcasses as the porter trade required, and no formal post-primary education, are documented [UN]. Geographic history. Birthplace Whitechapel, 1851 [PV: birth record; MS]. The standard biographical sources attribute the post-1864 head-of-household role, an 1869 marriage to Mary Ann Garrett, and a consequent move to Bermondsey to the eldest brother, Denis, not to Daniel; Daniel's own residential history across the 1860s–1880s is therefore not securely documented, and his autumn-1888 address is not located [UN; PV: 1871/1881/1891 censuses, Post Office London Directory, parish rate books]. The only firm address is 18 New Gravel Lane, Shadwell — where he died in December 1906 and where a census and the porters' record place him with Joseph — lying in the Shadwell–Wapping cluster east of the offence corridor, not within it; whether it reflects a long-standing residence or a late-life relocation is not determinable from the consulted records [PV: Billingsgate porters' licence register; electoral register; UN as to the earlier history]. No autumn-1888 address having been located, the geographic dimension for the offence period cannot be assessed [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or physical illness located for the 1888 period [UN]; the only medical fact on record is the heart disease given as his cause of death in 1906 [MS-R: Russo]. Documented violence. No documented violent offending in court records, contemporary press, or police archives located; no criminal record of any kind identifiable [UN]. Social and family circumstances. One of the Barnett siblings; the standard sources attribute the 1869 marriage to Mary Ann Garrett to the eldest brother Denis, and no marriage, spouse, or children securely attributable to Daniel himself have been verified [UN; PV: GRO marriage and birth indexes]. The strongest documented relationship is fraternal: the 1906 record places Daniel and Joseph under a shared roof at 18 New Gravel Lane, Shadwell — an ongoing fraternal tie that survived Joseph's nearly two decades of post-Kelly silence in the record — and it was a "J. Barnett" of that address who informed Daniel's death [PV: Billingsgate porters' licence register; electoral register; MS-R: Russo]. Whether Daniel had any documented contact with Mary Jane Kelly during Joseph's cohabitation with her (April 1887 – 30 October 1888), or with any canonical victim, cannot be established from the accessible materials, and the single 1888 suggestion of such contact is itself entangled in the Daniel/Joseph identification problem set out below [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented change in employment, residence, behaviour, or social functioning located [UN]; the record is documentarily silent across the window — no asylum admission, emigration, death, court appearance, or recorded life-event of any kind — and is too thin to read as either a trajectory ending or its absence [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The earlier

draft recorded none; two contemporary press items in fact bear on a "Daniel/Danny/brother," though both are entangled in the identification problem below and neither securely fixes Daniel as distinct from Joseph. First, Joseph Barnett is reported to have told The Star (10 November 1888) that his brother had met Kelly on the night before her murder, offering no explanation of why or when; the secondary literature speculates that Joseph had turned to his older brother for support in trying to win Kelly back after their separation [CP: The Star, 10 November 1888, as reported in the modern literature]. Second, Maurice Lewis, a tailor resident in Dorset Street, claimed to have seen Kelly at the Horn of Plenty public house between about ten and eleven that evening, in company with some women — one named Julia, probably Julia Van Turney — and a man he named "Dan" or "Danny," described as an orange-seller with whom Kelly had recently been living [CP: Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 11 November 1888; Illustrated Police News, 17 November 1888, as reported in the modern literature]. Beyond these, he is not named in the Macnaghten memoranda in any version, the Anderson or Swanson commentary, the Littlechild letter, the Abberline reminiscences, or the surviving Metropolitan, City of London, or Home Office files accessible; he gave no statement to police, was not interviewed in connection with the canonical murders, and was named by no contemporary witness under his own distinct identity [UN across the remainder of the dimension]. Suspect-attribution. Daniel Barnett's standing as a suspect is wholly derivative: he enters the discussion through the candidacy of his younger brother Joseph — advanced as a Ripper suspect from the 1970s, notably by Bruce Paley (True Crime, 1982; Jack the Ripper: The Simple Truth, 1995) — rather than through any independent evidentiary claim, there being no evidence specifically linking Daniel to the murders, no contemporary suspicion under his own identity, and no surviving police record naming him [MS; MS-R]. The named source for Daniel specifically is the researcher Mark Madden, who concluded that both Joseph and Daniel should be considered — a conclusion tied to and generated by Joseph's candidacy rather than an independent case for Daniel; Stan Russo's suspect compendium, reviewing the material, concludes that Daniel should be eliminated from consideration, reasoning that Joseph's own voluntary placing of his brother near Kelly argues against any fraternal conspiracy [MS-R: Russo]. No book-length investigation of Daniel as a suspect independent of Joseph has been located [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the attribution falls within the familial-speculation category — a candidacy generated by family relation to a primary suspect rather than by any documented evidence of involvement — recorded here as documentary content about that structure, not as an assessment of guilt. Contamination governs both 1888 items and runs in both directions between the brothers' files. Joseph Barnett bore the nickname "Danny Barnett" [MS: standard biographical treatments]; the man "Dan/Danny" in Maurice Lewis's sighting is the orange-seller "with whom Kelly had recently been living," and the man with whom Kelly had recently lived was Joseph, so the mainstream reading — Paley's included — is that Lewis nicknamed or confused Joseph, making "Danny" there Joseph under his nickname rather than the older brother. A minority reading notes that Joseph's stated alibi (leaving Kelly about eight o'clock, then at his lodgings playing cards until roughly half past twelve) would place the later man beyond Joseph, that Joseph's own Star statement about "his brother" appears to support a genuine Daniel meeting, and that the brothers are said to have resembled one another facially — compounding the risk of misidentification. The identification is accordingly unresolved, and nothing from any "Daniel/Danny Barnett" mention is to be attached to Daniel until confirmed by an independent identifier — licence number, age, address — the contamination running equally the other way, so that genuinely Daniel-specific facts are not to be absorbed into Joseph's file either [MS; CP as above].

P011 — Barnett, Joseph. Demographic particulars. Male, born 25 May 1858 at 4 Hairbrain Court (sometimes "Hairbrain Alley"), Whitechapel [PV: civil registration of birth; CP: Kelly-inquest press coverage, November 1888]. Forename Joseph, also "Joe"; carried the nickname "Danny Barnett" in the record — a fact that governs the identification cautions elsewhere in the family's papers [MS: standard biographical treatments]. Fourth child and third son of John Barnett, an Irish-immigrant dock labourer who became a licensed Billingsgate fish porter, and Catherine Barnett, also an Irish immigrant; siblings Denis (b. 1849, Chalk, Kent, before the family's move), Daniel (b. 1851), Catherine (b. 1853), and John (b. 1860) [PV: 1861 census; civil registration; MS]. The father died of pleurisy, aged about forty-seven, in July 1864; the mother was the informant on his death certificate and thereafter disappears from the record, the children being raised by the elder siblings [MS: standard biographies]. Irish-English, second-generation Irish immigrant. Died 29 November 1926 at Shadwell of pulmonary oedema and acute bronchitis, aged 68, some three and a half weeks after Louisa Barnett, who died on 3 November 1926 [PV: civil registration of death]. Aged 30 at the Kelly inquest. No contemporary height or physical description survives in the deposition extracts beyond a documented speech impediment; the modern suspect literature's rough figure of a stout man of about five feet five derives from matching him to Israel Schwartz's Stride-scene description, not from any contemporary record [CP: press coverage, November 1888; MS-R]. Occupational and educational history. Recorded as a scholar in the 1871 census, aged 13, indicating school attendance to that age [PV: 1871 census]. Licensed as a Billingsgate fish porter on 1 July 1878, entering the trade alongside his brothers [PV: porters' licence register]. The date he lost that employment in 1888 is contested — some sources place the dismissal in July or August, others in October — but Barnett's own statement to police on 9 November 1888 put his loss of work three or four months earlier, consistent with a July or August departure, and the reason was never established, Paley surmising theft [PV: police statement, reproduced; CP: North Star (Darlington), 10 November 1888; MS-R: Paley]. After losing the licence he took up orange-selling and casual work [MS-R: Russo]. He also worked briefly, on an undated occasion, as a horse slaughterer in the King's Cross area — the only anatomical-axis exposure in the record, and one that is large-mammal knacker's work rather than human anatomy; its extent, precise location, and dating are not recoverable beyond the bare attestation [MS]. His porter work, moreover, consisted of unloading and transporting fish, and there is no evidence it required him to gut them, so the modern "from gutting fish to mutilating women" inference rests on an unproven premise [MS; MS-R: Paley, contested]. After Kelly's death the documentary record is largely silent until 1906, when he was granted a new Billingsgate porter's licence [PV: porters' licence register]. No medical or surgical training [UN]. Geographic history. His 1878 licence listed successive residences at 4 Osborn Street, St Thomas Chambers (a Heneage Street lodging house), and North East Passage, Wellclose Square [PV: licence ledger]. He met Mary Jane Kelly in Commercial Street on Good Friday, 8 April 1887 [PV: Barnett's inquest deposition, 12 November 1888], and cohabited with her successively at George Street, Little Paternoster Row off Dorset Street (whence they were evicted), Brick Lane, and from about the beginning of 1888 at 13 Miller's Court, off 26 Dorset Street — the McCarthy's-Rents room [PV: Barnett's inquest deposition; PV: John McCarthy's inquest testimony]. After the quarrel with Kelly on Tuesday 30 October 1888 he moved to Buller's Lodging House at 24–25 New Street, Bishopsgate — which he described to a Central News reporter as his residence "since Tuesday week," fixing the move at 30 October — where he was resident on the night of 9 November 1888 [PV: police statement of 9 November 1888; CP: North Star (Darlington), 10 November 1888, p.4; PV: Buller's Lodging House register, 30 October–9 November 1888 — repository to be confirmed, direct consultation pending]. His post-1906 addresses were 18 New Gravel Lane, Shadwell (with his brother Daniel), 60 Red Lion Street, Shadwell, Tench Street, Wapping, and 106 Red Lion Street,

Shadwell, where he lived with Louisa Barnett to their deaths in November 1926 [PV: porters' licence register; electoral register]. Through autumn 1888 the record places him at 13 Miller's Court to 30 October and at Buller's Lodging House — a few minutes' walk away in Bishopsgate — from 30 October to the killing: on the immediate Kelly-scene perimeter but not resident at the scene on the night itself [PV: police statement and inquest deposition]. Psychiatric and medical history. The documented primary fact is a speech impediment. Inquest reporters recorded that he stammered and, under evident great emotion while identifying his mutilated former partner, began each answer by repeating the last word of the question put to him [CP: South Wales Daily News, 13 November 1888, p.3]. The technical label "echolalia," widely repeated in the modern advocacy literature, is a modern attribution associated with Bruce Paley, not a contemporary medical diagnosis; the contemporary phenomenon — a stammer with last-word repetition under acute distress — is equally consistent with a stutter exacerbated by emotional stress and is kept tiered accordingly [MS-R: Paley, Jack the Ripper: The Simple Truth, 1995; cf. Casebook]. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or other medical condition located in primary sources [UN]. Documented violence. No record of criminal violence located [UN]. The relationship's final weeks, however, saw quarrels that friends and neighbours described as violent, one of them breaking the window-pane — the same pane Thomas Bowyer later used to see into the room at the discovery on 9 November — with accounts of the quarrel's cause varying, though the sworn record consistently gives Kelly's taking a prostitute into the room [PV: inquest deposition; MS-R: Russo]. These are domestic quarrels reported at second hand, carried here at that level and not as evidence of a homicidal disposition. Social and family circumstances. Cohabited with Mary Jane Kelly from 8 April 1887 to 30 October 1888 [PV: inquest deposition; CP]. After Kelly's death he lived with Louisa Barnett — the relationship and marital status not documentarily confirmed, though both stated "married 23 years" in the 1911 census — at 106 Red Lion Street, Shadwell, from at least 1908 to 1926; no children [PV: 1911 census; electoral register]. His father died of pleurisy in July 1864 and his mother was absent thereafter, the children being raised by the elder siblings [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Barnett was interviewed by Inspector Frederick Abberline for some four hours at Commercial Street Police Station immediately after the discovery of Kelly's body on 9 November 1888; his clothes were examined for bloodstains; no blood was found and he was released without charge, Abberline satisfied by his account [PV: Abberline's report; CP; PV: TNA, MEPO 3/140 — direct consultation pending, some material published]. From 1888 the public record on him is largely silent until the 1906 licence, a silence documentary by absence rather than by positive record; Russo reports an 1891 census placement with his sister, Daniel giving the same address, though this is not reflected in the mainstream summaries and is flagged accordingly [UN as to movement; PV as to the silence; MS-R: Russo for the 1891 placement]. The silence is compatible with several dispositions — ordinary continued life at an undocumented anchor, residence outside London not yet recovered, or an institutional confinement not yet located — none of which the record presently resolves [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. His substantive 1888 footprint is his statement to the Metropolitan Police on 9 November 1888, a parallel statement to a Central News reporter carried in the press, and his sworn deposition on the first day of the Kelly inquest, before Coroner Roderick Macdonald at Shoreditch Town Hall on 12 November 1888 [PV: Barnett's inquest deposition, reproduced; PV: Kelly inquest papers, LMA, MJ/SPC NE1888 Box 3, Case paper 19 — original pending; CP: North Star, 10 November 1888; South Wales Daily News, 13 November 1888]. In them he described his relationship with Kelly from April 1887, the successive addresses, the 30 October quarrel (which he attributed to Kelly's taking a prostitute into the room) and his move to Buller's Lodging House, his return visits giving her money, his last visit on the evening of Thursday 8 November between about half past seven and a quarter to eight (when he

told her he had no money to give), and his whereabouts on the night of the killing — at Buller's Lodging House, playing cards with fellow lodgers until about half past twelve and then asleep [PV]. He identified the body at the mortuary by the eyes and the ears — the facial mutilation, the most extensive in the canonical-five series, having made ordinary visual identification impossible [PV]. His deposition is also the principal documentary source for Kelly's own pre-death biography — the Limerick origin, a husband named Davies and a mining accident, a West End brothel, a Cardiff residence, and the Fleming relationship — none of it independently verifiable beyond his recollection of Kelly's self-description, though landladies Mrs Carthy and Mrs Buki partially corroborated the brothel residences [PV: Barnett's inquest deposition; MS-R: Russo]. Suspect-attribution. Barnett carries the heaviest modern-advocacy footprint of any Kelly-scene candidate, though he attracted no contemporary suspicion whatever. The principal advocacy is Bruce Paley's: he communicated the theory to colleagues, including Donald Rumbelow, in the 1970s (which accounts for the "1972" and "1976" dates sometimes given), first published it as an article, "A New Theory on the Jack the Ripper Murders," in True Crime magazine in April 1982, and expanded it in Jack the Ripper: The Simple Truth (1995) — advancing Barnett as a Kelly-fixated killer whose four prior canonical murders were a campaign of intimidation meant to frighten Kelly off the streets, with Kelly herself killed when that failed [MS-R: Paley 1982/1995]. Paley's case is generally analysed as resting on three pillars: the scare-Kelly-off-the-streets motive, a claimed fit to the eyewitness descriptions, and a claimed correspondence to the 1988 FBI/"Ripper Project" offender profile, the last of which Paley regarded as his strongest ground [MS-R: Paley; Russo]. Paul Harrison's Jack the Ripper: The Mystery Solved (1991) advanced Barnett on parallel grounds but is discredited by his having identified the wrong Joseph Barnett [MS-R: Harrison 1991; Russo]; Mark Andrews's The Return of Jack the Ripper (1977) was an earlier fictional treatment, correctly distinguished as a novel and not an evidentiary source [MS: Andrews 1977]; and later variants include Alex Chisholm's proposal that Barnett killed only Kelly, as a copycat, and Dr Frederick Walker's Casebook essay, the latter rebutted by Stewart Evans and Scott Morro (Evans noting that the torn envelope by Chapman's body, which Walker tied to Barnett's Miller's Court address, was seen being picked up by Chapman herself) [MS-R: Chisholm; Walker; Russo]. The principal arguments for the attribution are the documented intimate relationship with Kelly, the detailed familiarity with the Miller's Court room and its broken-window-pane access, the documented speech impediment, the discretionary employment availability across part of the autumn-1888 window, the procedurally substantial four-hour Abberline interrogation with examination of clothes for blood, and the post-Kelly documentary silence [MS]. The principal arguments against are substantial and are reinforced by Russo's review: no contemporary police suspicion, Abberline having released him after examining his clothes and finding no blood; no documented violent disposition beyond the second-hand domestic quarrels of the relationship's final weeks, which fall well short of what the attribution requires; the inconsistency of the scare-her-off-the-streets motive with the absence of any murder in October 1888 (when the pressure to "scare" Kelly would have been greatest) and with the counter-productiveness of killing the very woman the campaign was meant to save; the logical difficulty that Barnett had openly visited Kelly the evening before and would have been an obvious suspect had he killed her the next morning; and the weakness of the eyewitness-fit pillar, the surviving descriptions (Mrs Long for Chapman, Lawende for Eddowes, Hutchinson for Kelly — who expressly said the man he saw was not Barnett) either failing to fit him or being unreliable, with only Schwartz's Stride-scene description loosely matching, so that Paley's "fit" rests on a police amalgam description that fits most named suspects [MS; MS-R: Russo]. The attribution thus rests on modern advocacy rather than on any contemporary evidence, and is not established.

P012 — Barnett, Samuel Augustus. Demographic particulars. Male, English — the Reverend Samuel Augustus Barnett, M.A., later Canon Barnett. Born 8 February 1844 at Bristol, elder son of Francis Augustus Barnett, a Bristol ironmaster, and Mary Gilmore [MS: Dictionary of National Biography; NM: Henrietta Barnett, Canon Barnett: His Life, Work, and Friends, 1918; PV: GRO birth index, first quarter 1844, Bristol]. Married on 28 January 1873 to Henrietta Octavia Weston Rowland — herself a major social-reform figure, a co-worker of Octavia Hill, and his lifelong professional partner — with no children of the marriage [NM; MS]. Died 17 June 1913 at 69 Kings Esplanade, Hove, Sussex, of heart failure attendant on chronic cardiac disease [NM; PV: GRO death index, second quarter 1913, Steyning district]. Aged 44 across the canonical-five window of autumn 1888. No verified aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Privately educated, then Wadham College, Oxford, which he entered in 1862 and left in 1866, taking a BA in 1865 with a second class in Law and Modern History and an MA in due course, after which he visited the United States [NM; PV: Oxford University and Wadham College registers]. Ordained deacon in 1867 and priest in 1868 in the Diocese of London [NM; PV: London diocesan ordination records]. Curate of St Mary's, Bryanston Square, under the Reverend William Henry Fremantle from 1867 to 1873, the period in which he met his future wife through Octavia Hill's housing work, befriended the historian Arnold Toynbee, and absorbed the principles of organised charity that shaped his later ministry [NM]. Instituted Vicar of St Jude's, Whitechapel, by Bishop John Jackson of London in 1873 — the parish reputedly among the worst in the diocese — and held the living until he relinquished it in 1893 on receiving the Bristol canonry [PV: Crockford's Clerical Directory; NM]. Founding Warden of the first university settlement, Toynbee Hall, from its opening in 1884; he retained the wardenship until December 1906, when a presidency was created for him so that he might keep his home there [NM; PV: Toynbee Hall Annual Reports]. Canon of Bristol Cathedral from 1893 and Canon of Westminster Abbey from 1906 [MS; PV: Crockford's and the cathedral chapter records]. Author or co-author of a substantial corpus, including Practicable Socialism (1888, with Henrietta Barnett) and Towards Social Reform (1909), together with a wide body of periodical and press writing [NM; PV: British Library catalogue]. No medical, surgical, or anatomical training of any documented kind [UN]. Geographic history. From 1873 the Vicarage of St Jude's, Whitechapel, and from 1884 Toynbee Hall, which became his principal residence through the wardenship [NM; PV: Toynbee Hall records]. The two premises stood side by side on Commercial Street, Spitalfields — the St Jude's church and vicarage at 26 Commercial Street (since demolished) and Toynbee Hall at 28 Commercial Street (extant) — placing his residence and ministry squarely within the offence corridor, close to the Dorset Street and Flower and Dean Street rookeries he campaigned to clear; the parish boundaries intersected the Wentworth Street and Brick Lane corridors [PV: Survey of London; geolocation; MS]. No documented residence outside the East End across the canonical-five window; the later move toward Bristol on the 1893 canonry was partial, the Whitechapel base continuing [NM]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or psychiatric record located [UN]. Chronic cardiac disease in later life, leading to his death in 1913 [NM]. No documented anatomical or post-mortem exposure of any kind, and no medical or surgical qualification [UN]. Documented violence. No record of any criminal complaint, disciplinary proceeding, or violent incident located against him [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married throughout the canonical-five window to Henrietta Octavia Barnett — co-founder of Toynbee Hall, a Charity Organisation Society worker, and later founder of the Hampstead Garden Suburb — whose two-volume 1918 memoir is the principal documentary source for his life; no children [NM]. The Toynbee Hall household included the rotating residential roster of university-educated young men, the settlement staff, and the warden's servants; the specific composition on 9 November 1888 is not located [PV: Toynbee Hall residential records]. His documented circle included Octavia Hill,

Charles Booth the social investigator (whose survey team used Toynbee Hall as a base), and the wider Oxford-and-Cambridge social-reform network; the settlement was named for the reformer Arnold Toynbee on his death in 1883 [NM]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event bearing on the murders. Barnett continued without interruption as Vicar of St Jude's and Warden of Toynbee Hall across the offence window and beyond, with no gap in the clerical-directory listing, no documented leave or substituted minister across autumn 1888, and no documented stay at an asylum, hydropathic establishment, or country residence in that autumn or winter [PV: Crockford's editions; NM; PV: Toynbee Hall Annual Reports 1888–1892; UN for the absence-of-record items]. One qualification to the wider window: the Barnetts undertook a major tour abroad — to India, Japan, and the United States — on the standard chronology in the early 1890s (around 1890–91), a documented absence that falls within the three years after the murders but well after their cessation, and during which he retained the wardenship; it therefore bears on the offence-period presence not at all, and its precise dating is not pinned here [MS; NM: Canon Barnett, ch. on the journeys; PV: Toynbee Hall records — exact dates pending]. The career trajectory shows no break across the window. Specific 1888 evidence. Barnett's 1888 footprint is substantial on the public-response side and thin on any investigative side. As Vicar of St Jude's his ministry brought him and his curates into routine pastoral contact with the parish poor; the parish's rescue work ran principally through Henrietta Barnett's lay engagements, and no specific instance of night slum-walking by Samuel Barnett himself is located — though his own 1889 letter records that Toynbee Hall residents and others had patrolled the neighbourhood for some nine months, on many nights each week between eleven at night and two in the morning, a settlement activity rather than a personal one [NM; CP: as below; UN as to Barnett personally]. His principal residence on 9 November 1888 was Toynbee Hall, 28 Commercial Street [PV: Toynbee Hall records; PV: specific 9 November placement against the residential register — pending]. He was a prominent public voice on the murders, writing to The Times a letter published 19 September 1888 — alongside one from "S.G.O." and answered by a Times leader the same day — to press the press attention into service for slum clearance, the demolition of the Dorset Street and Flower and Dean Street rookeries, adequate police, lighting and cleaning, the removal of animal slaughtering from the district, and the buying-up of the worst tenement property by responsible landlords [CP: The Times, 19 September 1888; also carried Newcastle Courant, 21 September 1888, p.4]. A further letter, dated from St Jude's on 20 July 1889, renewed the case for clearing the "black spot" of three or four acres and drew a formal acknowledgement from the Under Secretary of State on 5 August 1889 [CP: The Times, July 1889, carried Manchester Courier, 24 July 1889, p.3; PV: Under Secretary of State's letter, 5 August 1889]. No documented contact with the Metropolitan or City Police as a witness or correspondent during the 1888 investigation has been located, and no Barnett deposition or statement appears in the modern compilations [UN; PV: MEPO 3 series and H Division records, TNA]. Whether any canonical-five victim had documented contact with Barnett or his curates is not located [UN; PV: Toynbee Hall Annual Reports 1887–89 and St Jude's parish visiting records]. Suspect-attribution. None in any developed sense. No named-advocate case against Samuel Augustus Barnett has been advanced in the mainstream Ripperological literature; he was not a suspect at the time, was not named in the contemporary investigation, and his name has surfaced only in passing modern speculation, without any argued case or documented basis [UN; MS, passing-mention only]. This entry records that absence of attribution and does not construct one.

P013 — Beck, Walter. Demographic particulars. Male, English; a serving inspector of H Division (Whitechapel), Metropolitan Police, in active service at the Kelly killing of 9 November 1888 [PV: Kelly inquest deposition; CP: press reports of the inquest, November 1888]. The secondary record

gives him as born 1852 at Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, and as having joined the Metropolitan Police in 1871 under warrant number 53559 [MS-R: Casebook Ripper wiki, on the standard A–Z and census material]; these particulars await primary verification against the General Register Office indices and the Metropolitan Police personnel records and are not firmed here [PV: GRO indices; MEPO personnel records, TNA]. The contemporary record — the inquest and the press reports of it — styles him plainly "Inspector Walter Beck"; some modern commentary gives instead "Local Inspector," a substantively different office, and the rank style at the date of the killing is held open pending his service record [PV: MEPO personnel records]. No alias is attested [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Inspector, Metropolitan Police H Division, on duty at the Commercial Street Police Station on the morning of 9 November 1888 and the officer in charge of the station at the moment of the alarm [PV: inquest deposition; NM: Dew, I Caught Crippen, 1938]. He is described as a serving inspector of substantial prior service at the date of the killing, the rank-progression history not yet drawn at primary level [MS: Bell, Capturing Jack the Ripper, 2014]. Educational and prior-service particulars not located at primary level [UN]; no medical, surgical, or paramedical training [UN]. Geographic history. The Commercial Street Police Station is the documented operational anchor on the date of the killing [PV: inquest deposition]. His autumn-1888 residence, as distinct from the duty station, is not fixed at primary level, and specifically whether he lodged in the H Division section house or station accommodation — which would render the residence itself an occupational anchor — is undetermined pending the census and section-house records [UN; PV: census 1881/1891/1901; MEPO section-house records]. The documented movement of 9 November begins at the Commercial Street station: the alarm reached it at about five minutes to eleven, carried from Dorset Street by John McCarthy after Bowyer's discovery of the body at about 10.45 a.m.; by McCarthy's own inquest account he asked first for Inspector Reid and then saw Beck, who returned with him to 13 Miller's Court at once [PV: inquest depositions of Beck and McCarthy; CP: London Evening Standard, 12 November 1888; Morning Advertiser, 13 November 1888]. There Beck sent for the divisional surgeon George Bagster Phillips and closed the court to all persons, directing a search [PV: inquest deposition; CP; MS]. He is further recorded as having had news telegraphed to Scotland Yard and the bloodhounds sent for [MS: standard secondary summary; PV: MEPO divisional record], the scene then held unentered — Dr Phillips unwilling to force the door while the dogs were thought to be coming — until Superintendent Thomas Arnold's arrival at about 1.30 p.m., his conveying of the countermand of the bloodhound order, and the forcing of the door by McCarthy with an axe; Inspector Abberline (who reached the court about 11.30), Inspector Edmund Reid, and other senior officers attended during the wait [PV: Abberline's and Beck's inquest depositions; CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None located in the personal record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. The secondary record gives a wife, Georgina (b. c.1856), and six children — Georgina (1876), Walter Frederick (1877), Lilian May (1879), Frank (1885), Sidney (1888), and Grace (1893) [MS-R: Casebook Ripper wiki]; these are not firmed here, primary verification being pending against the GRO indices, the 1881/1891/1901 census, the H Division section-house and station accommodation, and the Metropolitan Police pensioner records [PV: GRO; census; MEPO pensioner records, TNA]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Not applicable in the suspect sense; Beck figures in the witness-and-procedural record and is not a suspect. He continued in Metropolitan Police service across the period on the available evidence [MS: Bell, 2014], the precise service particulars through 1891 not yet drawn at primary level [PV: MEPO personnel records]. Specific 1888 evidence. Beck is the documentary anchor for the formal police-response opening at the Kelly scene, and his evidential record rests on three positions. First, and strongest, his own deposition at the Kelly inquest, opened and closed in a single day on 12 November 1888 before Coroner Roderick Macdonald at

Shoreditch Town Hall. He deposed that he was the first police officer called to 13 Miller's Court by McCarthy; that the information reached the station at five minutes to eleven and he went at once; that he sent for the doctor and closed the court to all persons and directed a search; that the doctor was first to enter the room; that he did not know on whose order the door was forced; and that he could not say whether the deceased was known to the police, not knowing her himself. This surviving deposition is his primary first-hand evidential record [PV: inquest deposition; CP: The Times, Daily Telegraph, East London Observer, Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, Illustrated Police News, and — reproducing his evidence directly — the London Evening Standard, 12 November 1888, p.5, the Morning Advertiser, 13 November 1888, p.3, and the Echo, 12 November 1888, p.3]. Second, the divisional report on the Kelly killing, preserved among the Whitechapel Murders files, records his role in the immediate-response sequence and early scene-management [PV: MEPO divisional records, TNA, specific sub-references pending]. Third, the near-contemporary memoir of Walter Dew, I Caught Crippen (1938), recounts that Dew was at the Commercial Street station when the terrified messenger arrived, that Beck was in charge and led the rush to Dorset Street, and that on reaching the window Beck warned him back with the words to the effect of "don't look"; this is a much-cited immediate-response passage, but it carries a substantial temporal-distance caveat (a 1938 recollection of 1888), and — decisively — Dew's own presence at the scene is not corroborated by the contemporary police reports, which do not list him, so the scene-companion narrative rests on Dew's memoir alone and is weighted accordingly [NM: Dew, 1938; MS-R on the corroboration point]. The same caveat attaches to Sergeant Edward Badham, whom the Manchester Guardian of 10 November 1888 reported as accompanying Beck to the court but whom the official records likewise do not confirm; Beck himself allowed only that Badham may have accompanied him [CP: Manchester Guardian, 10 November 1888; MS-R]. The substantive contributions are the first-officer-called status and the active scene-management (sending for Phillips, closing the court, directing a search, having the Yard telegraphed and the bloodhounds sought); and the bloodhound delay itself, arising from Sir Charles Warren's standing order that bloodhounds be summoned to any subsequent scene before entry — an order producing roughly two-and-a-half hours between the alarm and the forcing of the door, the dogs in fact no longer available, having been reclaimed by their owner Edwin Brough over unpaid fees, a fact apparently not communicated to the officers at the scene [PV; CP; MS: standard secondary treatments]. Suspect-attribution. None. Beck appears in the witness-and-procedural record as the H Division supervisory officer first on the Kelly scene and is the subject of no modern suspect-attribution argument; he stands outside every standing non-serial category, so no categorical-position observation arises [N/A; UN at the suspect layer].

P014 — Benelius, Nikaner A. Demographic particulars. Male, Swedish national, aged 27 in November 1888, placing his birth c. 1861 [CP: The Times, London Evening Standard, and other press, 19 November 1888]. The forename is given as "Nikaner" across the main reports (The Times, Morning Advertiser, Daily News), with "Nikander" a lone variant; the middle initial "A" has not been resolved to a full name [CP; UN]. Parentage, Swedish birthplace, date of death, and any aliases are not recorded in the surviving documentation [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Described in the court reporting as a traveller with no settled trade, and characterised in the modern literature as effectively a vagrant [CP; MS-R]. The suspect literature adds that he had recently come to England from America — a detail found in no located contemporary source and not firmed here [MS-R: Casebook suspect guide; PV: immigration and census records pending]. No medical or butchering training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident in autumn 1888 at a German lodging-house in Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch, the number given as 90 Great Eastern Street in the

contemporary press [CP: The Star, 19 November 1888; primary directory/census confirmation still ideal], a short distance north-west of the Whitechapel murder district. The 17 November 1888 incident occurred at Harriet Rowe's dwelling in Buxton Street, Mile End [CP: The Times and other press, 19 November 1888]. Psychiatric and medical history. Two men who came forward at his Worship Street hearing — one of them his landlord — stated that he had of late been acting very strangely and that they had from time to time seen him preaching about the streets of the East End [CP: The Times, Morning Advertiser, and other press, 19 November 1888]. Inspector Reid, on completing inquiries, described him as behaving in a manner suggesting he was not fully responsible for his actions [CP: The Star, 19 November 1888]; the surviving picture is of a foreign street-preacher of apparently unsound mind rather than of a violent man, though no clinical record exists [CP; UN]. Documented violence. No record of any violent act. In the 17 November 1888 episode he entered Harriet Rowe's parlour at about half past ten in the morning — she had left her street door open — grinned at her without speaking, and left when she rose and went to the window; she followed him into the street, where he had of his own accord approached a constable, PC Imhoff (211 H), to ask the way to Fenchurch Street, whereupon she told the officer what had occurred and Benelius was taken to the station and searched, nothing being found on him. His own account, his English being poor, was that he had entered only to ask the way to Fenchurch Street, where he was expecting letters at the post office — an account the constable's own evidence corroborated [CP: The Times, Morning Advertiser, 19 November 1888]. Social and family circumstances. No documented family in England [UN]. His landlord stated that he had no apparent means of subsistence and admitted that Benelius was twenty-five shillings in arrears of rent [CP: Western Morning News and Morning Advertiser, 19 November 1888]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a serial-suspect matter. After his release he disappears from the documentary record; his subsequent fate, including any return to Sweden, is unrecorded [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Benelius came to notice through the Rowe incident of Saturday 17 November 1888 and the ensuing hearing that same day at Worship Street Police Court, before the magistrate Mr Bushby, where he was charged with entering a dwelling-house for an unlawful purpose and with refusing to give any account of himself, and was remanded in custody until the following Friday pending inquiries [CP: The Times, Morning Advertiser, 19 November 1888]. The evidentially weightier point is Detective-Sergeant Walter Dew's testimony at that hearing — Dew attending from Commercial Street station — that, before the murder of Mary Kelly, Benelius had already been arrested and detained by the police in connection with the Berner Street murder (that of Elizabeth Stride, 30 September 1888) and had then been released [CP: The Times, Morning Advertiser, Daily News, and other press, 19 November 1888; PV: Worship Street Police Court register and any related Metropolitan Police file pending]. The grounds of that earlier detention are not stated in the surviving press and are not recovered at primary level; but the contemporary characterisation — the Star's report that he had been "arrested on suspicion" and was of the kind "likely to be arrested every time the public attention is strained to the point of suspecting every man of odd behavior," together with the general practice of questioning and detaining many men over the Stride murder — points toward a general-suspicion pickup of an odd-behaving foreigner rather than any specific sighting, witness identification, or physical evidence, and so toward a low evidential weight; the primary record would settle it [CP: The Star, 19 November 1888; PV: Worship Street register / MEPO file]. The Times of 19 November noted his foreign appearance and moustache but observed that he otherwise did not resemble any of the published descriptions of men suspected in the murders [CP: The Times, 19 November 1888]. On completing inquiries Inspector Reid stated that the man's innocence of any hand in the murders had been fully established, and he was released, the remand having run to the Friday [CP: The Star, 19 November 1888]. Suspect-attribution. A minor contemporary suspect,

brought into the frame by the earlier Stride-investigation detention and the Rowe-incident arrest rather than by any positive evidence; the police themselves cleared him, and the modern literature records no evidence connecting him to any of the murders [MS-R: Casebook suspect index; MS: standard reference works, which list him among suspects against whom there was no evidence]. He stands outside the standing non-serial categories, so no categorical-position observation arises.

P015 — Best, J. Demographic particulars. Male, English, an East End working man. His first name is recorded only as the initial "J." — occasionally rendered "John Best" in modern sources, and once corrupted to "Bass" — and is not resolved to a full form [CP: Evening News, 1 October 1888; MS-R: Casebook]. Birth date, parentage, ethnicity beyond English, and age in 1888 are not documented, and no reliable age figure survives — earlier estimates are inference rather than record [UN]. Death date and circumstances not located [UN]. The surname-and-initial record is the principal source-access constraint. Occupational and educational history. Described in the contemporary press as a labourer [CP: Evening News, 1 October 1888; MS-R]. Specific trade and employer not documented [UN]; no medical, anatomical, or trade-school training documented [UN]. Literacy and articulacy sufficient to give a coherent press interview [CP]. Geographic history. Recorded in the suspect literature as resident at 82 Lower Chapman Street, Whitechapel — off Commercial Road, within easy reach of Settles Street, where the sighting occurred — though the address awaits primary verification and the initial-only first name makes a positive census match uncertain [MS-R: Casebook; PV: 1881/1891 census, Lower Chapman Street and environs, low-probability]. Prior and subsequent residential history not documented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Marital status and household composition not documented [UN]. Best's only documented public role was as one of two working men — with his companion John Gardner — who gave an account of seeing Stride in male company on the night of her death; the account drew only brief contemporary press notice and no sustained attention afterward [CP; MS-R]. Modern reception treats him as a contextual rather than an identifying witness — his evidence establishing a documented sighting of Stride in company earlier that evening, but with content too limited to support a specific suspect attribution [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable; he was a witness, not a suspect, and no post-1888 trajectory is located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Best's documented activity is confined to the evening of Saturday 29 September 1888 and the account he afterwards gave the press. He was not a deposed witness at the Stride inquest: the official inquest records do not survive, and Best and Gardner were not among the witnesses Coroner Wynne Baxter called. His account survives instead as an interview given to the Evening News and published 1 October 1888, after which he and Gardner identified Stride's body at St George's Mortuary [CP: Evening News, 1 October 1888; MS: Evans–Skinner sourcebook and Casebook treatment of the non-survival of the inquest records and the press basis of the Best/Gardner account]. By that account, Best and Gardner were entering the Bricklayer's Arms in Settles Street — off and north of Commercial Road, close to Berner Street, where the murder would occur — at about eleven o'clock in heavy rain when they saw a man and Stride sheltering in the doorway, hugging and kissing; the man, though respectably dressed, refused the workmen's invitation to come in for a drink. The two chaffed the couple — Best's remembered line being the joke that "that's Leather Apron getting round you," a reference to the suspect then being pursued in the autumn's press panic — whereupon the couple went off abruptly soon after eleven, moving toward Commercial Road, Best and Gardner not following [CP: Evening News, 1 October 1888]. Best's description of the man was fuller than is sometimes allowed: about 5ft 5in, well dressed in a black morning suit and coat, a black billycock hat (rather tall) with a collar, a thick black moustache and no beard, and weak or sore eyes lacking

eyelashes; he added that the man was no foreigner but an Englishman, and that he would know him again "amongst a hundred" [CP: Evening News, 1 October 1888]. (Some secondary retellings render the eyes as "sandy eyelashes," a corruption of Best's own "sore eyes without any eyelashes.") The sighting is the earliest of several disputed sightings of Stride in male company that night; the descriptions across the evening cannot all be reconciled, and scholarship has read them variously as one companion seen repeatedly — some noting that Best's roughly 5ft 5in, dark-moustached man is not far from Israel Schwartz's later description of Stride's attacker — as several different companions, or as including misidentifications. The Best account sits among them as the opening point of the evening's sequence rather than as its evidential anchor, given its avowed recognition confidence but limited corroboration [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. Not advanced as a Ripper candidate; a witness only, standing outside every standing non-serial category, so no categorical-position observation arises [N/A].

P016 — Billing, Robert Claudius. Demographic particulars. English male; the Reverend, later Right Reverend, Robert Claudius Billing, M.A., honorary D.D., Bishop of Bedford. Born 15 April 1834 at Maidstone, Kent, the eldest of five children of the Reverend Robert Billing — perpetual curate of Wye and master of the Wye Grammar School — and Ann Green of Nottingham [MS: standard clerical and church-history reference, e.g. the Bishops of Bedford/Stepney record; PV: 1851 census, GRO birth index, and the clerical directories]. Married Harriet Fowler Price, by whom he had five children [MS; PV: GRO marriage index]. Died 21 February 1898 at Englefield Green, Windsor, aged 63 [MS; PV: GRO death index]. He was aged 54 in the autumn of 1888. No verified aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at the Wye Grammar School and Worcester College, Oxford, matriculating on 25 October 1853, graduating and being ordained in 1857; he proceeded M.A. in 1868 and received the honorary D.D. in 1888 on his elevation to the episcopate [MS; PV: Worcester College and Oxford University registers]. He held a curacy at St Peter's, Colchester (1857–60), then served at Compton Bishop, Somerset (from 1861), acted as a secretary of the Church Missionary Society — for which he also edited Missionary Leaves — became Vicar of Holy Trinity, Louth, Lincolnshire (from 1863), then Vicar of Holy Trinity, Islington (from 1873), and was appointed Rector and Rural Dean of Spitalfields — Christ Church Spitalfields — in 1878, holding that incumbency until his elevation in 1888 [MS; PV: Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1878–1898 editions]. In July 1888 he was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Bedford under the Bishop of London, an office he held until his death in 1898 and in which he took episcopal oversight of large parts of East and North London; from 1891 he held, as a customary appendage of the suffragan see (as his predecessor had), the titular rectory of St Andrew Undershaft with St Mary Axe [MS; PV: Crockford's; diocesan records]. His health broke down in 1895, from which point he withdrew from much of his active work [MS]. A prebend of St Paul's requires verification and is not confirmed on the located record [PV: St Paul's Cathedral and diocesan records]. No medical or anatomical training in any documented form [UN]. Geographic history. Through 1888 his residence was the rectory of Christ Church Spitalfields, adjoining Nicholas Hawksmoor's church at the corner of Commercial Street and Church Street (now Fournier Street), Spitalfields — opposite the Ten Bells and within sight of Dorset Street, in the heart of the district where the murders occurred; the precise rectory number and household composition require verification [PV: LMA P93/CTC1 parish records; 1881 census]. His parish took in the Hanbury Street locality where Annie Chapman was killed on 8 September 1888, and included Christchurch Hall — the former Huguenot chapel on Hanbury Street, taken into the parish in 1887 [MS; CP]. On his elevation to the bishopric in 1888 his principal residence moved to the arrangements of the suffragan see; the transition date is not fixed [PV]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or

psychiatric record located [UN]; the only medical fact is the 1895 breakdown in health preceding his death in 1898 [MS]. No medical or surgical qualification [UN]. Documented violence. No record of any criminal complaint, disciplinary proceeding, or violent incident located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to Harriet Fowler Price, with five children [MS; PV: GRO indices]. On both the contemporary and the later record he was a notably esteemed and well-loved figure among parishioners and fellow clergy, much engaged in East End social-improvement and relief work, his circle running through the Anglican network of the Diocese of London [MS: Journal of Victorian Culture, 2023 — precise author/title to be pinned]. His documented Spitalfields housing advocacy includes a deputation he led to the Metropolitan Board of Works in October 1888, on behalf of the inhabitants of Spitalfields, on the subject of the Bell Lane and Pearl Street Artisans' Dwellings schemes, at which he set out the district's extreme population density — some 600 persons to the acre in Bell Lane and in Great Pearl Street against 7 in England and Wales [CP: Hackney and Kingsland Gazette, 17 October 1888]. The origin and earlier dating of the improvement scheme itself require verification [PV]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable; he was not a suspect. His 1888 transition was promotion to the episcopate, not any cessation of office, and he continued as Bishop of Bedford without interruption across the window and to his death in 1898 [MS; PV: Crockford's, 1889–1893]. The succession at the Spitalfields living — an offer said to have been made to a Rev. J. N. Quirk and to have lapsed, and a Rev. John H. Scott said to have been appointed in November 1888 — rests on press citations that require verification [PV]. Specific 1888–1889 evidence. Billing's documented connection to the Whitechapel murders is pastoral and commentarial, not investigative. His portrait appeared as the new Bishop of Bedford in the Illustrated London News of 14 July 1888, a week after his elevation on 7 July [CP: Illustrated London News, 14 July 1888]. During the murders, in October 1888, he addressed the Metropolitan Board of Works on the Spitalfields housing schemes (above), turning to account the attention the crimes had drawn to the district [CP: Hackney and Kingsland Gazette, 17 October 1888]. The principal commentarial item is his sermon of 10 March 1889, preached at St Jude's Church, South Kensington, on behalf of his East London Church Fund, in which — speaking from more than a decade's incumbency in Spitalfields — he argued that, dreadful as the murders were, they had in a sense done good by forcing public attention onto the district's appalling social conditions, deprecated the conclusion that matters were as bad or worse than before, and testified that a manifest improvement in the locality had followed [CP: South Wales Echo, 11 March 1889, and wider contemporary press]. No documented contact with the Metropolitan Police in connection with the investigation has been located [UN]. Suspect-attribution. None. No suspect attribution against Robert Claudius Billing has been advanced in the Ripperological literature, and none is supported by the record; he figures in the case only as the senior local Anglican incumbent and a public commentator on the district's conditions. He stands outside every standing non-serial category, so no categorical-position observation arises [N/A; UN at the suspect layer].

P017 — Blackwell, Frederick William. Demographic particulars. Male, English; Dr Frederick William Blackwell, a physician and surgeon in general practice with his surgery at 100 Commercial Road East, in the partnership of Kay and Blackwell [PV: Stride inquest deposition; PV: The Medical Directory for 1888]. Recorded as born about 1851 at Birmingham and as having died about 1900 [MS: Casebook Ripper wiki (Frederick Blackwell); PV: GRO birth and death indices]. He was thus aged about thirty-seven in the autumn of 1888. No verified aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A general practitioner who qualified L.S.A. London in 1878 and took the Edinburgh licentiates — L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) — in 1882, having trained at the London Hospital [PV: The Medical Directory for 1888]. The 100 Commercial Road East surgery was the

partnership of Kay and Blackwell, J. W. Kay being at the same address [PV: The Medical Directory for 1888]. His professional assistant in autumn 1888 was Edward Johnston, who resided at the same address and gave evidence in his own right at the Stride inquest [PV: inquest record]. No hospital appointment or specialist surgical position located [UN]. Geographic history. The 100 Commercial Road surgery, in the parish of St George-in-the-East, stood a short distance north of the Berner Street site of the Stride killing [PV; MS]; that proximity is why he was the nearest medical man summoned to Dutfield's Yard on the night of 29–30 September 1888. Previous practice addresses, residential history apart from the surgery, and family origins are not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented psychiatric admission, significant medical history, or mental-state intervention located [UN]. Documented violence. None documented [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Recorded as married to Anne (b. c. 1852, Oxfordshire), with a son, James (b. 1887), the household at the 100 Commercial Road surgery [MS: Casebook Ripper wiki; PV: 1881 and 1891 census at the surgery address]. Wider family connections not located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect matter; the witness-side analogue is continuation of practice. On the available record Blackwell continued at 100 Commercial Road, with no documented departure, professional displacement, or asylum admission located in the window, his death falling about 1900 [MS; PV: GRO death index and successive Medical Directory editions]. The standard record notes no later procedural-investigative interest in him [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. This is the entry's documentary core. Following Louis Diemschutz's discovery of Elizabeth Stride's body in Dutfield's Yard at about 1.00 a.m. on Sunday 30 September 1888, Police Constable Edward Collins (436 H) called at the 100 Commercial Road surgery; Blackwell's assistant Edward Johnston, after waking Blackwell, went ahead with the constable and was the first medical attendance at the body, finding it still warm except at the hands; Blackwell followed once dressed and, by his own deposition — having consulted his watch — reached the yard at precisely 1.16 a.m. [PV: inquest depositions of Blackwell and Johnston]. Blackwell pronounced Stride dead, blood still flowing from the neck wound, and examined the body at the scene. He recorded a single clean incised wound across the neck, about six inches long, beginning about two and a half inches below the angle of the left jaw and tailing off beneath the right jaw, severing the left carotid artery and the trachea, with the deep vessels on the right side uninjured; he found no abdominal or other injuries [PV: inquest deposition, corroborated by Phillips's deposition on the same examination]. He estimated that Stride had been dead from about twenty minutes to half an hour when he arrived, the body still warm, placing the killing at roughly 12.46 to 12.56 a.m.; because only the one side of the neck had been cut and the carotid but partially severed, he judged that death would have come on comparatively slowly, and that with the windpipe divided she could have made no cry [PV: inquest deposition]. His distinctive interpretive contribution was that the murderer had probably caught hold of the tight, knotted silk scarf, pulled the deceased backwards, and cut the throat in that motion — the cut likely made as she fell or once she was down, since the blood would otherwise have spurted [PV: inquest deposition]. Dr George Bagster Phillips, the divisional surgeon, was called to Leman Street at about 1.20 a.m. and reached the yard roughly twenty minutes after Blackwell, thereafter conducting the scene examination and the subsequent post-mortem jointly with him — Phillips as principal divisional surgeon, Blackwell as the first-arrived medical man and performing the dissection while Phillips took the notes [PV]. The joint post-mortem, made at St George's Mortuary on the Monday afternoon, recorded the bluish bruising over both shoulders and the chest consistent with Stride having been pressed to the ground, the silk neckerchief found to have been deliberately cut, the packet of cachous still lodged in her left hand, and stomach contents of cheese, potato and farinaceous matter with no trace of grapes — the last bearing on the later-discredited Packer grape story [PV; MS: Rossmo, 2000, drawing on the Phillips–Blackwell post-

mortem]. On a later recall, after a re-examination of the body, Blackwell confirmed Phillips's mortuary findings, described removing the cachous from the nearly open left hand (which he took to have relaxed gradually as she died of blood loss), and joined the coroner in ruling out suicide, no instrument having been found by the hand; the re-examination of the palate, made with Phillips and Dr Gordon Brown, found no injury to or absence of any part of the hard or soft palate [PV: inquest deposition]. Blackwell also gave a statement to the press, published on 1 October 1888, in which he put the death at not more than about twenty minutes before he was called, held that the same man had committed both that night's murders and was a maniac accustomed to the use of a heavy knife, repeated the silk-handkerchief-drag account, and observed that the murderer need not have been bespattered with blood, since by reaching well forward he could avoid it; he added that the deceased did not appear to him to be Jewish but more like an Irishwoman — an impression itself mistaken, Stride being Swedish [CP: The Star, Western Morning News, and Staffordshire Sentinel, 1 October 1888]. He deposed at the Stride inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter (opened 1 October, concluded 23 October 1888) and was recalled; his deposition sits cleanly within the inquest record [PV; MS]. Suspect-attribution. Not applicable. Blackwell is a medical-witness figure, not a suspect at any layer of the contemporary-investigation, memoir, or modern record, and stands outside every standing non-serial category [N/A].

P018 — Blanchard, Alfred Napier. Demographic particulars. Male, English; Alfred Napier Blanchard, aged 34 at his arrest in October 1888, placing his birth about 1854 [CP: Birmingham Daily Gazette and The Times, 8 October 1888]. No verified parentage, ethnicity beyond English, date of death, or alias [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A canvasser — by his own court account a book canvasser of "perfect respectability" travelling for a London firm [CP: Lancashire Evening Post, 6 October 1888], and described in the press as being from London [CP: Manchester Guardian, 8 October 1888]. The contemporary record places him as a London-employed canvasser working his way back to the capital, having been in the neighbourhood of Manchester for the two months before his Birmingham appearance — a movement stated in open court by the Birmingham Chief Constable, Joseph Farndale, on the strength of a telegram from the City of London Police [CP: Birmingham Mail, 8 October 1888, and Birmingham Daily Gazette, 9 October 1888]. No medical or butchering training [UN]. Geographic history. Lodging at 2 Rowland Grove, Rowland Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, in early October 1888 [CP: Birmingham Daily Gazette, 8 October 1888]; his base was London, Birmingham being a stop on his way south from the Manchester district [CP]. Other movements are not established [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. He attributed his confession to mental excitement brought on by heavy drinking and by reading about the murders [CP]. The City of London Police telegram, as read to the court by Chief Constable Farndale, described him as much addicted to drink and of a very excitable nature [CP: Birmingham Mail, 8 October 1888]. He had been drinking heavily before his arrest [CP: Birmingham Evening Mail, 8 October 1888]. No documented psychiatric admission located [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record of family located in the published material [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No record located after his discharge in early October 1888 [UN]; not a serial-suspect matter. Specific 1888 evidence. On Friday 5 October 1888 Blanchard spent much of the day drinking at the Fox and Goose public house in Newtown Row, Aston, Birmingham — by the landlord Richard King's account, from about eleven in the morning until about a quarter past eight at night. In conversation he asked King what sort of detectives Birmingham had, remarked that it would be a curious thing were the Whitechapel murderer to give himself up in Birmingham, and then declared, "I am the Whitechapel murderer," repeating the claim to others present and adding that King would be a fool not to claim the

thousand-pound reward offered for him. Pressed on how the killings were done without the victims crying out, he gave a circumstantial account — placing thumb and finger on the windpipe and cutting the throat with the right hand — and claimed six victims in London [PV; CP: Birmingham Daily Gazette, 8 October 1888, carrying King's deposition]. He was arrested by Detective-Sergeant Ashby and held at Duke Street Police Station, where, on sobering, he denied the confession [CP]. At his appearance before the magistrates J. D. Goodman and W. Holliday on Saturday 6 October he was remanded; held over the weekend while police checked his background, he appeared again on Monday 8 October before the Stipendiary, T. M. Colmore, when Detective-Sergeant Ashby, on the Chief Constable's instruction, asked for his discharge — the police being satisfied that there was no truth in the confession and that he was the respectable London canvasser he claimed to be, a conclusion the City Police telegram tracing his movements confirmed [CP: Birmingham Mail, 8 October 1888, and Birmingham Daily Gazette, 9 October 1888]. In court he explained that, after drinking heavily and reading about the murders, he had become excited and claimed them as his own [CP]. The account he gave carried nothing that was not already public: the throat-cutting method, the notion of silencing the victim, and the tally of victims were all matter of common newspaper report by early October 1888, in the wave of coverage that followed the double murder of 30 September — so that the "confession" reproduced press reading rather than any non-public knowledge of the crimes. That is why it self-invalidated, and why the police, who from the outset did not consider the arrest important, dismissed it within three days [CP; categorical observation]. Suspect-attribution. Not a genuine suspect. Blanchard belongs to the apocryphal-confessor category — the recurring phenomenon, at the height of the autumn 1888 press panic and especially after the double event, of drunken or excitable men publicly claiming to be the Whitechapel murderer in public houses or at police stations, brought to notice by a boast rather than by any evidence and dismissed once inquiries showed the claim baseless. No modern Ripperological argument advances him as a real candidate [MS].

P019 — Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna (née von Hahn). Demographic particulars. Female, Russian-born of partly German aristocratic descent; born Yelena Petrovna von Hahn on 12 August 1831 (New Style; 31 July Old Style) at Yekaterinoslav, Russian Empire (now Dnipro, Ukraine), and died 8 May 1891 at her London residence, 19 Avenue Road, St John's Wood, of influenza during the 1891 epidemic, complicated by chronic (Bright's) kidney disease [MS: standard biography; Encyclopædia Britannica; Theosophy Wiki]. She acquired United States citizenship in 1878 [MS]. She married Nikifor V. Blavatsky in 1849, aged 17; the marriage was brief and they separated within months [MS]. In the Theosophical literature she is "HPB" or "Madame Blavatsky" [MS]. She was 57 in the autumn of 1888. Occupational and educational history. Author and co-founder, in New York in 1875, of the Theosophical Society, with Henry Steel Olcott and William Quan Judge [MS]; editor of The Theosophist from 1879, and from October 1888 sole editor of the London journal Lucifer (which she had earlier shared with Mabel Collins) [MS; PV: Theosophical records]. No medical training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident in London from 1887, having returned via Ostende, Belgium, after leaving India in failing health in the wake of the Society for Psychical Research's Hodgson Report (1885) [MS]. In the autumn of 1888 her residence was 17 Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill, the Theosophical Society's London base, around which she had gathered a household of workers; she moved to 19 Avenue Road, St John's Wood, in 1890 [MS; PV: Theosophical chronological records]. Other movements are not at issue [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Chronic (Bright's) kidney disease — she had nearly died of a kidney infection at Ostende in March 1887 — together with diabetes, heart disease, rheumatism, and obesity; Olcott found her seriously unwell but working hard in August 1888 [MS: Theosophy Wiki; Encyclopædia Britannica; PV:

Theosophical records]. No documented mental illness or asylum admission [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. In autumn 1888 she lived amid a household of Theosophical Society workers who assisted her writing and administration; among visitors across the wider 1887–1891 period were W. B. Yeats, Mohandas K. Gandhi, and Annie Besant [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No interruption to her London-based writing and Society work; she continued publishing — The Key to Theosophy (1889) and The Voice of the Silence (1889) — until her death in May 1891 [MS]. Not a serial-suspect matter; the dimension is recorded only by analogy. Specific 1888 evidence. Her autumn-1888 whereabouts are exhaustively documented and amount to a complete alibi: she was at 17 Lansdowne Road throughout, chronically ill, intensively writing and editing, with the Esoteric Section of the Theosophical Society chartered (by Olcott, with her as its head) on 9 October 1888 and the first volume of The Secret Doctrine coming off the press on 20 October 1888, the print run of 500 copies sold out before publication [MS; PV: Theosophical records, including the dated Olcott/Harte notations]. Suspect-attribution and reception. Blavatsky enters the suspect frame only through a single fringe attribution: Aleister Crowley, in an unpublished, untitled essay (sometimes catalogued as "Jack the Ripper"), named her as a wildly improbable candidate — writing that it would hardly be even one's hundredth guess that the figure behind the murders was Blavatsky, the phrasing itself signalling he did not seriously mean it — and elsewhere implied the killings were a magical operation [MS-R: Crowley's unpublished essay, as quoted in the modern Ripper literature — the Casebook suspect guide (C. J. Morley) and Spiro Dimolianis, Jack the Ripper and Black Magic, 2011; PV: the essay itself, Crowley archive, Warburg Institute / OTO holdings]. Categorically, this belongs to the occult / black-magic ritual-theory strand of Ripper attribution, whose actual candidate is Roslyn D'Onston Stephenson — the figure suspected by Vittoria Cremers, W. T. Stead, and Mabel Collins, and around whom Crowley's essay in fact turns; the ritual theory (seven victims arranged to form a "Calvary cross of seven points" for the acquisition of magical power) reaches us chiefly through Crowley's own Confessions and the Cremers material [MS-R]. The Blavatsky line is a rhetorical, and on the modern reading facetious, aside within that essay — Crowley's way of saying she was not the murderer; he elsewhere wrote of Blavatsky with respect, including in his commentary on her Voice of the Silence, and modern commentary (Dimolianis) reads his black-magic framing as telling more about Crowley than about the murders [MS-R]. No serious modern argument advances her as a real candidate, and the documentary record places her, ill and at her writing desk, throughout the period [MS].

P020 — Blenkingsop, James. Demographic particulars. Male, English; recorded in 1888 as a night watchman attached to road-works in the City of London [CP: The Star, 1 October 1888; MS: the standard A–Z]. The surname appears in variant spellings — the contemporary press rendering it Blenkingsop, modern compilations giving Blenkinsop or Blenkinsopp — and the press working form is carried pending verification against any surviving original [CP; MS; UN as to settled spelling]. The form "Blenkinsop" (without the intrusive "g") is separately attested in the period, but for a different man — Dr William H. Blenkinsop, B.A., M.D., a physician recorded at 21 Cavendish Square (Henrietta Street), West End, in the Post Office London Directory for 1889 — who is to be kept wholly distinct from the City watchman and has no connection to the case; the shared surname carries no medical inference, the watchman having no medical training, and the watchman himself does not appear in that directory, as is unsurprising for the trade [PV: Post Office London Official Directory for 1889; keep-apart]. Forename James, from the modern compilations [MS]. Date of birth, age in 1888, parentage, place of birth, marital status, household composition, and date of death are all unlocated at any level [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Night

watchman in autumn 1888, attached to road-works (street improvements) at St James's Place — the entrance to Mitre Square known locally as the Orange Market — in the City of London [CP; MS]. Specific employer, duration of the appointment, prior trade, and later occupational record unlocated [UN]. No medical or anatomical training is alleged [UN]. Geographic history. His working position on the night of 29–30 September 1888 was the St James's Place road-works, at one of the three entrances to Mitre Square (the others being Mitre Street and Church Passage) and within a minute or two's walk of the south-west corner where Catherine Eddowes's body was found on 30 September 1888 [CP; MS; geography]. Residential address unlocated [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documentary record of death, departure from the watchman trade, asylum admission, or any other terminal-pathway event located [UN]; the entry is documentarily thin throughout, as is usual for the trade-witness figures around the Eddowes scene. Specific 1888 evidence. Blenkingsop's whole documentary footprint is a single press-reported account of the night of the Eddowes killing. By that account, carried in The Star of 1 October 1888, he was at his post at the St James's Place road-works in the early morning of Sunday 30 September 1888 when, at about half-past one, a respectably-dressed man came up to him and asked whether he had seen a man and a woman go through; Blenkingsop replied that he had taken no notice, but had seen some people pass [CP: The Star, 1 October 1888]. The salient feature is thus the approach and inquiry by the respectably-dressed man at about 1.30 a.m. — close in time and place to the killing, Eddowes having been seen with a man at the Church Passage end at about 1.35 a.m. and her body found by PC Watkins at about 1.44 a.m. — rather than any positive sighting by Blenkingsop himself, who paid the passers-by no attention. The man's identity is unknown; modern discussion has read him variously as the killer casting about for the couple or as a plain-clothes officer, but the fragment supports neither reading and yields no usable description. The account is known only from the press; no surviving City of London Police statement behind it has been located, and whether it ever rested on a formal statement is unverified, the City force's records being heavily depleted by wartime loss [UN; PV: City of London Police records]. Blenkingsop was not among the witnesses called to the Eddowes inquest before Coroner Samuel Frederick Langham; on the located record he is a press-reported figure rather than a deponent [UN; PV: inquest deposition record, City of London / LMA CLA series]. Suspect-attribution. None. No suspect attribution against James Blenkingsop has been advanced; he figures only as a minor press-reported witness at the Eddowes scene, and stands outside every standing non-serial category [UN; N/A at the suspect layer].

P021 — Bond, Thomas. Demographic particulars. Male, English; recorded as Thomas Bond in the Metropolitan Police records, in the 10 November 1888 synthesis report to Sir Robert Anderson, in the 9 November 1888 Kelly post-mortem record, and in the standard documentary record [PV]. Born at Durston Lodge, Durston, Somerset, on 7 October 1841, the son of Thomas Bond, a gentleman farmer, and Mary née Hearne (1810–1878) [MS: Plarr's Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons; the standard A–Z; CP: 1901 obituaries; PV: GRO 1841 birth index]. He died by suicide on 6 June 1901, aged 59, throwing himself from a window of his home at 7 The Sanctuary (Broad Sanctuary), Westminster, after a prolonged period of insomnia and chronic pain that he had treated with narcotics; carried across to Westminster Hospital, he died there, and was buried at Orchard Portman, Somerset [MS: Plarr's Lives; CP: The Times, The Lancet, and British Medical Journal obituaries, June 1901; PV: the 1901 inquest, LMA]. He is the one principal canonical-five medical witness whose own death was by his own hand — a substantive fact at the cessation layer. Ethnicity English. Occupational and educational history. Educated at King Edward VI Grammar

School, Taunton, apprenticed for a time to his maternal uncle Dr McCann of Southampton, and trained at King's College and King's College Hospital, London, where he took the University of London gold medal in surgery; MRCS 1864, MB (London) 1865, BS 1866, and FRCS by examination in 1866, followed by a brief period with the Prussian military service during a cholera epidemic that year [MS: Plarr's Lives; CP: 1901 obituaries; PV: RCS fellows register]. He was appointed Surgeon to the Metropolitan Police's A Division (Westminster) in 1867, and won a post at Westminster Hospital in 1873, rising to full surgeon in 1895 and consulting surgeon by his death [MS: BMJ obituary; PV: Westminster Hospital archives]. The A-Division (Whitehall/Westminster) appointment — the central-government division, distinct from the H Division (Whitechapel) ground on which the canonical murders fell — is what brought Bond into the Kelly investigation despite his distance from the East End: his seniority in the police-surgeon establishment and his proximity to Scotland Yard gave Anderson direct access to him for the synthesis-report commission [PV; MS]. His role at Kelly was a central-coordination assignment from Anderson, not a divisional-surgeon engagement. By his medico-legal standing he was a principal medical witness in many of the notable criminal cases of the period — among them the Battersea Mystery, Kate Webster, and Percy Lefroy Mapleton [MS: RCS obituary; Wikipedia]. No medical or anatomical limitation is in question — he was a fully qualified surgeon. Geographic history. Residence and practice centred on Westminster — at 7 The Sanctuary by the time of his death, having earlier lived in Delahay Street — with his professional ground at Westminster Hospital and the A Division police-surgeon district, both in central Westminster some three miles west of the Whitechapel ground [MS, geography; PV: 1891 and 1901 census]. He had no documented residence or sustained presence in Whitechapel or Spitalfields; his appearance at the Kelly scene on 9 November 1888 was a single-event assignment [PV]. Psychiatric and medical history. The record documents chronic pain from middle age, treated with narcotics, and a prolonged insomnia that was the proximate context of the 1901 suicide [MS: Plarr's Lives; CP: inquest and obituaries]. No prior psychiatric admission or formal mental-state intervention located [UN]. Documented violence. None directed at others; the 1901 suicide is the only documented act of violence in his record and was directed at himself [UN as to violence against others]. Social and family circumstances. Bond married twice; firstly, in 1870, Rosa Sophia Hayes (1844–1899), a daughter of Mr Justice Hayes, with whom he had six children — the connection having arisen through his medico-legal work [MS: RCS obituary and the standard A–Z; PV: 1881/1891/1901 census at the Westminster address]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). By the continuation-of-practice analogue, his work at Westminster Hospital and in the A Division police-surgeon appointment ran unbroken through the window and beyond [MS]. His substantive engagement with the broader Whitechapel docket continued: he examined Rose Mylett (December 1888) and Alice McKenzie (17 July 1889), reporting on both, and contributed to the Thames Torso inquiries; on McKenzie his view that she was killed by the same hand as the earlier series is on record, a view Commissioner James Monro privately shared [PV; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Bond's canonical-five record consists of two distinct documentary structures, both flowing from Anderson's central direction in the period 9–10 November 1888, and their provenance is not the same — a distinction that matters. The first is the Kelly post-mortem: the examination proper began at about 2.00 p.m. at Shoreditch Mortuary on 9 November, after the Miller's Court door was broken at about 1.30 p.m. (Inspector Beck having held the scene and Superintendent Thomas Arnold having countermanded the standing bloodhound order). Jurisdiction over the necropsy lay with the divisional surgeon George Bagster Phillips, and the common attribution of Bond as the conducting principal is contested in the scholarship — one medico-legal treatment holding that Phillips was the responsible authority with Bond attending as Anderson's central-coordination appointee; on the evidence the examination was a joint one, with Bond, Phillips, and Frederick Gordon Brown present and other medical men

variously named [PV; MS: the Casebook medico-legal-autopsy analysis]. Bond's own report on Kelly was long believed lost from the police record; it was returned anonymously to Scotland Yard in 1987, in a parcel that also carried the "Dear Boss" letter and some Crippen papers, and is now preserved at the National Archives among the MEPO records (MEPO 3/3153) — a chain-of-custody irregularity worth flagging, distinct from any question of the report's reliability. No forensic document examination of that returned report — handwriting authentication, ink or paper dating, or examination for alteration — has been located on the record; its acceptance in the literature rests on its internal consistency with the independently known post-mortem facts (the crime-scene photographs and the other 1888 records) and its identification as Bond's hand, rather than on any recorded authentication [PV: MEPO records; MS: Sugden, Begg, Marriott]. The report records the throat wound, the comprehensive disassembly of the trunk, the disposition of the viscera (the kidneys and uterus beneath the head, a breast by the foot), the facial mutilation, and the heart removed and missing from the scene — the principal documentary record of the most-mutilated of the canonical murders [PV]. The second structure is the synthesis report of 10 November 1888 to Anderson — drawn from Bond's review of the post-mortem records of all the canonical scenes alongside his own Kelly examination, and widely regarded as the earliest modern offender profile [PV; MS]. Its provenance is separate from the Kelly post-mortem's: it survives in the Home Office file (HO 144/221/A49301C) and was quoted in the standard literature before the 1987 return (Rumbelow's The Complete Jack the Ripper among others), so its conclusions — the load-bearing "no skill" finding in particular — are independently attested and do not rest on the out-of-custody document. Its principal conclusions: a single offender across the series, the mutilation developing through the sequence; that the offender had neither surgical nor butchering skill, the Kelly displays being gross rather than skilled — a conclusion that ran contrary to the anatomical-knowledge views of the divisional surgeons Phillips and Brown, and the most-cited dissent on that question; that the man was physically strong, of great coolness and daring, outwardly inoffensive in appearance and dress, and would have been little bloodied had he stood behind and to the side of his victim at the throat-cut, allowing him to move off through the streets; that he might live among respectable people who suspected but would not report him; and that he was subject to periodic attacks of what Bond termed "homicidal and erotic mania," possibly with the sexual character Bond called satyriasis, appearing wholly normal between attacks — the category-names drawn from the period's psychiatric literature, including Krafft-Ebing's Psychopathia Sexualis (1886) [PV; MS for the period-psychiatric framing]. The profile's conclusion that the series was the work of one hand across five victims fed forward into Macnaghten's 1894 "five victims and five only" formulation and the canonical-five concept. Bond did not appear as a deposed witness at the single-day Kelly inquest under Coroner Roderick Macdonald on 12 November 1888; his canonical-five record is therefore documentary — the post-mortem report and the synthesis report — rather than deposition-based [PV; MS]. Suspect-attribution. Not applicable; Bond is a medical-witness and procedural figure, not a suspect at any layer of the record, and stands outside every standing non-serial category [N/A].

P022 — Bowyer, Thomas. Demographic particulars. Male, English; known by the contemporary local nickname "Indian Harry" (and referred to in the 1888 press as "Harry Bowyer"), the name reflecting a soldier's service and a period living in India — McCarthy himself addressed him as "Harry" [CP: press, November 1888, including the Southern Echo, 15 November 1888; MS]. His identity has not been definitively established in other records, and his age is genuinely uncertain: press reports and Walter Dew's memoir describe the messenger as a young man, while the contemporary illustration of the discovery shows a middle-aged one, and the secondary "aged

about fifty-six / born c. 1832" figure derived from the pensioned-soldier story is only one of several unconfirmed estimates — candidate record-matches ranging from a Thomas Bowyer born c. 1825 at Mitcham (a Shoreditch Workhouse pauper by 1891) to one born 1847 at Clapham who served fifteen years in India with the Royal Artillery. The age is therefore left open pending the service record [MS; PV: GRO/census, India Office and Army records; UN at primary]. Date and place of birth, and date of death, not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A former soldier and pensioner said to have served in India; the regimental particulars, service dates, and discharge circumstances are not located, the "Indian Harry" nickname serving as a research lead rather than a primary identifier [CP; MS; PV: India Office Records, British Library, and Army discharge records, The National Archives]. In autumn 1888 he was employed by John McCarthy as a shop servant, handyman, and rent-collector for McCarthy's lodging-house and shop premises on Dorset Street, including the Miller's Court range that opened off the south side of Dorset Street through the covered archway by McCarthy's chandler's shop at No. 27 [PV: Kelly inquest deposition, before Coroner Roderick Macdonald, 12 November 1888; MS]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at 37 Dorset Street, Spitalfields — the address he gave on oath at the inquest [PV: inquest deposition; CP: Echo, 12 November 1888; PV: 1881/1891 census]. His workplace was effectively coterminous with Dorset Street and the Miller's Court range during the working week. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record; the inquest record contains no reference to any prior history of violence on his part [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record located — marital status, household, and any kin in 1888 unverified [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented interruption to his employment or liberty across the window, and none contradicted by any located record [UN as to positive documented continuity]. Specific 1888 evidence. Bowyer is the principal civilian witness at the moment Kelly's body was discovered. On the morning of Friday 9 November 1888 — Lord Mayor's Day — McCarthy sent him to 13 Miller's Court, the single ground-floor room occupied by Mary Jane Kelly (until late October the home she had shared with Joseph Barnett, whose departure had left her in arrears), to collect rent arrears of about twenty-nine shillings [PV: inquest deposition]. His own account, given the same day in a police statement and again on oath at the inquest, puts his arrival at the door at about 10.45 a.m., though the police recorded the discovery at about 10.30 a.m. and a market porter leaving the court at that hour said the police were already in attendance, so the discovery time is fixed only within that interval [PV; CP]. Getting no answer to his knock, Bowyer went round to the small window with the broken pane, drew the curtain aside, and looked through; he took in first the bedside table, on which lay what he took for two lumps of flesh, and then, looking again, the body on the bed and blood on the floor [PV: inquest deposition; CP: Echo, 12 November 1888]. Without entering, he returned to McCarthy's shop and reported what he had seen — McCarthy, on the standard account, exclaiming "Good God" and addressing him as Harry — whereupon McCarthy came and looked through the pane himself, and Bowyer was sent (McCarthy accompanying, by Bowyer's inquest account) to Commercial Street Police Station, where he reported the discovery to Inspector Walter Beck [PV: inquest deposition; CP: McCarthy's press interview, South Wales Daily News, 10 November 1888]. Beck — and, by his own later memoir, the detective Walter Dew, whose presence at the scene the contemporary record does not corroborate — returned with them [PV; NM: Dew, 1938, with the standard temporal-distance caveat]. The door was not opened on police arrival; the room was kept sealed in expectation of bloodhounds until Superintendent Thomas Arnold countermanded that order at about 1.30 p.m., when McCarthy forced the door (by the common account with a pickaxe) and the room was first entered [PV; NM]. Bowyer's discovery is thus the civilian-witness anchor for the Kelly-scene chronology from the discovery at about 10.30–10.45 a.m. to the formal entry at about 1.30 p.m. — a near-three-hour

interval during which the room stood sealed under police watch. He deposed at the inquest on 12 November, adding little to his statement beyond identifying the window on the plans produced and saying he had seen Kelly drunk only once and had last seen her alive on the Wednesday afternoon, 7 November, in the court [PV]. Beyond that sworn evidence, Bowyer figured in the press as the source of two suspect-sighting claims that stand apart from his inquest testimony and carry only the weight of press-interview material: that on the Wednesday night before the murder he had seen a man speaking to Kelly who resembled the fruiterer Matthew Packer's own contested description of the Berner Street suspect — about twenty-eight, dark-moustached, with peculiar eyes, smartly dressed, notable for his white cuffs and collar and carrying no black bag; and that early on the Friday morning he had seen a man answering to the supposed murderer, whom he said he had described to Inspectors Abberline and Reid, together with a report that he had gone to the court's water tap through the night, the last visit at three o'clock. The first sits awkwardly against his sworn evidence that he last saw Kelly alive on the Wednesday afternoon, and neither claim is corroborated [CP: London Evening Standard, 12 November 1888; Southern Echo, 15 November 1888]. Suspect-attribution. None. Bowyer is not named in any suspect catalogue and no Ripperological proposition to that effect has been located; he is a procedural civilian witness and former soldier within the immediate-discovery sequence, and stands outside every standing non-serial category [UN; N/A at the suspect layer].

P023 — Brodie, William Wallace. Demographic particulars. Male; aged 33 (given as 32 at the later fraud trial), of no occupation and no fixed abode, later styled a fireman in the fraud proceedings and described in court as a tall, powerfully built man [CP: The Times, 22 and 29 July 1889; Aberdeen Evening Express, 15 August 1889; MS]. The "fireman" style reflects his having worked his passage home from the Cape as a ship's fireman [CP: The Times, 29 July 1889]. Date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, and date and place of death not located [UN]. A researcher identification would connect him with a "William Broder" tried at the Old Bailey in May 1877 for larceny in a dwelling (fourteen years' penal servitude), the particulars matching Brodie's known conviction; the name difference is unresolved and the identification is an unverified lead [PV: Old Bailey Sessions records]. Occupational and educational history. No settled occupation, the "fireman" designation coming from his worked passage home [CP]. He had a substantial criminal record: convicted in May 1877 of larceny in a dwelling house and sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude, discharged on licence in August 1888 (on 22 August by the secondary account) after serving rather more than eleven years — the conviction and licence confirmed in a Home Office answer to a Parliamentary question [CP: The Times, 7 August 1889, reporting the Under-Secretary of State's answer; MS for the 22 August date]. No educational record, and no medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at 2 Harvey's Buildings, Strand — central London, well outside the East End [CP; MS]. The decisive geographic fact is overseas: he sailed for the Cape (South Africa) on 6 September 1888 and did not return to England until 15 July 1889, working his passage home [CP: The Times, 20 and 29 July 1889; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No formal medical record [UN]; the police saw at once that he was wandering in his mind, and the police, the courts, and Scotland Yard treated him as of unsound mind — the Yard minute being to charge him as a lunatic — and he was formally charged as a wandering lunatic, not yet having been seen by a doctor at the time of his remand [CP: The Times, 20 and 22 July 1889; MS]. His statements were rambling and grandiose: that he had walked from London to Cornwall and back in half an hour; that the knife had been specially made for him in Sheffield; and that a worm in his head wriggled about so that he could not stand it any longer [CP: The Times, 22 July 1889; Liverpool Echo, 20 July 1889; MS]. This is recorded as the contemporary period judgement, not a modern diagnosis. Documented violence.

No documented violent act in the murders; the confession was self-generated and unsupported by any conduct, though he behaved violently at his later fraud arraignment [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No family record located, save that he had a brother, whom he was charged with annoying at the Mansion House on 17 July 1889, being bound over to keep the peace [CP: The Times, 29 July 1889; UN otherwise]. On the McKenzie night he was lodging at 2 Harvey's Buildings [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable as a suspect — he was at the Cape for the greater part of the canonical-five window and the months after, so the cessation question cannot arise [CP; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence (and 1889 confession). Brodie is a confessor of the post-canonical period rather than of autumn 1888. He had first given himself up as the Whitechapel murderer while at the Cape, as reported in the Kimberley Advertiser of 29 June 1889 [CP]. Returning to London, on the evening of Thursday 18 July 1889 — the day after Alice McKenzie was murdered in Castle Alley, Whitechapel — he went to Leman Street Police Station and told Inspector Pinhorn that he wished to give himself up for the murder of the woman on the Tuesday night, declining to speak of "the other eight or nine" [CP: The Times, 29 July 1889; Liverpool Echo, 20 July 1889]. The next morning he repeated and expanded the confession to Detective Inspector Henry Moore in a long, rambling statement — giving himself up for a murder in a court off High Street, Whitechapel, at about two o'clock on the Tuesday morning, saying he had come from Africa, that the knife had been made for him in Sheffield, and that this was the ninth murder he had committed in Whitechapel, none troubling his mind save the last; Inspector Edmund Reid also watched the case for the CID [CP: The Times, 22 July 1889; Liverpool Echo, 20 July 1889]. The exculpation was conclusive. The police background check placed Brodie at the Cape of Good Hope from 6 September 1888 to 15 July 1889 — absent from England for Chapman, Stride, Eddowes, and Kelly, and returning only two days before the McKenzie murder. His licence having been granted only on 22 August 1888, he was briefly at liberty in London for the Nichols murder of 31 August 1888 before sailing; but no evidence of any kind connected him to that or any killing, and the whole confession was that of a wandering lunatic. On the McKenzie night specifically he was very drunk and in bed at 2 Harvey's Buildings across the murder window — corroborated by the landlady's account, given to Sergeant Bradshaw, that he slept there from eleven on the Tuesday night, and by the account that a fellow lodger, Mr Salvage, had put him to bed [CP: The Times, 22 July 1889; Liverpool Echo, 20 July 1889; MS]. Characteristically, when confronted with this alibi Brodie denied that he had lodged there at all — arguing against his own exculpation [CP: Liverpool Echo, 20 July 1889]. Suspect-attribution. A self-confessor decisively disproved. Moore forwarded the statement, Superintendent Thomas Arnold instructed that Brodie be dismissed as of unsound mind, and Scotland Yard concurred [CP; MS]. He first appeared before Mr Lushington at the Thames Police Court on 20 July 1889, charged as a wandering lunatic and then, on the magistrate's direction, on his own confession with the McKenzie murder, and was remanded; at a further appearance on 27 July he was discharged on the confession but at once rearrested for fraud — having obtained jewellery by false pretences from Peter Rigley Pratt, a jeweller of Clerkenwell Road — and at the fraud arraignment protested that he was there for the McKenzie murder, not the fraud; he was convicted of the fraud at the London County Sessions on 13 August 1889 [CP: The Times; Islington Gazette; Aberdeen Evening Express, 15 August 1889]. Categorically he belongs to the apocryphal-confessor class and is its best-documented member — the clearest instance of the decisively alibied confessor, the Cape residence removing him from London for the bulk of the series. He has not been advanced in any modern authored suspect theory [MS].

P024 — Brown, Frederick Gordon. Demographic particulars. Male, English; recorded as Frederick Gordon Brown in the Eddowes inquest record and the contemporary press [PV; CP]. Born about 1843, and died early in 1928 at about eighty-five, his obituary appearing in the British Medical

Journal of 21 January 1928 [MS: BMJ obituary, 21 January 1928; PV: GRO birth index for the birth year]. No alias attested [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Medical practitioner and City of London Police Surgeon. He took the diplomas L.S.A., M.R.C.S., and L.M. in 1863, and built a long career in City medicine — for more than fifty-two years a medical officer of the City of London Union and for more than twenty-eight years surgeon to the City of London Police, retiring in September 1914; he was a prominent Freemason, senior Past Master of the Society of Apothecaries, and a former president of the Hunterian Society [MS: BMJ obituary, 21 January 1928]. He practised from premises at 17 Finsbury Circus in the City, given as both his consulting rooms and his residence about the date of the killing [PV: Medical Directory; census]. The City of London Police Surgeoncy was the principal medical appointment of the City force, institutionally distinct from the Metropolitan Police divisional-surgeon system and reporting through the City of London Police command rather than the Metropolitan hierarchy [PV; MS]. Geographic history. The Finsbury Circus premises situates Brown within the City of London Police jurisdiction, close to the Mitre Square site [PV; geography]. In the early morning of 30 September 1888 he was summoned through the City Police command: Inspector Collard, receiving the report at Bishopsgate Street Police Station at about 1.55 a.m., dispatched a constable to Brown while going himself to the square. Dr George William Sequeira, the local surgeon, was the first medical man on the scene, at about 1.55 a.m.; Brown, called shortly after two o'clock, reached Mitre Square at about 2.20 a.m. and took charge of the examination as City Police Surgeon, afterwards overseeing removal of the body to the City mortuary in Golden Lane, where he conducted the post-mortem attended by several medical men, among them Sequeira, Dr William Sedgwick Saunders, and Dr George Bagster Phillips [PV: inquest deposition; CP: The Times and other press]. His attendance at the joint Kelly post-mortem of 9 November 1888, alongside Phillips, Dr Thomas Bond, and Dr J. R. Gabe, is carried as an unconfirmed lead in a consultative capacity, awaiting the surviving post-mortem record and Bond's report [PV]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Particulars not located at named level [UN]; the 1881 and 1891 census at 17 Finsbury Circus, the GRO marriage and birth indices, and the Medical Register and Directory entries for 1880–1900 are the principal leads [PV]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Brown continued in private practice and in the City Police Surgeon function through the window and well beyond, holding the police appointment for more than twenty-eight years to his retirement in September 1914 [MS: BMJ obituary, 21 January 1928]. The post-canonical killings (McKenzie, Pinchin Street, Coles) fell principally on Metropolitan ground rather than in the City of London, so the City force's institutional involvement after the canonical series was limited [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Brown is the principal medical-witness deponent at the Eddowes scene, on three documentary footings. First, his inquest deposition before Coroner Samuel Frederick Langham at the City of London inquest — opened 4 October and concluded 11 October 1888, a City proceeding under Langham rather than under the Metropolitan-district coroner Wynne Baxter — gives the sworn record of the scene examination and the full post-mortem [PV: City of London / LMA inquest records]. Second, the contemporary press reproduces extensive portions of his evidence [CP: The Times, Daily Telegraph, East London Observer, Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, October 1888]. Third, his post-mortem material survives among the City of London records, the Eddowes case being unusually fully preserved relative to the Metropolitan-jurisdiction killings — a feature of the City force's record-keeping, and the reason the fullest surviving canonical-five medical record is this one [PV: City of London records; MS: Rumbelow]. His substantive contributions: the scene examination, recording the body on its back, the head turned to the left shoulder, arms at the sides with palms upward, a thimble lying near, the clothing thrown up, the face greatly disfigured, the throat cut across, the body still warm without rigor; and the full post-

mortem, recording the throat incision of about six or seven inches dividing the great vessels, nine specific facial wounds (cuts to the eyelids, the nose largely severed, a deep cut across the right cheek to the angle of the jaw, cuts to the lips, and the lobe of the right ear partly severed), the abdomen laid open from breastbone to pubes with the intestines drawn out and placed over the right shoulder and a detached length set between the body and the left arm, and the removal and absence from the scene of the left kidney and all but a small portion of the uterus, with further wounds to the lower trunk [PV; CP]. He judged that the crime had been committed within half an hour, or certainly within forty minutes, before he saw the body — placing the killing shortly before Police Constable Watkins found her at about 1.44 a.m. [PV]. On the anatomical-knowledge question he deposed that the killer must have had a good deal of knowledge of the position of the abdominal organs and of the way to remove them, and that the manner of the kidney's removal showed someone who knew what he was about; but he qualified this expressly, allowing that such knowledge could be possessed by a person accustomed to cutting up animals rather than only by a medically trained man [PV; CP]. He gave the instrument as a sharp-pointed knife with a blade of at least six inches, and judged that the woman had been lying down when the wounds were inflicted [PV]. His was one of several medical opinions at the inquest, and not the strongest on this point: Sequeira and Sedgwick Saunders, both present, disputed that the wounds showed any particular anatomical skill [CP]. He further deposed that the bloodstained apron fragment recovered by Police Constable Long in the Goulston Street doorway at about 2.55 a.m. corresponded to the piece torn from the apron Eddowes had worn — evidence that the killer had carried the fragment from Mitre Square toward Goulston Street [PV: inquest deposition; CP]. Separately, in a statement to the press of 21 October 1888, Brown addressed the kidney sent to George Lusk, observing that it had been trimmed and that the renal artery was absent; the authenticity of that specimen was disputed then and remains so [CP: Sunday Times, 21 October 1888]. Suspect-attribution. None. Brown figures as the principal Eddowes-scene medical-witness deponent, with a possible consultative role at the Kelly post-mortem, and is the subject of no suspect-attribution argument; he stands outside every standing non-serial category [N/A; UN at the suspect layer].

P025 — Brittain, Charles. Demographic particulars. Male, English; recorded as a slaughterman, his surname appearing in the contemporary press and records variously as Brittain, Britten, Britton, or Bretton, the form "Brittain" retained here as the working form though the 1891 census entry gives "Britten" [CP: press; PV: Tomkins's inquest deposition; PV: 1891 census]. Date and place of birth, parentage, marital status, and date of death all unlocated [UN; PV: GRO indices and the 1881/1891 census]. Occupational and educational history. Employed as a slaughterman at the Harrison, Barber & Co. horse-slaughter premises (Barber's knacker's yard) in Winthrop Street, Whitechapel, working the overnight shift on 30–31 August 1888 alongside his fellow slaughtermen Henry Tomkins and James Mumford; the shift ran from between eight and nine in the evening to about twenty past four the next morning [PV; CP: Tomkins's inquest evidence, East London Observer and Daily Telegraph, September 1888]. The work was the killing and dressing of horse carcasses for the meat and cat's-meat trades — large-mammal slaughter, not human anatomy. Educational background, length of service, and prior occupation not located [UN; PV: any preserved Harrison Barber records, LMA]. No medical training [UN]. Geographic history. The Winthrop Street slaughter premises lay about one hundred and fifty yards from the gateway of Brown's stable yard in Buck's Row, where Nichols was found, Winthrop Street running parallel to Buck's Row and meeting it about midway [CP; geography]. A residential address is placed at primary level for 1891, when the census records him (as "Britten") at 42 Winthrop Street, Whitechapel, with Mumford nearby at No. 22 — a documented address and a continuity into 1891, though his 1888 residence is not

separately established [PV: 1891 census; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal proceedings, civilian complaint, or domestic record located [UN]; his trade involved routine animal killing, but nothing in the record indicates any violence against persons. Social and family circumstances. Family circumstances not located [UN]; he is not documented in the social record apart from his working presence with the other two slaughtermen and his 1891 Winthrop Street residence [UN; PV: 1891 census]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented cessation event; on the contrary, the 1891 census places him still resident in Winthrop Street, close to his workplace, pointing to continuity of residence and trade across the window rather than any break [PV: 1891 census]. Absence of a fuller record is not itself positive cessation evidence either way. Specific 1888 evidence. On the overnight shift at the Harrison, Barber & Co. premises on 30–31 August 1888, Brittain was one of three slaughtermen at work — with Tomkins and Mumford — the night Nichols was killed nearby. His movements are documented not through any deposition of his own, none having been located, but through the inquest evidence of Tomkins and the police statements the three men gave separately. By Tomkins's account, at about twenty past midnight he and Brittain left the yard together and went out — a stroll toward Wood's Buildings, on some accounts to a nearby public house — returning about one o'clock, Mumford remaining in the yard throughout. The three learned of the murder when a beat constable, Police Constable John Thain (96J), called at the yard at about a quarter past four — by Tomkins's account to collect his cape — and told them of it, after which they went to view the body in Buck's Row, Tomkins and Mumford going first and Brittain following shortly after. None of the three reported hearing or seeing anything consistent with an assault from the Buck's Row direction across the preceding hours; and their presence at work was independently corroborated by Police Constable Neil (97J), who passed through Winthrop Street on his beat and saw the three men at their labour [PV; CP: Tomkins's inquest evidence at the resumed Nichols inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter, Working Lads' Institute, the slaughtermen's evidence heard 3 September 1888; press reproductions]. Thain's own evidence differed on the cape point — he denied having gone to the slaughtermen for it when sent for the doctor — a conflict in the scene record that bears on the constable's movements, not on Brittain. No record of Brittain giving sworn evidence himself has been located; his street-presence and his time are documented through Tomkins's testimony and the separately-taken police statements [UN; PV: inquest deposition record, LMA]. Suspect-attribution. No individual suspect-attribution against Brittain, contemporary or modern. The three slaughtermen did briefly attract contemporary suspicion as a group — someone chalked an accusation on the yard gates — but their separately-taken statements accounted for their time, their presence at work was corroborated by the police on night duty near the premises, and the suspicion was dismissed; no named contemporary investigator or modern author has advanced Brittain himself [CP; MS]. He stands outside every standing non-serial category. The midnight walk placed him briefly on the street during the overnight hours, but it is documented as routine working-shift behaviour, taken with a co-worker and attested by Tomkins, and carries no suspicion weight. The chalked yard-gate accusation is the period's reflex toward the nearest knife-trade, not evidence; and horse-slaughter — large-mammal dismemberment — is not human anatomy, and does not, on the trade alone, meet the anatomical requirement the murder series would raise.

P026 — Brown, James. Demographic particulars. Male, English, an East End working man. Specific birth date, parentage, ethnicity beyond English, and date of death not located [UN]. Secondary accounts place his age in 1888 in the mid-thirties, unconfirmed at primary level [MS; PV: GRO/census]. "James Brown" being a common name, a positive primary identification will turn on the corroborating geographic and occupational detail [PV]. Occupational and educational history. A

dock labourer, resident in the immediate Berner Street / Fairclough Street area [PV: inquest deposition; MS]; specific employer and tenure not located [UN]. No medical, anatomical, or trade-school training [UN]; literate and articulate enough to give evidence at inquest [PV]. Geographic history. Resident at 35 Fairclough Street, close to the corner of Fairclough Street and Berner Street — an inquest-given address, and so a primary datum [PV: inquest deposition; PV: 1881/1891 census for corroboration]. This placed his home, and the spot of his sighting by the Berner Street Board School in Fairclough Street, a short distance from — nearly opposite — the Dutfield's Yard gateway at 40 Berner Street, where Stride's body was found within about fifteen to twenty minutes of his sighting [PV; geography]. Prior and subsequent residential history not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Marital status and household composition not located [UN]; his going out for and returning home with his supper suggests a domestic residence, though its composition is undocumented [PV, partial]. His only documented public role was as a Stride-inquest sighting witness, whose evidence the press treated as significant given the sighting's closeness in time and place to the killing; he drew no sustained attention afterward [PV; CP; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable; no post-1888 trajectory located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Brown's documented activity is concentrated on the early hours of 30 September 1888 and his inquest deposition. By his account, at about a quarter to one he left his Fairclough Street home for a chandler's shop — Henry Norris's, at the corner of Berner Street and Fairclough Street — to get his supper; he was in the shop three or four minutes and started back. On his way he passed a man and woman standing against the wall by the Board School in Fairclough Street — the woman with her back to the wall, the man facing her with his arm against the wall — and as he passed he heard the woman say the words that made him turn and look: "No, not tonight, some other night." He continued home; some ten to fifteen minutes later he heard cries from the Berner Street direction, opened his window without being able to see anyone, and then went out, by which time the discovery of the body in Dutfield's Yard was under way. Taken to the mortuary, he identified the woman as the one he had seen, though he had not known her [PV: deposition on the fourth day of the Stride inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter; CP: The Scotsman and the Star, 6 October 1888]. His description of the man: stoutish (some reports have him as of average build), about five feet seven, in a long dark overcoat reaching nearly to the heels, and a hat he could not describe; it was too dark for him to see the face. The description is moderately specific as to clothing — the long coat its most distinctive feature — and generic as to physical features [PV; CP]. The Brown sighting falls within a few minutes of Israel Schwartz's at the Dutfield's Yard gateway at about the same time, but the two descriptions are not consistent — Brown's man in a long, heel-length overcoat, Schwartz's shorter and differently dressed and hatted — and scholarship is divided on whether the two saw the same couple, the Brown couple having moved the short distance to the gateway in the interval, or different couples in the same micro-geography in the same narrow window; the question is a bounded one, answerable against the surviving depositions and the scene plans rather than by open comparison [MS]. Schwartz did not testify at the inquest — he spoke little English — so his account survives not as sworn evidence but through the Home Office file and Chief Inspector Swanson's summary of 19 October 1888 [PV: Home Office file; MS]. A margin note in the Home Office file observes that there was time for Stride to have met another man between the latest sightings and the murder — the pivot of whether the man Brown saw was the killer at all [PV: Home Office file annotation]. The overheard fragment is read variously as a refusal of solicitation, an agreement to defer, or an exchange on some unspecified subject, and bears on the unresolved question of whether Stride was soliciting that night; it is left open, no single reading being firmed

[MS]. Suspect-attribution. Not advanced as a Ripper candidate; a sighting witness only, standing outside every standing non-serial category [N/A].

P027 — Brownfield, Matthew. Demographic particulars. Male, English. His qualifications and career stand in the Medical Directory: M.R.C.S. Eng. 1854, L.S.A. 1855, and L.R.C.P. Lond. 1868, trained at the London Hospital, and a Member of the Hunterian Society [MS: Medical Directory for 1888; PV: Medical Register]. Date and place of birth and of death not located, though the mid-1850s qualification places his birth in the early 1830s, making him a senior man of about fifty-five in 1888 [UN; PV: GRO and the Medical Register]. No aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Divisional police surgeon for K Division (Poplar) of the Metropolitan Police, practising from 170–171 East India Road, Poplar; formerly resident surgeon and then surgeon to the Poplar Hospital, and public vaccinator for Bromley-by-Bow [MS: Medical Directory for 1888; PV: LMA divisional-surgeon-appointment register, census]. His documented Whitechapel-docket engagement is concentrated at the Mylett scene; he does not appear as a principal medical witness at any canonical-five scene [MS]. The assistant divisional surgeon in the Mylett case was Dr George James Harris, who first attended and pronounced life extinct [PV: inquest deposition; CP: Morning Post, 22 December 1888]. Geographic history. Practice in Poplar, within the K Division area and close to Clarke's Yard, where Mylett's body was found in the yard between 184 and 186 Poplar High Street [MS; geography; PV: census]. His professional ground is distinct from the H Division Whitechapel/Spitalfields core of the canonical-five investigations, which is why his documentary appearance is at Mylett rather than at any canonical scene [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No relevant details located [UN; PV: census]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect matter. Brownfield continued as K Division divisional surgeon across the window on the available record, though he does not surface as a principal medical witness at the later post-canonical scenes [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. This is the entry's documentary core. In the early morning of 20 December 1888, at about a quarter past four, Police Sergeant Robert Golding, with Constable Thomas Costello, found the body of Rose Mylett in Clarke's Yard, off Poplar High Street; there was no sign of a struggle and no obvious injury, the clothing undisturbed and money still on the body, and the assistant divisional surgeon Dr George James Harris, attending, pronounced life extinct — foul play not at first suspected [PV; CP: Morning Post, 22 December 1888]. A faint mark round the neck was noticed at the mortuary — first by the mortuary keeper — and on 21 December Brownfield, as divisional surgeon, conducted the post-mortem at the Poplar mortuary. His findings were blood oozing from the nostrils, a slight abrasion on the right side of the face and an old scar on the right cheek, and — the decisive sign — a mark round the neck evidently made by a tightly-drawn cord, which he found could be produced by a four-stranded cord, together with the plain impression of thumbs and of middle and index fingers on each side of the neck; the heart and lungs were gorged with dark fluid blood, the picture of asphyxia. He found no injuries to the arms or legs, and gave the cause of death as suffocation by strangulation — homicide [PV: Mylett inquest deposition; CP: Morning Post, 22 December 1888]. The police questioned the finding, observing that no string or ligature had been found at the scene and that the mark encircled only about a quarter of the neck; Assistant Commissioner Sir Robert Anderson, noting no sign of a struggle and that the body lay naturally, pressed for reconsideration and directed that Dr Thomas Bond of Westminster re-examine the body. The Metropolitan force's chief surgeon, Mr MacKellar, examined the body at Commissioner Monro's request and concurred with Brownfield that death was by strangulation, leaving Monro to conclude that there was no doubt the case was murder — "murder of a strange and unusual type." Bond, examining the body five days after death and so at a disadvantage, first

agreed that strangulation was the cause, but after conferring with Anderson and a further examination altered his view, advancing the contrary mechanism that Mylett had fallen down drunk and compressed her larynx against the stiff collar of her own jacket, the supposed cord-mark being the rim of that collar [PV: Bond's report; CP; MS]. The inquest under Coroner Wynne Baxter at Poplar Town Hall — opened 21 December 1888, resumed 2 January and concluded 9 January 1889 — deposed Brownfield, Harris, MacKellar, and Bond among others; Baxter was scornful of the natural-causes theory and pointedly critical of the police for sending doctor after doctor to view the body without his knowledge or sanction as coroner, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, siding with the coroner and Brownfield against the senior-police preference; the case was entered on the Whitechapel Murders file [PV: inquest record; CP: multiple period titles]. Anderson and the CID, their findings overridden, declined to mount an investigation, and Anderson maintained years afterward, in his 1910 memoir, that the death had been from natural causes and would not have been called homicide but for the Ripper scare [CP; MS: Anderson, The Lighter Side of My Official Life, 1910]. Separately, in a press interview of 24 December 1888, Brownfield raised the question whether the Whitechapel murderer might strangle or partly strangle his victims before cutting their throats — reasoning that this would let the killer cut cleanly and avoid being covered with blood, and that in some cases he might have been disturbed and left the throat-work unfinished; he cited Dr Phillips's finding that Annie Chapman had been suffocated, or partly so, before her throat was cut. This was expressly his own speculation, not a finding, and it caused a stir in the district; the press attempt to enlist Phillips himself for the Ripper connection was disowned by Phillips, and the police stated there was no evidence whatever connecting the Whitechapel murderer with the crime [CP: Edinburgh Evening News, 24 December 1888]. Most modern researchers do not regard Mylett as a Ripper victim [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None. Brownfield has not been advanced as a Ripper candidate in any contemporary or modern source located; he is a medical-witness figure and stands outside every standing non-serial category [UN; N/A at the suspect layer].

P028 — Buchan, Edward. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 19 November 1859 at 37 Robin Hood Lane, Poplar (then in the parish of All Saints, Poplar) [MS: Barber, The Criminologist, autumn 1990, drawing on registration; PV: GRO birth registration]. He died by his own hand on 19 November 1888 — his twenty-ninth birthday, and the day of Mary Jane Kelly's funeral — at the family premises in Robin Hood Lane; the death was registered at Poplar in the last quarter of 1888 (Vol. 1c, p. 470) [CP: East End News, 23 November 1888; The People, 25 November 1888; MS: Casebook]. The contemporary press splits over his identity: the inquest and the East End News name him Edward Buchan, aged 29, a general (marine store) dealer of 42 Robin Hood Lane, while the East London Advertiser of 24 November and the Suffolk and Essex Free Press of 28 November name the dead man Robert Buchan, aged 40, a shoemaker of Robin Hood Lane — the two describing the same Monday-morning Poplar suicide. The inquest record is decisive: before Coroner Wynne Baxter at Poplar Town Hall the dead man is Edward Buchan, 29, a general dealer, so the "Robert, 40, shoemaker" report is the erroneous one [CP: The People, 25 November 1888; East End News, 23 November 1888]. Parents: Horace Buchan, a marine-stores dealer of Poplar, and Maria Buchan [MS: Casebook, census and registration]. English; no verified aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A general dealer carrying on his father's marine-stores trade, as the inquest and the East End News record; the conflicting "shoemaker" is the discredited side of the press discrepancy, the inquest having settled the man as a general dealer [CP: The People, 25 November 1888]. No medical training [UN]. The shoemaker trade matters only because it is load-bearing for the modern suspect theory, and it does not survive the inquest. Geographic history.

Lived at the family premises in Robin Hood Lane, Poplar — about three miles east of the Whitechapel offence corridor, an hour to two hours' walk [MS: Barber 1990; geography]. No record places him in Whitechapel in autumn 1888 [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. His father deposed that he had been somewhat strange in his manner for some time; there is no record of formal psychiatric care or asylum admission, and the "strange manner" is hearsay from the family, not a clinical finding [CP: The People, 25 November 1888; UN: clinical records]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Resident in the family household with his father Horace, his mother Maria, and his sisters; unmarried [CP: The People, 25 November 1888; MS: census via Casebook]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Death by suicide on 19 November 1888 — ten days after the Kelly murder and on the day of Kelly's funeral, and his own birthday — by cutting his own throat with his father's razor in the room behind the family shop. By the inquest account, at about half-past nine on the Monday morning one of his sisters saw him go to the chest of drawers where his father kept the razor, and shortly after called out that he was cutting his throat; his father ran in and found him drawing the razor across his throat again and again, blood streaming, and in trying to seize the razor cut his own hand and had to let go; a doctor was sent for but death followed within minutes, the head all but severed. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane [CP: The People, 25 November 1888; East End News, 23 November 1888]. Specific 1888 evidence. None ties Buchan to any canonical-five scene [UN]. The whole of his connection to the case is the fact and timing of his suicide; he had no documented presence in Whitechapel and drew no contemporary investigative attention as a Ripper suspect [UN]. Suspect-attribution. A modern suicide-cessation candidate, first advanced by Roger Barber in "Did Jack the Ripper Commit Suicide?" (The Criminologist, autumn 1990) and carried in Casebook and compilation material since — notably Stan Russo's The Jack the Ripper Suspects, which treats the attribution critically; Buchan was not suspected in his lifetime and emerged as a name only a century later [MS-R: Barber 1990; MS: Russo, The Jack the Ripper Suspects]. Barber's argument rests on four coincidences: (a) the suicide ten days after Kelly; (b) its falling on the day of Kelly's funeral and on his own birthday; (c) a supposed shoemaker's trade taken with a claimed Nichols-inquest reference to a shoemaker's knife as a possible weapon; and (d) the throat-cutting method echoing the Ripper's neck wounds — the same suicide-and-cessation logic that underlies the Druitt attribution, advanced here as occurring sooner after Kelly [MS-R]. Leg (c) collapses on both its parts: the trade is not shoemaking but general dealing, as the inquest establishes; and the weapon claim is unanchored in the surviving Nichols inquest — where Dr Llewellyn described a strong-bladed, moderately sharp knife, with no mention of a shoemaker's or leather knife — and runs directly against the Chapman inquest, where Dr Phillips expressly held that the knives used in the leather trade would not be long enough in the blade, the weapon being a thin, narrow blade of at least six to eight inches. The remaining legs are coincidences of date and method with no evidential content. The connection to Melville MacNaghten's 1894 memorandum, which named a suicide after the Miller's Court murder, is likewise empty: MacNaghten meant Druitt, there is no evidence he had heard of Buchan, and the memorandum carries known factual errors. A hedged claim of a possible childhood acquaintance with Elizabeth Stride appears in the compilation literature but is undeveloped and unverified [MS: Russo]. The case is wholly circumstantial-coincidental, with no positive evidence connecting Buchan to any offence, and no researcher has advanced it since 1990 [MS-R; MS].

P029 — Bull, William. Demographic particulars. Male, aged 27, giving his residence as 6 Stannard Road, Dalston, north-east of the City [CP: press, including the Star, 3 October, the Daily News, 4 October, and the City Press, 6 October 1888]. Date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, and date

and place of death not located, though a William Bull is recorded at 6 Stannard Road, Dalston, in the Kelly's suburban directories for 1888 and 1892 — a lead to the confessor's own identity [UN; PV: GRO, census, and the Kelly's directory]. His parents were described as respectable and the family as well connected [CP]. He is not to be conflated with an unrelated William Bull associated with an 1870 Bedfordshire murder, a distinct person surfacing under the same name who must be kept separate [PV/UN: the Bedfordshire case, to be documented]. Occupational and educational history. He claimed in his confession to be a medical student at the London Hospital, but this was false: Sergeant Miles, sent to make inquiries, found no one of the name known there, and it was established that although Bull was well connected he was not a medical student and proved an unemployed man. No genuine occupational, educational, medical, or anatomical training is established, the medical-student claim being part of the false confession itself and the point on which it collapsed [CP: the claim and its disproof]. Geographic history. Resident at 6 Stannard Road, Dalston — well outside the offence corridor [CP]. No further verified address [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No formal record [UN]; his confession was made in drink and marked by distress, the statement including the words "I cannot endure this any longer," with his hand to his head — recorded as the contemporary account, not a diagnosis [CP]. Documented violence. No documented violent act; the confession was self-generated and uncorroborated [UN]. Social and family circumstances. From a respectable, well-connected family; his father stated that Bull had not been out on the Saturday night of the murder [CP]. No further record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a transient drunken confessor with no documented later trajectory [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. On the night of Tuesday 2 October 1888, at about twenty minutes to eleven, Bull came into Bishopsgate Street Police Station in the City of London — the same night and station where John Kelly, Catherine Eddowes's companion, had come earlier that evening to identify her body, so that the drunken confessor recorded as arriving while Kelly was giving his Eddowes statement is Bull himself, not a separate man. To Inspector George Izzard, who took the statement down after cautioning him, Bull gave his name and Dalston address, called himself a London Hospital medical student, and said he wished to give himself up for the Aldgate murder of the Saturday night or Sunday morning about two o'clock; that he had met the woman in Aldgate and gone with her up a narrow street off the main road for an immoral purpose, promising and giving her half-a-crown; and that a second man had then come up and taken the half-crown from her. He added that his clothes were in the Lea and the knife thrown away, then declined to say more. He was drunk, and part of the statement was made in the presence of Major Smith of the City Police. When searched he was found to have on him only a very small knife, a halfpenny, and a wheel from a watch — nothing answering to the murder weapon [CP: the recorded statement, Star, Evening News, and City Press, October 1888]. He was charged the next morning, 3 October, before Alderman Stone at the Guildhall Police Court, and remanded for inquiries; by then he had already said he was drunk when he made the statement, telling the Alderman he had been "mad drunk" and could not have done it. The inquiries collapsed the confession on the simplest checks — no such student at the London Hospital, the father's statement that Bull had not been out on the Saturday, and a man who had confessed in drink — and the City police, Major Smith among them, attached no importance to it. On his return to the Guildhall on remand, Inspector Izzard informed Alderman Stone that inquiries had proved the prisoner could have had nothing to do with the murder, and the Alderman discharged him, censuring him for the imposition and expressing regret that the law gave him no power to punish such a falsehood [CP: Devon and Somerset News, Midland Counties Advertiser, and Morning Advertiser, October 1888]. Suspect-attribution. A self-confessor disproved at once; never an advanced suspect, and not taken up in any modern authored theory [MS; UN]. He belongs to the apocryphal-confessor class — the drunken or distressed man

who walks in and gives himself up, here disproved within days — the same category as the other false confessors of the autumn, distinguished only by the spurious medical-student claim, which was itself the point on which the confession was broken [CP; MS].

P030 — Bury, William Henry. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 25 May 1859 at Stourbridge, Worcestershire [MS: Beadle 1995; Macpherson 2005; PV: GRO civil registration]. Hanged at Dundee on 24 April 1889 — the last person executed in the city, and the first in forty years — for the murder of his wife Ellen [PV: High Court of Justiciary and execution records; MS: Beadle 1995]. He was orphaned early: his father, a fishmonger, was killed when he fell beneath the wheels of his own laden cart when Bury was about eleven, and his mother, admitted to the Worcester pauper lunatic asylum with melancholia soon after, died there [MS: Beadle 1995; Macpherson 2005; PV: GRO and asylum records]. English. Occupational and educational history. Raised in part by relatives in the Dudley area and educated at a charitable school in the Midlands [MS: Macpherson 2005]. From his teens a factor's or warehouse clerk at Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton, then with a lock manufacturer, leaving amid money trouble and a theft allegation in the mid-1880s, after which he led an unsettled, wandering life in the Midlands and Yorkshire, latterly hawking about Birmingham [MS: Beadle 1995; Macpherson 2005]. From about October 1887 in London, selling sawdust for James Martin at 80 Quickett Street, Bow — premises said by some accounts also to have operated as a brothel — and, after leaving Martin's employ in the spring of 1888, on his own as a sawdust merchant, using Ellen's money to buy a pony and cart and supplying pubs in the East End and restaurants in the City [PV: trial evidence; MS: Beadle 1995]. His documented trades are clerk and sawdust merchant; a claim in the pro-Bury advocacy that he had also been a horse butcher — used there to argue a familiarity with animal dissection — is not established in the trial-based record, and in any case animal butchery supplies no human anatomical training [MS-R: Beadle/Macpherson; discipline]. No medical or surgical training [UN]. Geographic history. Lodged with James Martin at 80 Quickett Street, Bow (from about October 1887); then at 3 Swaton Road, Bow, where he and Ellen lived before and after their April 1888 marriage until their eviction; then briefly at further Bow addresses, with a week in Wolverhampton in August 1888; then 11 Blackthorne Street, Bow; and from December 1888 at 3 Spanby Road, Bow, lodging with a builder named Smith [PV: trial testimony; MS: Beadle 1995]. On 19 January 1889 he left London with Ellen aboard the steamer Cambria — with two wooden boxes — arriving in Dundee on 20 January; they lodged at 43 Union Street, then from 29 January at 113 Princes Street, a basement dwelling [PV: passenger and trial evidence]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented psychiatric admission [UN]. His Bow landlord Smith said at trial that Bury had seemed rather strange in his manner in the weeks before the move to Dundee, and heavy drinking is documented throughout; the pro-Bury literature also records that he had contracted a venereal disease in 1888 and passed it to Ellen [PV: trial testimony; MS: Beadle 1995; Russo]. Documented violence. About five days after the marriage, the Swaton Road landlady found him kneeling over Ellen and threatening to cut her throat, an incident that led to their eviction; sustained physical abuse of Ellen through 1888 is documented in the landladies' trial testimony [PV: trial testimony; MS: Beadle 1995]. On the night of 4 February 1889, at 113 Princes Street, Dundee — having bought a length of rope that morning — he strangled Ellen with it (the rope afterwards found with strands of her hair caught in the fibres), inflicted post-mortem knife wounds to her abdomen with a large penknife, and forced the body into a wooden packing-case, by some accounts breaking a leg to do so, living with the concealed body for six days [PV: trial evidence and post-mortems]. Ellen's body was examined by five physicians across successive post-mortems — the police surgeon Charles Templeman and Dr Stalker first, then, for the defence, Dr David Lennox with Dr William Kinnear,

who argued that Ellen had strangled herself, and finally Dr Henry Littlejohn, who concluded murder; Templeman held that the strangling force had been applied downwards and backwards, as if the rope were pulled from behind, against the suicide account [PV: post-mortem reports; MS: Macpherson 2005]. Social and family circumstances. Married Ellen Elliot (born c.1855–56 at Walworth, London), formerly a servant in James Martin's household and by several accounts a prostitute, on Easter Monday, 2 April 1888, at Bromley [PV: marriage register and trial testimony; MS: Beadle 1995]. Ellen brought about £300 in inherited shares (some accounts £250) to the marriage; to persuade her to move to Dundee, Bury forged an offer of employment from a Dundee firm [PV: trial testimony; MS: Beadle 1995]. No children. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). In Bow through 19 January 1889 (3 Spanby Road from December 1888), then in Dundee from 20 January. On the evening of 10 February 1889 he walked into the Dundee Central Police Station and told the officer on duty, Lieutenant Parr, that his wife had died; questioned, he gave shifting accounts — that she had committed suicide, having been found with a rope round her neck, then variations — and said he had delayed reporting for fear of being taken for the Whitechapel murderer, though he denied being that man. The sensational "claimed to be Jack the Ripper" of some accounts overstates this: he invoked the Ripper only as the reason for his fear, and denied the connection [PV: trial evidence; CP: Dundee Advertiser and Courier, February 1889]. The plain fact for this dimension is that he left London on 19 January 1889 — but that departure came some nine to ten weeks after the Miller's Court murder of 9 November, not immediately upon the cessation, a gap that weakens the departure-and-cessation coincidence [PV; MS: Russo]. Specific 1888 evidence. Resident in Bow, adjacent to the murder district, throughout the canonical-five period [PV; MS: Beadle 1995]. His sawdust trade and pony-and-cart gave him reason and means to be about East End pubs; Beadle pressed the further point that George Yard was then a stable where a pony and cart might be left — a circumstantial argument not independently corroborated [MS: Beadle 1995]. Sustained domestic violence against Ellen through 1888 is documented [PV]. He has also been advanced, on circumstantial grounds, as a possible author of the December 1888 strangulation of Rose Mylett (the strangulation parallel) — a speculation about a non-canonical case whose status as a murder was itself disputed at the time, and so doubly hedged [MS-R, hedged]. Suspect-attribution. A substantive modern candidate rather than a placeholder, though a contested one. The suggestion is not new: the New York Times floated it in 1889, on a claimed resemblance between the stab wounds Bury inflicted on Ellen and those on Nichols, and the executioner James Berry and, in the 1920s, Norman Hastings kept it alive before Euan Macpherson revived it in 1986 (developed in The Trial of Jack the Ripper, 2005) and William Beadle argued it at length in Jack the Ripper: Anatomy of a Myth (1995) [MS: Beadle 1995; Macpherson 2005; Russo]. A claim of later support from the retired FBI profiler John Douglas in The Cases That Haunt Us (2000) is carried in some accounts but could not be confirmed in this pass, and may conflate his general profiling remarks with an endorsement of Bury [MS-R: Douglas, unverified]. The case for rests on proximity (Bow, throughout the autumn), a documented capacity for lethal violence against a woman, the strangle-then-mutilate pattern of Ellen's killing, the timing of his departure, and a handful of circumstantial items — Ellen's reported remarks to Dundee neighbours that "Jack the Ripper is quiet now" and "taking a rest," two cheap rings and an old bloodstained belt found among his effects, and Beadle's argument that the October 1888 lull owed to fog that would have hampered Bury's escapes [MS: Beadle 1995; Macpherson 2005]. The case against is substantial and is the modern reassessment's own counterweight: Ellen was strangled with a rope ligature, whereas the series' victims were strangled or subdued manually and had their throats cut, which Ellen's was not; her abdominal wounds were comparatively shallow and few; her body was concealed in a box rather than displayed; the departure lagged the cessation by nine to ten weeks;

a robbery motive fits the destitute Whitechapel victims poorly; and, for the contemporary record, Inspector Abberline — the officer who had run the ground investigation and who took statements from the East End witnesses who knew Bury — concluded there was no real connection, the Metropolitan Police view being that Bury was not a credible Ripper suspect, even as opinion among detectives was divided and the Dundee police entertained the theory that Ellen had known something [MS: Russo; Beadle 1995]. The weak planks are held at arm's length: the chalk graffiti at the Princes Street flat — "Jack Ripper is at the back of this door" and "Jack Ripper is in this seller" — is of unestablished authorship (Bury, Ellen, or a prankster; the press and police at first supposed a local boy had written it before the tragedy, and the Dundee Advertiser called it older than the discovery of the body), and the executioner Berry's reported belief that he had hanged the Ripper rests on his own memoir and an uncorroborated remark attributed to a Scotland Yard detective, its reliability uncertain [PV: police record; NM: Berry, My Experiences as an Executioner; MS].

P031 — Cadosch, Charles Albert. Demographic particulars. Male, French by birth; full name Charles Albert Cadosch, born 1860 in Paris, the son of a glass cutter — later glass merchant — Paul Alexandre Cadosch and his wife Marie; French, not (as the surname might suggest) French-Canadian [MS: Casebook genealogical research; PV: GRO and French civil registration]. He was about twenty-eight in September 1888, the secondary "about 27" being close [MS: Casebook]. He died on 13 March 1896 in a Newcastle infirmary, the cause recorded as mitral and aortic regurgitation [MS: Casebook, drawing on the death registration; PV: GRO death registration]. Occupational and educational history. Carpenter by trade [PV: inquest deposition before Coroner Wynne Baxter, heard 19 September 1888]. Specific employer and place of work not documented [UN]. No medical, anatomical, or trade-school training [UN]; literate enough to depose [PV]. Geographic history. Resident at 27 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields — the house immediately west of 29 Hanbury Street, sharing the back-yard fence with the property in whose yard Annie Chapman's body was found [PV: inquest]. Workplace not documented [UN]. Afterwards the family moved to Stamwell Street, Colchester, Essex (by mid-1889); Cadosch later left his wife, family, and business, moved to the North of England, and on 26 April 1893, at a Newcastle Roman Catholic church, married Elizabeth Stobart bigamously — giving a false age and calling himself a bachelor, though naming his deceased father the glass-and-china merchant, which fixes the identification — his first wife Alice still regarding herself as married, no divorce traced [MS: Casebook genealogical research; PV: the 1893 marriage register and census]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented psychiatric history [UN]. At the inquest Cadosch explained that his repeated early-morning trips to the yard were owing to a recent hospital operation from which he was convalescing, not to curiosity — so the convalescence is his own sworn account, not merely a secondary gloss [PV: inquest testimony]. His 1896 death from heart-valve disease may bear on that earlier ill-health, though the connection is not established. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to Alice, with five children on the genealogical record — Isabella (1878), Hannah (1880), Ethel (1882), Frederick (1884), and Herbert (1886) — and further children afterwards; his later abandonment of the family and bigamous second marriage are noted above [MS: Casebook genealogical research; PV: parish and census records]. His household composition was not drawn out in the inquest evidence itself [UN at the deposition level]. In his lifetime he appeared as a Chapman-inquest timing witness, his evidence reported in the press without sensational framing, and he attracted no sustained attention afterward [PV; CP]. Modern scholarship treats him as one of the principal analytical objects of the Chapman time-of-death problem, and as probably the person who came nearest to the killer apart from the victims — the two backyard passages of Nos. 27 and 29 lying side by side, so that if the sounds he heard were the

murder he stood only feet away, the dividing fence between [MS: Casebook dissertations on the Chapman timing]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect matter. His post-inquest life is now recoverable: the move to Essex, the abandonment of the family, the 1893 Newcastle bigamous marriage, and his death at Newcastle in 1896 [MS: Casebook genealogical research; PV: GRO/census]. Specific 1888 evidence. His documented activity is concentrated on the early morning of Saturday 8 September 1888. By his deposition he got up about a quarter past five, went through to the far end of the yard of No. 27, and at about twenty past five, as he came back towards his own back door, heard a voice say "No" — not in his own yard, and he thought from the yard of No. 29, though he could not say from which side. He went indoors and returned to the yard three or four minutes later, and as he came back heard a sort of fall against the fence dividing his yard from No. 29, as if something had touched it suddenly. He did not look over the palings and did not investigate: he was used to hearing the packing-case makers at No. 29 at that hour, and a packing-case now and then fell against the fence, so he thought nothing wrong. When he left for work the clock of Christ Church, Spitalfields, read about two minutes past half-past five, and he saw no man and woman outside No. 29, nor Mrs Long. He saw neither Chapman nor any assailant, and did not see the body [PV: inquest deposition; CP: Morning Post and Southern Echo, 20 September 1888]. Chapman's body was found by John Davis, of 29 Hanbury Street, lying against that same fence, at about six o'clock — roughly half an hour later [PV]. Cadosch's timing is the central object of the Chapman time-of-death problem, in which the estimates sit in tension: his own roughly 5.20–5.28 for the sounds; Elizabeth Long's about 5.30 for seeing Chapman alive in conversation with a man outside No. 29 (the man saying "Will you?" and the woman "Yes"); and Dr George Bagster Phillips's medical estimate, on examining the body at about 6.30, that she had been dead at least two hours, which would place death before about 4.30. Phillips qualified his estimate — allowing that the cold morning and the great loss of blood could have hastened the cooling and affected his opinion — but did not retract it or expressly endorse the witnesses; most modern scholarship nonetheless privileges the witness timings, treating Phillips's as the outlier, and notes that John Richardson, who had sat on the No. 29 steps at about a quarter to five and seen no body, likewise tells against a death as early as 4.30. Cadosch's timing and Long's are mutually consistent within a few minutes [PV; MS: Casebook dissertations]. Suspect-attribution. Not advanced as a Ripper candidate; a timing witness only, standing outside every standing non-serial category [N/A].

P032 — Carnac, James Willoughby. Demographic particulars. A purported English male whose very existence is contested; the archival research undertaken in connection with the manuscript's 2012 publication found no evidence that a James Willoughby Carnac fitting its description ever lived, which points to the name being a pseudonym [MS: research reported in the published volume and the 2013 press coverage]. No verified birth date, parentage, ethnicity, or death record located [UN]. The entire documentary basis for the name is a single manuscript, published as The Autobiography of James Carnac — also issued as The Autobiography of Jack the Ripper: In His Own Words — by Transworld/Bantam Press in 2012 (US: Sourcebooks, 2013), with a long analytical commentary by the Ripper historian Paul Begg and a provenance note by Alan Hicken, curator of the Montacute TV, Radio & Toy Museum in Somerset [MS: the published volume, 2012/2013]. Occupational and educational history. The manuscript's narrator presents himself as a former medical student and attended stage performances of Jekyll and Hyde in the 1880s; no external corroboration of medical training or of any occupation exists [MS: manuscript text; UN: external record]. Geographic history. The narrative places its narrator in Tottenham in the 1870s, living at Henrietta Street, Covent Garden during the autumn of 1888, and moving through Whitechapel to commit the murders — with topographical detail that reviewers, Begg among them, have noted as

strikingly accurate; but no external documentation places any such person in Tottenham, Covent Garden, Whitechapel, or anywhere else [MS: manuscript text; UN: external record]. Psychiatric and medical history. The narrator describes auditory hallucinations and a recurring dark figure who incites him to each killing, and visions of his loved ones bleeding from neck wounds; no external psychiatric record exists [MS: manuscript text; UN]. Documented violence. No external record; the manuscript narrative is the only source, and it is the narrator's own account [MS: manuscript text; UN]. Social and family circumstances. The narrative recounts a childhood murder-suicide — the narrator's father killing his mother and then himself; no external corroboration [MS: manuscript text; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). None external to the manuscript [UN]. The manuscript supplies its own internal reason for the cessation, in its third and most novelistic part: the narrator says he gave up killing after losing his right leg in a street accident — knocked down by a hansom, the wheel of a dray passing over the leg — a detail that dovetails with the provenance, in which Hulme Beaman describes his acquaintance Carnac as a one-legged man [MS: manuscript text]. Specific 1888 evidence. None external to the manuscript [UN]. The provenance, which is the whole of the attribution, runs as follows. In 2008 Alan Hicken bought a lot of memorabilia from the estate of the writer and illustrator S. G. Hulme Beaman (1887–1932), best known for the children's "Toytown" series and Larry the Lamb, and found among the papers a bound manuscript, its authenticity afterwards checked with Beaman's surviving niece, Jean Caldwell. A preface attributed to Hulme Beaman states that an acquaintance — a one-legged man of cynical, macabre humour named Carnac — bequeathed the manuscript to him in the 1920s with instructions to publish it after his death; that Beaman did not do so in his lifetime, having excised certain "particularly revolting" passages; and that Beaman privately believed Carnac was the Ripper [MS: provenance as published in Hicken's note]. Suspect-attribution. Of essentially zero evidential weight as a suspect profile — a manuscript-based attribution with no external evidence that the named person existed. It belongs to the apocryphal-document / found-confession category: the candidate is a narrator on paper, not a documented man, and the live question is purely literary — whether the manuscript is an early (perhaps 1920s) work of Ripper fiction, a later hoax, or a fiction with some factual core. Begg's published view is that the manuscript is a fiction, but one that cannot be shown to be wholly invented: the open question, in his framing, is whether it has a factual core — a genuine confession at its heart — and while its geographical detail and provenance raise unresolved questions, it does not solve the case, its chief importance being as an early and unusual piece of Ripper fiction, told from the villain's point of view and offering no mitigation or motive [MS: Begg, introduction and analysis, 2012]. Other readers are blunter: several reviewers take it plainly as fiction — a novel in structure, voice, and its suspiciously neat close — or as a modern hoax in the manner of the forged Hitler diaries, and note that the narrator gets basic facts of the murders wrong, misplacing the sites, muddling the evidence, and misdescribing the victims, which tells against any genuine authorship [MS: contemporary reviews, 2012–2013]. The forensic psychologist Richard Walter dismissed any link between the Carnac text and the real Ripper, holding that serial killers do not document their crimes [MS: Walter, reported in the 2013 press coverage]. A recurring suggestion is that Hulme Beaman himself, or another hand, wrote it using the old device of the "found" memoir — though commentators note that such grisly material would be a sharp departure from his children's work. It should be retained as a curio of the Ripper-literature record, with the manuscript-status caveats kept explicit [MS].

P033 — Carroll, Lewis (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson). Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 27 January 1832 at the parsonage in Daresbury, Cheshire; died 14 January 1898 at "The Chestnuts," Guildford, of pneumonia following influenza, aged 65 [PV: civil registration; CP: The Times, 15 January 1898; NM: Collingwood, The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll, 1898]. Eldest son of the Rev.

Charles Dodgson (later Archdeacon of Richmond and Canon of Ripon) and Frances Jane Lutwidge, one of eleven children [MS: Cohen 1995]. The pen-name "Lewis Carroll," a Latinised inversion of "Charles Lutwidge," was adopted in 1856 for the fiction and comic verse; the mathematical works appeared under his legal name [PV; MS: Cohen 1995]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Richmond School and Rugby; matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1850, in residence from 1851; First in Mathematics and BA 1854, MA 1857 [PV: Oxford/Christ Church records]. Mathematical Lecturer at Christ Church from 1855, resigning the lectureship in 1881 but keeping his Studentship and his Tom Quad rooms for life [PV: Christ Church records]. Ordained deacon on 22 December 1861 by Bishop Wilberforce; by his own settled choice he did not proceed to priest's orders [PV: ordination records; NM: Collingwood 1898]. Author, as Carroll, of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865), Through the Looking-Glass (1871), The Hunting of the Snark (1876), Sylvie and Bruno (1889) and its sequel (1893); and, under his own name, of mathematical and logical works including Euclid and his Modern Rivals (1879) and Symbolic Logic (1896). An accomplished amateur photographer from 1856 until he gave it up in 1880. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training [UN]. Geographic history. Daresbury (1832–43); the family rectory at Croft-on-Tees (1843 onward); Christ Church, Oxford, in residence from 1851 to his death; the family home at "The Chestnuts," Guildford, from 1868, where he spent vacations with his unmarried sisters; and regular summer holidays at Eastbourne from 1877 [PV: Diaries; MS: Cohen 1995]. No documented residence, workplace, or social, professional, or family connection in Whitechapel or the East End at any point [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. A lifelong stammer, severe enough to constrain his preaching and adult social life; migraine with visual aura from about the 1870s, recorded in the diaries and connected by some critics to imagery in the Alice books as literary criticism rather than diagnosis. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or any symptom of compulsion or violence [NM: Collingwood 1898; MS: Cohen 1995; UN]. Documented violence. No criminal record and no documented assault, threat, or violent incident anywhere in the diaries, the published correspondence, or any contemporary record; the uniform contemporary description is of a gentle, fastidious man averse to coarseness and conflict [UN; NM; MS]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried; resident in his Christ Church rooms in term, at Guildford and Eastbourne in vacation. He maintained an enormous correspondence, and in his lifetime was a recognised mathematics don and a celebrated children's author and humorist of substantial Oxford and London standing, much covered in the press [MS; PV; CP]. After his death came a large biographical literature, from Collingwood's 1898 Life and Letters through the published Diaries and the comprehensive Cohen biography (1995) [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continuous, documented Oxford academic life through to his death in 1898 — teaching, college business, correspondence, vacation travel, and publication (Sylvie and Bruno, December 1889; Curiosa Mathematica I, 1888) — recorded day by day in the diaries across the cessation window, with no disappearance, confinement, or behavioural change [PV; MS: Cohen 1995]. Specific 1888 evidence. The diaries, correspondence, and Oxford calendar establish his whereabouts across the canonical-five window, and they are decisive against the attribution. From 31 August to the end of September 1888 — covering the murders of Nichols, Chapman, Stride, and Eddowes — Carroll was on his summer holiday at Eastbourne, lodging at a boarding house where a fellow guest, a family friend, would have marked any extended absence and blood-stained return; the diary editor Edward Wakeling further notes that on 3 April 1888, when Emma Smith was attacked, Dodgson was in residence at Oxford and unable to walk from an attack of synovitis of the knees, and that on 9 November, the night of the Kelly murder, he was at Oxford. None of the entries for or around the canonical-five dates records a London visit, let alone an East End or Whitechapel one [PV: Diaries; MS: Cohen 1995; Wakeling]. Suspect-attribution. A fringe, single-source attribution with no

evidential weight. Carroll — together with his Christ Church colleague Thomas Vere Bayne — was first and only substantively proposed as the Ripper by the psychotherapist Richard Wallace, in a pair of books: The Agony of Lewis Carroll (1990), which built the image of a sexually tormented Carroll concealing dark meanings in his writing, and Jack the Ripper, Light-Hearted Friend (Gemini Press, 1996), which turned that image into a murder charge [MS-R: Wallace 1990, 1996]. The theory rests on anagrams Wallace constructed from passages in The Nursery "Alice" and the first volume of Sylvie and Bruno, both of 1889, which he claimed concealed confessions; Bayne was cast as the accomplice who wrote the Ripper letters, since Carroll's own hand did not match them. Around the anagrams Wallace assembled a psychosexual scaffolding — a boyhood assault said to have caused a psychotic breakdown, a mother-hatred worked out on the victims, a supposed closet homosexuality — and various numerological and circumstantial flourishes, among them a "42" motif strained across the victims, a claim that Carroll switched his diary ink from purple to black on the murder nights, and even a re-anagramming of Montague Druitt's suicide note into a confession implicating Dodgson and Bayne [MS-R: Wallace 1996]. The method has been comprehensively rejected, and by its own logic: a long passage of English can be rearranged to "confess" to almost anything, Wallace's own anagrams requiring letters to be dropped or altered to work at all. The decisive demonstration came after Harper's excerpted the book in November 1996, when Francis Heaney and Guy Jacobson, in the magazine's February 1997 letters column, re-anagrammed Wallace's own opening paragraph into a lurid confession to the Nicole Brown Simpson killing and the framing of O. J. Simpson — showing the technique proves nothing; Wallace did not reply [MS: Heaney and Jacobson, Harper's, 1996–97; Straight Dope]. Karoline Leach's work is the fuller scholarly rebuttal — her biography In the Shadow of the Dreamchild (1999), which argues that the pedophile premise Wallace inherited is itself a myth, Dodgson's attachment having been to Alice Liddell's mother rather than the child, and her article "Jack Through the Looking-Glass" in Ripper Notes (January 2001) [MS: Leach 1999, 2001]. Both accused men are in any case alibied or incapacitated for the murder period — Carroll documented at Eastbourne and Oxford throughout, Bayne both crippled by back trouble that summer and abroad in France from 1 September to 5 October 1888 — and the standing reference works treat the attribution as a curiosity, not a candidacy; Casebook's readers and staff have voted Carroll the least likely of the named suspects [MS: Sugden 1994; Evans & Skinner 2000; Casebook]. No other published Ripper-attribution for Carroll exists [UN]. The case sits with the fringe literary attributions, in which a well-documented Victorian public figure with no connection to Whitechapel is named on a single advocate's interpretive method rather than on evidence, and is rightly dismissed by serious researchers.

P034 — Chandler, Joseph. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born Joseph Lewis Chandler in 1850 at Northill, Bedfordshire (the form "Luniss" sometimes given for the middle name appears to be a variant of "Lewis") [MS: Casebook genealogical compilation; PV: GRO birth registration and the 1851/1861 census]. Died 1923 [MS: Casebook; PV: GRO death registration]. Occupational and educational history. Originally a carman; joined the Metropolitan Police in 1873, warrant no. 56638, rising to Inspector, and posted to H Division at Commercial Street Police Station by 1888; retired from the force in 1898 [MS: Casebook; PV: MEPO 4 service register for the joining date, rank progression, and retirement]. No professional, medical, or anatomical training, and no record of higher educational qualification [UN]. Geographic history. Metropolitan Police service from 1873 placed him in London across the relevant period; his H Division posting at Commercial Street set him at the operational centre of the canonical-five offence area through 1887–88 [MS: Casebook]. Residential addresses across the 1888 window not established at primary level [UN; PV: 1891 census; MEPO personnel records]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented record [UN; PV:

MEPO 4 service-medical record]. Documented violence. No disciplinary record, civilian complaint, or criminal proceeding located; his conduct across the period is consistent with that of a serving inspector [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married Martha Harris in 1874, with five children — William (b.1876), Edward (b.1878), Joseph (b.1878), Robert (b.1883), and Florence (b.1892) [MS: Casebook; PV: GRO marriage and the 1881/1891 census]. No documented place within the Whitechapel civilian social world beyond his policing role [UN]. He is not to be confused with the unrelated Metropolitan officer Henry Chandler (born 1876, Ilford), a different man of the same surname [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect matter. Chandler continued in active Metropolitan Police service across the window and beyond, retiring in 1898; no confinement, death, or removal from the area in the window [MS: Casebook]. Specific 1888 evidence. This is the documented core. On the morning of Saturday 8 September 1888 Chandler was the inspector on duty at Commercial Street. By his sworn deposition, at about ten minutes past six he was in Commercial Street when he saw several men running from the direction of Hanbury Street; he beckoned them over, was told a woman had been murdered, and went at once to 29 Hanbury Street, passing through the front passage into the rear yard — where John Davis, one of the house's residents, had found Annie Chapman's body at about six o'clock — reaching it within a few minutes of setting out. He found the body on its back at the foot of the steps, sealed off the passage against the gathering crowd, sent for the divisional surgeon Dr George Bagster Phillips (who arrived about half past six) and for police reinforcements and an ambulance, and had the body covered with sacking fetched by the workman James Kent, ensuring nothing was disturbed before Phillips arrived. On examining the yard he recorded the items lying there — a piece of coarse muslin, combs (one in a leather case), a portion of envelope bearing an embossed "Sussex Regiment" crest and a postal stamp dated 23 August, and, near the water tap, a leather apron together with a casemaker's nail-box and a flat piece of steel; there was no sign of a struggle, and no evidence that anyone had got over the weak palings dividing the yards. He also directed the mortuary handling of the body, and about seven o'clock interviewed John Richardson, who told him he had been on the premises earlier that morning and was sure the body had not then been there [PV: inquest deposition; CP: Daily Telegraph and Huddersfield Daily Examiner, 14 September 1888]. The leather apron in the yard was an innocent item: it belonged to the resident John Richardson, had been washed by his mother, Mrs Amelia Richardson, and left under the yard tap on 6 September, bore no blood, was identified by Mrs Richardson as her property along with the nail-box and the steel (the spring of her son's leggings), and was eliminated. It was distinct from the "Leather Apron" press name, which had attached to John Pizer and was already current from about 4 September — after the Nichols murder — before the Chapman murder and the discovery of the yard apron [PV: inquest deposition; CP: Daily Telegraph, 14 September 1888]. Chandler gave the principal divisional-inspector deposition at the Chapman inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel Road, across the September 1888 sittings, the police there being represented by Inspectors Abberline, Helson, and Chandler [PV: inquest depositions, LMA; CP: The Times, Daily Telegraph, East London Advertiser, and others]. He continued in divisional engagement at the subsequent canonical-five investigations, the inquiry being coordinated with Inspector Abberline (seconded back to the East End for his H Division knowledge) and the H Division CID under Local Inspector Edmund Reid, with Chief Inspector Donald Swanson placed in overall command from 15 September [PV; MS: Casebook]. Suspect-attribution. None. No contemporary investigator, near-contemporary memoirist, or modern author has advanced Chandler as a Ripper candidate; he is an investigating officer and witness, standing outside every standing non-serial category [UN].

P035 — Chapman, Frederick Richard (Dr). Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 1851 at Poona (Pune), Bombay Presidency, British India, the son of an Army Non-Commissioned Officer serving in India; died 12 December 1888 in a south London hospital, aged about 37, of a septic tubercular abscess, and buried in a pauper's grave [MS: Russo; Morley, citing civil registration; PV: GRO death certificate]. There are no verified aliases [UN]; "Dr. Merchant" is a later theorist's veil, not a name the subject used (see the suspect-attribution section below). He must be kept strictly distinct from the two other Chapmans of the case: Annie Chapman, the canonical victim murdered 8 September 1888, and George Chapman — the name Severin Klosowski took from the early 1890s, hanged in 1903 for unrelated poisonings — three unrelated men despite the shared surname [MS: Casebook]. Occupational and educational history. Qualified in medicine at Glasgow in 1874 (M.B.) [MS: Russo; Morley; PV: GMC Medical Register]; served as medical officer at a smallpox hospital in Hull and as resident surgeon to the Hull and Sculcoates Dispensary, and wrote extensively on medical questions (described elsewhere as the author of some medical pamphlets) [MS: Russo; Morley; PV: municipal/workhouse records for the Hull posts]; and came to London in 1886, leaving a provincial practice behind, being by 1888 a Brixton doctor of no great means [MS: Russo; Morley]. No documented London medical appointment after 1886 is located, and his last two years read as a period of decline before death, the pauper's grave telling the tale [UN; MS: Morley]. The medical qualification sits high on the anatomical axis but is inert here — a matter of category, not candidacy: a real credential attaching to a dying man against whom no violence is recorded, supplying no connection to any murder [MS]. Geographic history. He was born in India, with documented London-area residence from 1886 at Brixton, south London — well across the Thames from Whitechapel, outside the offence corridor and the broader East End [MS: Russo; Morley]. No documentary evidence places him in Whitechapel at any point, and a daily-movement reconstruction across the canonical dates is not feasible; the Whitechapel-presence claim runs entirely through the Spicer narrative, which locates the encounter in the East End — Heneage Court, off Heneage Street near Brick Lane, on the night of the double event — with no independent anchor [UN; MS-R; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. The terminal illness was identified by the researcher Nick Warren as a psoas abscess arising from spinal tuberculosis (Pott's disease), fatal on 12 December 1888 [MS: Warren, The Criminologist, Spring 1992; PV: death certificate]. In its advanced stage such a condition produces a limping gait and a fixed, flexed hip, pain on movement, progressive wasting, and debility — a clinical picture markedly at odds with sustained physical exertion. There is no documented mental illness, asylum admission, or syphilitic status [UN]; the "mad doctor" colouring attaches to the stereotype Spicer's tale invokes, not to anything documented of Chapman, and no clinical inference is drawn from it [MS]. As to documented violence, no criminal record, assault charge, or violent act is located [UN]. The only "violence" in the file is the scene Spicer described, which the record cannot confirm ever happened [MS]. Social and family circumstances. No documented spouse, children, or surviving family is located; the pauper's-grave burial indicates social and financial isolation at death — a doctor who died poor and ill within weeks of the last murder [MS: Morley; PV: death record]. There is no household composition or community-reception evidence beyond the burial [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Death from tuberculosis came on 12 December 1888 — thirty-three days (about five weeks) after the Kelly killing of 9 November 1888 [PV: death certificate; MS: Morley]. The coincidence of a Brixton doctor dying just as the killings stopped is the entire foundation of the "Dr. Merchant" nomination, and is only a coincidence, of a kind that fits dozens of men who died in late 1888 [MS]. Beyond the documented death the cessation question is otherwise moot — he could not have continued after his own death — and the whole of the Reilly attribution turns on aligning that death with the November-1888 end of the canonical sequence [MS-R: Reilly 1972]. That same death date is also

self-defeating for the identification, as the specific-1888 section shows [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. There is no documented placement at any canonical-five scene [UN]. He is named in none of the contemporary records — not the Metropolitan Police file, the Macnaghten memorandum, the Anderson writings, or the Swanson marginalia — and is not a contemporary suspect at any documentary level [UN]. The only "1888 evidence" is PC Robert Clifford Spicer's story, told in a letter to the Daily Express on 16 March 1931 — over forty-two years after the fact, and in answer to the psychic Robert James Lees's rival "I caught the Ripper" articles [MS-R: Spicer, Daily Express, 16 March 1931; CP/NM: Spicer's 1931 letter, as reported; project compendium]. Spicer, then a twenty-two-year-old Metropolitan constable, said that soon after the double event he found a well-dressed man and a woman — "Rosy," with two shillings in her hand — sitting on a brick dustbin at the bottom of Heneage Court, off Heneage Street near Brick Lane; that the man had blood on his cuffs and carried a black bag (a Gladstone bag, in the fuller telling); that he took the man to Commercial Street station on suspicion, where, with eight or nine inspectors on duty, the man gave a Brixton address, called himself a respected doctor said to be doing social work among prostitutes, and was released — over Spicer's objection, and with Spicer reprimanded for the arrest — without so much as the bag being opened; and that he afterwards saw the man accosting women and would call out to make him flee [MS-R: Spicer, Daily Express, 16 March 1931; CP/NM: project compendium]. Two objections stand against it. First, the tale is wholly uncorroborated — there is no police record of any such arrest, it was told four decades late, and Spicer had himself been discharged from the force for drunkenness on duty in April 1889, with the further possibility that the account was concocted to vindicate him [MS; MS-R]. Second, and decisively for the Chapman identification, Chapman was dead by 12 December 1888, so Spicer's claim to have gone on seeing the man accosting women in the months and years afterward cannot be about Chapman — the nomination refutes itself on its own timeline [MS]. PC Spicer is treated strictly as the source of the anecdote and never as a suspect [MS]. Suspect-attribution. The position is none / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. This is a modern, footnote-tier attribution, first made in February 1972 by B. E. (Brian) Reilly in an article in City, the magazine of the City of London Police, where Reilly veiled the candidate as "Dr Merchant" but left him identifiable from the surrounding detail [MS-R: Reilly 1972; PV: retrieval of the article; CP: Nottingham Guardian, 21 February 1972]. Reilly's argument was that Chapman was the Brixton doctor whom Spicer claimed to have arrested; he matched the Brixton-doctor detail to Frederick Chapman as, on his account, the only Brixton doctor whose death just after the Kelly murder coincided with the cessation of the series [MS-R: Reilly]. Around this Reilly built further planks — that the dying man, with nothing to lose, had a motive for the "bold and daring" risks; a claimed professional connection with Liverpool, whence a supposedly genuine Ripper letter had been posted; and a graphological reading of the Ripper letters said to reveal a writer suffering headaches, varicose veins of the neck, and advanced tuberculosis, intelligent and scientifically trained — planks that rest on the Ripper correspondence, whose authorship is itself unestablished [MS-R: Reilly 1972; CP: Nottingham Guardian, 21 February 1972]. The chain is contested at every link: Spicer's credibility; the pseudonymous and only tentative identification; the inference from a death date; and the absence of any independent evidence placing Chapman in Whitechapel [MS-R; MS: Russo]. The medical objection is the strongest: a man dying of a tubercular psoas abscess would have been in marked physical decline through the autumn of 1888 — limping, in pain, and progressively wasted — against the sustained physical work the murders required, Dr Bond's examination implying the offender spent on the order of an hour and a half to two hours at the Kelly body; on the medical evidence both the identification and his capacity to have committed the murders are doubtful [MS: Warren, Spring 1992; interpretive, tied to Bond]. Neither the real-but-inert medical qualification, nor the black-bag "mad doctor" colouring, nor the death just as the

killings stopped supplies any actual connection to a murder [MS]. The candidate is thus thinly documented rather than essentially undocumented, but the attribution rests on a single article and a contested witness, stands outside the contemporary record entirely, and belongs with the modern single-source doctor-suspect attributions — a pseudonymous nomination self-defeated on its own timeline, recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution [MS-R; MS].

P036 — Chapman, George (born Seweryn Antonowicz Kłosowski). Demographic particulars. Male, Polish-born; born 14 December 1865 at Nagórna (now part of Koło), in the Warsaw Governorate of Congress Poland, to Antoni Kłosowski, the village carpenter, and Emilia Kłosowska [PV: Polish parish/registration records; MS: standard biography, e.g. Begg]. Born and raised Roman Catholic and married by Roman Catholic rites in 1889; at his 1903 trial one witness described him as a Polish Jew (John Ward) and another conversed with him in Yiddish (Wolff Levisohn), the Yiddish reflecting his immersion in the Jewish immigrant barber-trade of the East End rather than a Jewish birth-identity [PV: 1903 trial testimony; MS]. Hanged on 7 April 1903 at Wandsworth Prison, after conviction at the Old Bailey on 19 March 1903 for the murder of Maud Marsh by tartar-emetic poisoning [PV: Old Bailey record and execution records]. Aliases across his life: Severin Klosowski (his consistent personal name), Ludwig Schloski and "Zagovski" (variants), and George Chapman — the surname taken about 1893–95 from his common-law partner, (Sarah) Annie Chapman [PV; MS]. The shared surname has caused persistent confusion, and four unrelated people must be kept apart: this man, George Chapman (Klosowski); the canonical victim Annie Chapman, murdered 8 September 1888; his own common-law partner (Sarah) Annie Chapman, from whom he took the name and whom he did not poison; and Dr Frederick Richard Chapman, the Brixton physician separately proposed as a suspect — none related to any of the others [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Apprenticed from 1 December 1880, aged about fourteen, to Moshko Rappaport, a senior felczer at Zwoleń (about 90 km south of Warsaw), to October 1885, assisting in procedures including leeching and blood-letting; then a practical-surgery course at the Praga Hospital, Warsaw, and further work as a feldscher/assistant in Warsaw to about December 1886 [PV: certificate among his effects; MS]. His qualification status is disputed — some hold he failed to become a junior surgeon (Rumbelow; Lane), others that he qualified as assistant surgeon (1886) and junior surgeon (1887) (Begg and others) — the documentary basis being a set of surgical-society receipts and references from Radom [MS; PV: the Radom Society of Surgeons papers]. He was still in Poland in February 1887; his arrival in London is dated variously to late 1887 or 1888, the trial testimony favouring 1888, and the point is not settled [PV: trial testimony; MS]. In London he worked as a hairdresser's assistant for Abraham Radin at 70 West India Dock Road for some five months, then had a barbershop at 126 Cable Street (his address in the 1889 directory); witnesses (Levisohn, Sherman) also placed him at a barbershop in the cellar beneath the White Hart public house at George Yard, off Whitechapel High Street — but the documentary placement there is variously dated, and his precise autumn-1888 whereabouts are not fully resolved [PV: 1903 trial testimony; PV: 1889 Post Office Directory; MS]. Geographic history. In the East End from late 1887 / early 1888. After marrying Lucy Baderski, a young Polish woman, in October 1889, the couple lived at several London addresses, emigrated to Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1891, and returned to London separately by mid-1892 after the marriage broke down; he later managed a series of south London public houses through the 1890s [PV: trial testimony; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness or asylum admission; the post-mortem after his execution identified syphilitic lesions [PV]. Documented violence. He attempted to strangle his wife Lucy in their Jersey City shop in February 1892, while she was pregnant, interrupted by a customer (per Lucy's later

account to Abberline); he beat several of his common-law partners; and he poisoned Mary Isabella Spink (d. 25 December 1897), Bessie Taylor (d. 13 February 1901), and Maud Marsh (d. 22 October 1902) with tartar-emetic (antimony) [PV: Lucy Baderski's account; PV: Old Bailey evidence]. Social and family circumstances. Married Lucy Baderski in London in October 1889 while a first wife survived in Poland (she confronted him in London, then returned home); the couple had two children, the elder dying in infancy. After Lucy's departure he lived with (Sarah) Annie Chapman, taking her surname; his subsequent common-law "marriages" to Spink, Taylor, and Marsh each ended in the partner's death by poisoning [PV: trial testimony]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continuously in the East End across the canonical window; married Lucy Baderski in October 1889; the couple emigrated to the United States in April 1891 [PV]. Specific 1888 evidence. No direct documentary evidence connects him to any canonical-five site or victim; his presence in the broader East End across the period is established only through 1903 trial testimony [PV]. He fits George Hutchinson's description of the man seen with Mary Jane Kelly only loosely, and chiefly fails it on age — Klosowski was about twenty-two or twenty-three in 1888, Hutchinson's man about thirty-five — though it has been argued that photographs make him look older, and Hutchinson's account itself carries heavy caveats [PV: Hutchinson statement; MS]. Suspect-attribution. A leading contemporary-named suspect, and the favoured suspect of Inspector Frederick Abberline, who had charge of the East End inquiries in 1888. In two Pall Mall Gazette interviews just after the conviction — 24 and 31 March 1903 — Abberline set out his conviction that "Chapman" and the Ripper were one man, saying that everything "fitted in and dovetailed" so well he could not help thinking this was the man they had struggled to catch fifteen years before. He rested the case on a set of coincidences: that Klosowski's arrival in England coincided with the start of the murders; that on arrival he lodged at George Yard, where Martha Tabram had been killed; that he had studied medicine and surgery abroad, the murders appearing to Abberline the work of an anatomical expert; that the London murders ceased about the time he emigrated; and that "similar" killings were said to have begun in America afterwards. He added Lucy Baderski's account that her husband went out at night for hours at a time, cited the New Jersey knife-attack on her as evidence of a capacity for knife-violence, and leaned on Coroner Baxter's inquest story of an American agent seeking uterus specimens — the notion of a "commission from America" [CP: Pall Mall Gazette, 24 and 31 March 1903; NM: Abberline]. In the same interviews Abberline dismissed the rival theories then circulating — the drowned young doctor said to have been found in the Thames (that a report went to the Home Office did not, he said, make it conclusive), and Neil Cream, who was in prison in America during 1888 — and he answered the objection that the crimes were too dissimilar by arguing that one man could do both given the professional knowledge, that "incentive changes; but the fiendishness is not eradicated," and that the victims remained women though of different classes calling for different methods [CP: Pall Mall Gazette, 31 March 1903; NM: Abberline]. The separate, often-quoted remark to Detective Sergeant George Godley — "You've got Jack the Ripper at last!" — is contested; it is argued to belong after the March 1903 conviction rather than the 1902 arrest, and its wording is doubtful [MS-R: Sugden 1994]. The principal argument against the identification is the discontinuity of method — the 1888 mutilation-murder of strangers against the 1897–1902 slow poisoning of intimate partners; the profiling literature is divided on whether an offender's method can so evolve (a method-evolution reading is associated with John Douglas's The Cases That Haunt Us, 2000), but the modern majority view is that a single offender across both patterns is implausible, recorded lust-murderers not being known to switch to chronic poisoning [MS-R: Douglas 2000; modern majority view]. A secondary objection is that his English in autumn 1888 may have been too limited for the conversational exchanges some witnesses reported; and there is no positive or forensic evidence placing him at any scene [MS-R; MS]. He has the

geography, a barber-surgeon's anatomical familiarity, the immigrant profile, and a documented capacity for lethal violence against women — but the age mismatch, the method discontinuity, and the absence of any scene evidence keep the identification contested [MS-R].

P037 — Charrington, Frederick Nicholas. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 4 February 1850 in Bow Road, Stepney, East London, son and heir of a partner in the Charrington brewing firm, one of London's largest [PV: civil registration; MS: Who Was Who; The Times obituary, 3 January 1936]. Died 2 January 1936 at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, a month short of his eighty-sixth birthday; he donated his body to the hospital, and a memorial service was held at the Great Assembly Hall of his Tower Hamlets Mission [PV: GRO death registration; CP: The Times, 3 and 6 January 1936]. English. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Marlborough College (which he left through illness) and Brighton College, then placed in the family brewery as heir to a fortune of about a million and a quarter pounds; after a conversion to Evangelical Christianity at about nineteen (c. 1869) he renounced the business and the inheritance and became a temperance evangelist, social reformer, and anti-vice campaigner in the East End. By his own account the turning point came about a year after his conversion, when, walking through Whitechapel, he saw a drunken man knock his wife into the gutter as she begged him to leave a public house and give her money for food; Charrington intervened, was himself knocked down, and resolved that the brewery trade that was the source of his wealth was the source of such misery [MS: Who Was Who; standard biography]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training [UN]. Geographic history. Lived and worked in the Whitechapel and Mile End area from about 1870 for the rest of his active life; founded the Tower Hamlets Mission in 1870 and built the Great Assembly Hall at 31 Mile End Road — its foundation stone laid by the Earl of Shaftesbury in 1883, the hall opened in 1886 and seating some five thousand — as a centre of East End Christian and social work. He was living at 41 Stepney Green by 1891, and in 1903 bought Osea Island, off Maldon in Essex, as a retreat and treatment centre for people with alcohol and opiate addictions [PV: census; MS: standard biography]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record of mental illness [UN]. Documented violence. No record of him committing violence; on the contrary, he was frequently assaulted himself in the course of his anti-vice campaigning [UN; MS]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried, living as a celibate evangelist of the most meagre possessions; an original member of the first London County Council (Progressive, for Mile End, 1889–95), and also of the Mile End Board of Guardians and Vestry and Stepney Borough Council — a prominent, publicly recognised reformer [MS: Who Was Who; standard biography]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No interruption to his East End work; he continued his public mission and his civic and reform activity straight through the window and for decades after [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Through the winter of 1887–88 and into 1888 Charrington ran a determined anti-brothel campaign, walking the streets at night, interviewing prostitutes and their clients, keeping notebooks on brothel-goers, and using the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885 — which let a citizen report a suspected brothel to the police for a reward — to have houses closed; by his own actions more than two hundred brothels were shut, though, as the police Commissioner remarked, this drove vulnerable women onto the streets where several were killed. He was thus a publicly visible figure in the very streets where the canonical-five murders occurred, but no documentary connection to any victim or scene exists [MS: Casebook "Suspect Guide," C. J. Morley; UN]. Suspect-attribution. A named-author but self-refuting attribution. Charrington first attracted a Ripper comparison in his own lifetime, but as hostile satire rather than suspicion: a Referee columnist in October 1890, attacking him and the licensing reformer McDougall as "moral monomaniacs," jibed that Charrington and the Ripper shared the same object — to decrease the number of immoral women

— the Ripper's method being "on the whole the more practical of the two" [CP: The Referee, 12 October 1890]. The substantive naming is modern and belongs to M. J. Trow, who in 1998 (in The Mammoth Book of Jack the Ripper, edited by Jakubowski and Braund, and in his The Many Faces of Jack the Ripper) built a deliberately plausible case against Charrington — the right age, build, and local knowledge; his religious standing as a means of putting victims at ease; his chosen celibacy and his consuming zeal against prostitution and drink; and the presence of alcohol in the lives of all the canonical victims — and then revealed that he had constructed it precisely to show how easily a case can be assembled against almost anyone of the period, stating that there was no evidence against Charrington and that he did not believe him guilty [MS-R: Trow 1998]. The attribution therefore stands at the named-author tier only in a peculiar sense: its author advanced it to discredit the whole exercise of suspect-naming, and no researcher has pursued a case against Charrington since. Beyond Trow he appears in the survey literature — the Casebook "Suspect Guide" and the A-to-Z-type compilations — on a pure motive-and-opportunity argument: the obsessive anti-prostitution zeal, the night-walking and the brothel notebooks, the deep East End familiarity, and the documented irony that his closing of brothels drove women onto the streets. There is no contemporary suspicion of him and no evidence tying him to any offence; he had no history of violence beyond intervening for battered women, and his life was one of philanthropy [MS: Casebook "Suspect Guide," C. J. Morley; UN]. He belongs with the fringe "reformer with motive and local knowledge but no evidence" names — here with the added and unusual feature that the one substantive treatment was written to argue against its own conclusion [MS-R].

P038 — Churchill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer. Demographic particulars. Male, English aristocrat; born 13 February 1849 at Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire; died 24 January 1895 in London, aged 45 [PV: civil registration; MS: standard biography]. Younger son of John Spencer-Churchill, 7th Duke of Marlborough, and Frances Anne, Duchess of Marlborough; bore the courtesy title "Lord Randolph." Married the American heiress Jennie Jerome in 1874; father of Winston and Jack Churchill. English. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford. Conservative Member of Parliament for Woodstock from 1874; Secretary of State for India 1885–86; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons in 1886, resigning the Chancellorship in December 1886 and never returning to high office [MS]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training [UN]. Geographic history. Mayfair and Westminster town residences and the family seat at Blenheim; no documented residence or workplace in Whitechapel at any time [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. A progressive neurological decline from about 1892 — mood swings, slurred speech, intermittent numbness in the extremities — was attributed by his physician Dr Robson Roose, and later by his son Winston, to tertiary syphilis. That diagnosis has been challenged by modern medical reviewers, including the Hillsdale Churchill Project (2024), for want of confirmatory laboratory or autopsy evidence, with alternatives proposed — a left-sided brain tumour, manic-depressive illness, and Raynaud's disease. He died comatose, with pneumonia and probable kidney failure as the proximate causes [MS]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married, two sons; a prominent, combative Conservative orator, widely disliked within his own party for his rudeness [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Active in national political life throughout the canonical-five period and after — parliamentary attendance, society engagements, and travel all extensively documented; a continuously visible public figure [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented presence in Whitechapel in autumn 1888 [UN]. Suspect-attribution. A Royal Conspiracy / Masonic-framework figure with no evidential basis. He was advanced specifically by Melvyn Fairclough in The Ripper and the Royals (Duckworth, 1991, with a foreword by Joseph Sickert), which casts Lord Randolph as the ringleader of a "Masonic"

killing team — Sir William Gull performing the murders in a carriage, the coachman John Charles Netley driving, J. K. Stephen keeping watch, and Frederico Albericci attached — said to have killed five prostitutes (led by Mary Kelly) who were supposedly blackmailing the royal family over Prince Albert Victor's purported secret marriage to Annie Elizabeth Crook [MS-R: Fairclough 1991]. The framework descends from the claims Joseph Sickert (Joseph Gorman) gave Stephen Knight for Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution (1976): that Prince Albert Victor secretly married Crook, a working-class woman, and that the victims were murdered to bury the scandal. Knight's source, Sickert, afterwards told the press the story was a fabrication, and Knight's version is now generally discredited; Fairclough extended it and cast Randolph as its head [MS-R: Fairclough 1991; MS: Knight 1976 and its reception]. Two facts gut the attribution. First, its supposed documentary spine — three diaries attributed to Inspector Abberline, surfacing in 1988 and reproduced by Fairclough — is a forgery: on one reproduced page the signature reads "G. F. Abberline" for Frederick George, the victim biographies are copied verbatim from a modern research source, and the contents contradict Abberline's known views, he himself having favoured Chapman/Klosowski [MS: Melvin Harris; Casebook]. Second, Fairclough has himself disowned the book, telling reporters that he no longer believes the theory [MS: Casebook]. Beyond that, there is no documentary evidence that Lord Randolph was a Freemason — the framework simply asserts he was the highest-ranking Freemason in the land, which is incorrect — and the marriage-scandal premise fails at its root, since Annie Crook was not the Roman Catholic the anti-Catholic motive requires but is recorded as Church of England, was never confined from 1888 but lived openly at 6 Cleveland Street through 1893, and the studio at 15 Cleveland Street where the couple supposedly met had been demolished in 1886 and did not exist in 1888 [MS: Melvin Harris; Casebook "Suspect Guide" and standard scholarship]. A later elaboration by John Hamer (2014) — Churchill cutting Masonic symbols while Gull performed the surgery — is a fringe extension of the same framework [MS-R, flagged]. An unsourced claim by Nick Warren (Ripperana, 1992) that Randolph was suspected even before Dr Thomas Stowell's 1970 royal-suspect article is offered without any supporting reference [MS; UN]. As a Royal Conspiracy candidate, Lord Randolph belongs to the same constructed framework as Albert Victor, Gull, Netley, Stephen, and Albericci: a multi-hand royal-cover-up narrative built on a retracted hoax and a forged diary, carrying no contemporary suspicion and no evidence connecting him to any offence — the theory's answer to his absence from every Ripper file being the unfalsifiable claim that Winston Churchill destroyed the papers as Home Secretary in 1910 [MS: Casebook; standard scholarship].

P039 — Clapp, George. Demographic particulars. Male, married. Forename recorded as George; date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, and date and place of death not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Caretaker of the premises of Heydemann & Co at 5 Mitre Street, Aldgate, in the City of London, sleeping in a second-floor back room of the building that overlooked Mitre Square and the corner where Catherine Eddowes was killed [PV: Eddowes inquest deposition; MS]. No educational record located; no medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident and caretaker at 5 Mitre Street, the building fronting Mitre Street whose rear rooms looked onto Mitre Square; the address is 5 Mitre Street per the Eddowes inquest, and the "5 Mitre Square" form found in some secondary sources is erroneous [PV: inquest]. His second-floor back bedroom was among the closest fixed-resident vantage points to the murder scene, alongside the off-duty City constable Richard Pearce (resident at 3 Mitre Square) and the night watchman George Morris of Kearley & Tonge [PV; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record; a witness only [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He shared the house with his wife, an invalid, who was attended by an elderly woman occupying a room at the

top of the house and acting as her nurse; beyond that no family record is located, and the wife's identity is not established [PV: inquest; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable; a witness, with no documented movement in the window [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. On the night of the Eddowes murder — Saturday 29 into Sunday 30 September 1888 — Clapp and his wife retired to bed about eleven o'clock; he slept in the second-floor back room, whose window looked into Mitre Square, and heard no sound whatever during the night, first learning of the murder about half past five in the morning [PV: inquest deposition; CP: Weekly Dispatch and Eastern Daily Press, 14 and 12 October 1888]. He deposed to this at the Eddowes inquest before the City Coroner, S. F. Langham [PV: inquest record]. The substance of his evidence was negative-auditory: although his back room overlooked the very corner of Mitre Square where Eddowes was killed and mutilated at roughly 1.35–1.45 a.m., he heard nothing unusual. Taken with the silence reported by the resident constable Pearce, the watchman Morris — who was emphatic that a scream would have reached him — and the beat constables Watkins and Harvey (Watkins having passed through the square at about 1.30 with nothing to see and found the body at 1.44, a beat interval he put at twelve to fourteen minutes, while Harvey came down Church Passage without entering the square and saw nothing), Clapp's evidence supports the standard inference that the killing, done in the darkest corner of the square within that short interval and only some ten minutes after Lawende and his companions saw Eddowes with a man at Church Passage, was carried out in near-total silence [PV; MS]. Suspect-attribution. Nil. A witness only; not advanced as a candidate in any suspect literature, and outside every standing non-serial category [UN].

P040 — Clarkson, Willy. Demographic particulars. Male, English, born into a London Jewish family; born William Berry Clarkson on 31 March 1861 in London [MS; PV: GRO civil registration]; died 12 October 1934 in London, aged seventy-three, and buried in a modest grave in the Actors' Acre at Brookwood Cemetery, Surrey [PV: civil registration; MS]. Son of an established theatrical wigmaker of the same trade, in business since 1833. Known throughout his life as "Willy Clarkson"; no other verified aliases [PV; MS]. Occupational and educational history. Theatrical wigmaker and costumier; educated in Paris, he left school at about twelve to work in his father's shop and took over the firm on his father's death in 1878, expanding it into costumes and make-up. He became, in a contemporary phrase, the most famous wigmaker of his day, supplying most of the West End theatres for five decades and a high-society and royal clientele — holding a royal warrant from Queen Victoria (from 1888, supplying performances at Osborne and Balmoral), later styled "Royal Perruquier and Costumier" by Edward VII, and dressing actors such as Henry Irving and Sarah Bernhardt [MS: Greenwall, The Strange Life of Willy Clarkson, 1936]. In 1888 the business was at Wellington Street, off the Strand; the firm moved to purpose-built premises at 41–43 Wardour Street, Soho, only in 1905 — the building later marked by an LCC blue plaque [PV: directory evidence]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training; no educational record beyond the family-shop apprenticeship [UN]. Geographic history. London-resident throughout. His professional address in autumn 1888 was Wellington Street; he was not resident in or near Whitechapel, the central-London premises lying some miles from the offence corridor [PV: directory and map evidence]. A daily-movement reconstruction across the canonical dates is not feasible [UN]; the suspect framing relies on his costuming resources giving him the means to go to the East End disguised, not on any documented presence there [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness or physical illness [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal record, charge, or violent act by Clarkson is located [UN]. He moved among shady Soho figures and was widely rumoured homosexual (a Soho lavatory in Dansey Place was nicknamed "Clarkson's Cottage"); he was reputed in later life to be among Soho's blackmailers, and was also suspected of

arson and insurance fraud — most of his premises having burnt down in dubious circumstances, and the insurers gathering evidence to prosecute him for fraudulent fire claims, though he died in 1934 before any prosecution and two companies afterwards sued his estate [MS: James Morton, Gangland Soho, 2012; CP]. After his death a solicitor's clerk and convicted blackmailer, William Cooper Hobbs, forged Clarkson's will in his own favour with a lawyer, Edmond O'Connor — Hobbs sentenced to five years and O'Connor to seven — so in that matter Clarkson was the victim, not the perpetrator [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Marital and household particulars for 1888 are not anchored [UN]; he is treated in the standard account as a celebrated London bachelor character of theatrical and society Soho — a conspicuous public figure, not an inconspicuous one [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). His business continued without documented interruption through the post-Kelly window and for four decades after, until his death; the circumstances of that death are themselves disputed — he was found on his bedroom floor with a head wound, and although an autopsy was ordered and Sir Bernard Spilsbury found no evidence of foul play, the cause was never clearly established — so the conventional reading is not secure [PV: directory continuity; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented placement at any canonical-five scene [UN]; he is named in none of the contemporary records — the Metropolitan Police file, the Macnaghten memorandum, the Anderson writings, the Swanson marginalia — and is not a contemporary suspect at any documentary level [UN]. Suspect-attribution. A disguise-capability candidate whose Ripper connection is essentially anecdotal, and which must be sorted into three distinct claims. First, the biographical anecdote: Greenwall's 1936 biography — begun as Clarkson's own cooperative autobiography and completed by Greenwall after Clarkson died during its writing, and by common assessment a gossipy and occasionally unreliable source — recounts that one autumn-1888 morning a detective brought Clarkson a wig said to have been recovered from Dutfield's Yard, the Stride murder site, seeking its buyer, none being traced [MS: Greenwall 1936]. The wig anecdote is itself uncorroborated: no independent police record confirms a wig was found there. From it grew the inference that the Ripper had bought a disguise from Clarkson — a killer-connection claim resting on nothing more [MS-R: from Greenwall 1936, uncorroborated by any police record]. The same source carries Clarkson's own self-promoting claims to have disguised later murderers, including Crippen and Ronald True, and to have supplied disguises to the Scotland Yard detectives who hunted the Ripper [MS: Greenwall 1936]. Second, and to be kept separate, is the disguise-supply thread attaching Clarkson to the Pedachenko/Konovalov narrative of William Le Queux (Things I Know, 1923) and Donald McCormick (The Identity of Jack the Ripper, 1959) — the idea that he supplied women's disguises to that figure. This rests on Le Queux, a known fabulist; whether it actually names Clarkson is unconfirmed; and it is insecure [MS-R, insecure; PV]. Third, and different again, is the only outright "Clarkson was the Ripper" argument: P. William Grimm's 2019 documentary The Wigmaker of Wellington Street, which builds a means-motive-opportunity case — the disguise expertise, the Dutfield's-Yard wig, his knowledge of the detectives' methods, and a proposed motive of covering up blackmail — drawing heavily on Greenwall; mainstream commentary treats it as tenuous [MS-R: Grimm 2019]. Across all three there is no contemporary suspicion and no evidence placing him at any offence; he belongs with the "means-and-capability but no evidence" disguise-thread candidates, now overlaid with a recent single-author advocacy claim [MS].

P041 — Cohen, David (possibly Nathan Kaminsky). Demographic particulars. Male, Polish-Jewish; aged 23 at admission, placing his birth about 1865 [PV: Whitechapel Infirmary admission register, 7 December 1888]. Arrested under the name Aaron Davis Cohen and recorded in the infirmary as David Cohen; the address he gave, 86 Leman Street, was spurious — later research finding it to have been the premises of a Protestant boys' club — and he was said to have no relatives [PV]. He

died at Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum on 20 October 1889 of "exhaustion of mania," with phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) a secondary cause, his death certificate making no mention of syphilis [PV: Colney Hatch death record]. The identification of Cohen with Nathan Kaminsky is the entry's central question: Kaminsky is a separately documented man whose record appears in the Whitechapel Infirmary register for 24 March 1888 — age 23, of 15 Black Lion Yard, single, a bootmaker, treated for syphilis in Ward BB, religion Hebrew, discharged "cured" about 12 May 1888, the sole documentary trace of his existence, unearthed by Fido [PV: Whitechapel Infirmary register]. Occupational and educational history. Cohen's trade was recorded at Colney Hatch as tailor; Kaminsky's as bootmaker. Fido argued that casual East End workers commonly moved between trades, but the discrepancy has been pressed against the identification [MS: Fido 1987]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Kaminsky was at 15 Black Lion Yard, Whitechapel, in March 1888 [PV]. Cohen was brought in by police as a lunatic found wandering, his true name and address unknown to them, the Leman Street address he gave being false — consistent with a man unable or unwilling to identify himself [PV]. Psychiatric and medical history. Cohen was violent and destructive enough to require restraint at Colney Hatch, the case notes describing force-feeding and a "strong dress" to stop him tearing off his clothes; the restraint detail derives from the Colney Hatch case notes [PV: Colney Hatch case notes]. Kaminsky had been treated for syphilis in March–May 1888 [PV]. Documented violence. Cohen's violent, destructive behaviour at the Whitechapel Infirmary and at Colney Hatch is documented — threatening other patients, screaming, requiring separation as dangerous; no external violent act before his apprehension is recorded [PV; UN]. Social and family circumstances. No documented family for either Cohen or Kaminsky [UN]. The Macnaghten/Swanson narrative — the suspect taken to his brother's house and watched by police — does not fit Cohen, who had no recorded brother and was never released after being picked up [PV; NM]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Cohen was apprehended on 7 December 1888 (rambling, speaking German or Yiddish, unable to give his name or care for himself), taken to Whitechapel Infirmary that day, transferred under restraint to Colney Hatch on 21 December 1888, and died there on 20 October 1889 [PV]. Kaminsky vanishes from the record after his discharge about 12 May 1888 [PV]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented presence at any canonical-five scene; Cohen's 7 December 1888 apprehension — a month after the Kelly murder — is the principal datum [PV; UN]. Suspect-attribution. A substantive modern candidate, first proposed by Martin Fido in The Crimes, Detection and Death of Jack the Ripper (1987) [MS-R: Fido 1987]. Fido's thesis: "David Cohen" was a generic placeholder name — a Jewish "John Doe" — used by the asylum for an unidentifiable inmate whose true name was too difficult to record; the man so recorded was really Nathan Kaminsky, treated for syphilis in spring 1888 and then untraceable; this man was the real "Leather Apron"; and Anderson and Swanson, naming their Polish-Jewish suspect years later, confused Kaminsky with the similarly-named Aaron Kosminski [MS-R: Fido 1987]. The "Leather Apron" element must be kept distinct from the documented record: "Leather Apron" was a press name current from early September 1888 that attached to John Pizer, a Whitechapel bootmaker, who was arrested on 10 September, cleared by alibis for the Nichols and Chapman murders, and released — the only files naming a "Leather Apron" identify Pizer, and neither Kaminsky nor Kosminski appears in them; this press name is also to be distinguished from the innocent leather apron found by a water tub in the Hanbury Street yard, which belonged to a resident [PV; CP]. Fido's claim that the gossip's real "Leather Apron" was Kaminsky is thesis-content resting on that identification, not on any file [MS-R: Fido 1987]. Two points are urged for Cohen over Aaron Kosminski: Cohen was genuinely violent and restrained, said to match the dangerous suspect Anderson and Macnaghten described, whereas Kosminski's asylum notes show a largely passive patient; and Swanson's note that the suspect "died shortly

afterwards" fits Cohen, dead in October 1889, but not Kosminski, who lived until 1919 [PV; NM; MS-R: Fido 1987]. Against the identification, several objections stand. The police named "Kosminski," not Kaminsky or Cohen. The Seaside Home identification central to the Anderson/Swanson account has been placed at the Police Convalescent Home at Hove, which opened about 1890, by which date Cohen was already dead — so Cohen cannot be the man identified there, if that identification happened at all, its occurrence being itself doubted by some. The brother's-house narrative does not fit Cohen. The Swanson marginalia in fact fits neither man cleanly — the "died shortly afterwards" pointing to Cohen while the brother's house and the name "Kosminski" point to Aaron Kosminski. The police were still treating the Ripper as possibly at large as late as the Alice McKenzie murder of July 1889, with Commissioner Monro inclined to count McKenzie a Ripper victim and Anderson having Dr Thomas Bond examine her — conduct hard to square with the police having settled on Cohen, who was by then locked in Colney Hatch. And Cohen spoke German or Yiddish and rambled incoherently, his English fluency unrecorded, making his fit as a man who could approach victims unremarked doubtful. A further objection to the behavioural fit is pressed by Nigel Cawthorne, who dismissed Cohen on the ground that his asylum assaults were undirected and wild, whereas the Ripper attacked specifically and quietly [PV; NM; MS]. The Cohen identification has been endorsed by the former FBI profiler John Douglas, who in The Cases That Haunt Us (2000) placed the behavioural evidence with a man "known to the police as David Cohen… or someone very much like him" and gave credence to Fido's police-confusion thesis [MS-R: Douglas 2000]; an attribution to the criminologist Scott Bonn is carried but not confirmed at source, pending verification [MS-R, flagged — confirm or retire]. The combined Cohen/Kaminsky profile is carried as one entry; Cohen, Kaminsky, and the police "Kosminski" are three distinct documented record-sets, and whether the two men are the same, and whether either is the police "Kosminski," is Fido's unproven thesis and remains unresolved — no tangible evidence links Kaminsky to Cohen, the equation being an interesting but circumstantial possibility that is, in the nature of the lost records, almost impossible to disprove [MS-R: Fido 1987; MS].

P042 — Collard, Edward. Demographic particulars. Male; born 1846 at Bristol, Gloucestershire [MS: Casebook/A–Z; PV: GRO/census]. Inspector, City of London Police, at the time of the Eddowes investigation; later Chief Inspector of the Bishopsgate division; died June 1892 in the City of London [MS: Casebook/A–Z; PV: GRO]. Occupational and educational history. Joined the City of London Police in 1868 and rose to Inspector by 1888, the station inspector on duty at Bishopsgate Street on the night of the Eddowes murder, working under the City Detective Department's head, Detective Inspector James McWilliam, and the acting head of the City force, Major Henry Smith [PV: inquest deposition; MS]. Prior occupation and schooling not located; his subsequent promotion to Chief Inspector of the Bishopsgate division is on record [UN; MS]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. A City of London Police officer working in the City on the relevant night; his widow later settled at Stoke Newington with the children [PV; MS]. Residential address in 1888 not located [UN; PV: 1891 census]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal complaint or disciplinary proceeding located against him [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married Amelia Ann Sayer (b.1849); seven children born between 1874 and 1887; his widow died in 1912 [MS: Casebook; PV: GRO/census]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect matter. Collard continued in service across the window, was promoted to Chief Inspector of the Bishopsgate division, and died in June 1892, shortly after it [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. His substantive footprint is his sworn deposition at the Eddowes inquest before the City Coroner, Samuel Frederick Langham, at the City Mortuary, Golden Lane, on the first day of the inquest, Thursday 4 October 1888 [PV; CP: The Globe, 4 October 1888]. By that deposition: at five

minutes before two on the morning of 30 September he received word at Bishopsgate Street station that a woman had been murdered in Mitre Square; he telegraphed headquarters, sent a constable to fetch the City Police Surgeon Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, and went to the square himself, arriving about two or three minutes past two. There he found Dr George William Sequeira (who had reached the scene about 1.55) and several police officers, with Eddowes's body in the south-west corner in the position Watkins had described; the body was not touched until Brown arrived about 2.18 [PV]. In Collard's presence, Sergeant Jones recovered from the footway by the left side of the body three small black boot-buttons, a small metal button, a common metal thimble, and a small penny mustard tin containing two pawn-tickets; Collard's deposition is the principal anchor for the inventory of Eddowes's clothing and effects — the pawn-tickets, in the names of Emily Birrell and Jane/Anne Kelly, later leading to her identification — including the apron with the cut edge that matched the bloodied fragment found in Goulston Street [PV]. He ordered an immediate house-to-house canvass of the streets around the square; the principal witness evidence came from the three Imperial Club members Joseph Lawende, Joseph Hyam Levy, and Harry Harris, who had seen Eddowes with a man at the entrance to Church Passage about 1.35. He directed the body's removal to the Golden Lane mortuary and attended Brown's post-mortem, the wider City search being run by McWilliam under Major Smith with the detectives Halse, Marriott, and Outram [PV; CP]. Suspect-attribution. None. No suspect attribution against Collard exists in the literature; he is an investigating officer and witness, standing outside every standing non-serial category [UN].

P043 — Collins, Albert (PC 12HR, Metropolitan Police, H Division). Demographic particulars. Male; PC Albert Collins, divisional number 12 H Reserve (12HR), H Division (Whitechapel), Metropolitan Police [CP: Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 7 October 1888]. The forename, unresolved in some modern summaries between Edward and Albert, is fixed to Albert by the contemporary press report of his inquest evidence and by the reconstruction distinguishing the responding officers [CP: Lloyd's Weekly, 7 October 1888; MS: Casebook]. Birth date, place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, marital status, date of death, and age in autumn 1888 not located [UN across the dimension], the absence resting on the unrecovered service record rather than on any documented destruction. Occupational and educational history. A uniformed reserve constable of H Division, on duty in the Commercial Road vicinity on the night of 29–30 September 1888 [CP: Lloyd's Weekly, 7 October 1888]. Joining date, warrant number, prior occupation, schooling, promotions, retirement, and pension not located, recoverable against the warrant and pension registers at The National Archives, Kew (MEPO 4 warrant, MEPO 21 pension) [PV: direct archival consultation pending]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Working the Commercial Road / Berner Street area of the Whitechapel division on the night of the Stride murder [CP: Lloyd's Weekly, 7 October 1888]; residential address not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN across the dimension]. Documented violence. No criminal complaint or internal disciplinary proceeding located [UN across the dimension]. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN across the dimension]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No record of death, departure from the force, asylum admission, or other terminal event located within the window [UN]; the documentary silence is not affirmative evidence of continued service. Specific 1888 evidence. Collins was one of the first responders to the Stride murder at Dutfield's Yard, adjoining No. 40 Berner Street, in the early morning of 30 September 1888. On the reconstructed sequence, the club member Morris Eagle found PC Henry Lamb (252H) and Collins (12HR) in Commercial Road, and they returned to the yard together, a fixed-point constable also attending; Lamb took charge, turned his lantern on the body, kept the gathering crowd back, and shut the

gates while the bystanders were searched. Collins's own documented act, deposed by him at the Stride inquest before the coroner Wynne E. Baxter, was that he reached Berner Street shortly after one o'clock and, on instructions, washed away all traces of the blood in the yard after the medical men had finished — the cleaning later invoked in the dispute over whether a grape-stalk had been washed away with the blood [CP: Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 7 October 1888]. Two other divisional numbers in the depositions must be kept distinct from Collins's and not absorbed into him: PC Lamb deposed that he was followed down Berner Street by "another constable, 426 H," and Edward Johnston (assistant to Drs Kay and Blackwell at 100 Commercial Road) deposed that he was called by "Constable 436 H," roused Blackwell, and went ahead to the yard, Blackwell timing his own arrival at 1.16 a.m. These two numbers — 426 H and 436 H — denote a single fixed-point officer, whose point of duty lay between Christian Street and Grove Street and who fetched the medical attendance, the "436" a probable transcription variant of "426"; on the careful reading, corroborated by PC William Smith's evidence that the men he saw in the yard were 252 H and 12 H R (not 426 H, who had gone for the doctor), this doctor-fetching officer is a different man from Collins, though some secondary reconstructions (the Casebook Stride timeline) attach the doctor-fetching to Collins and so conflate the two [CP: Daily Telegraph, 3–4 October 1888; MS: Casebook]. The three numbers accordingly resolve as 252 H (Lamb), 12 H R (Collins, who washed the yard), and 426 H / 436 H (a separate fixed-point constable, who fetched the doctor) [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. None. No suspect attribution against Collins, or against the fixed-point constable, has been advanced in the located literature; the figure is a contextual first-responder, and no standing non-serial category applies [UN].

P044 — Conder, Claude Reignier. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 29 December 1848 at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire [MS: DNB 1912 supplement; Wikipedia], the birth given erroneously as 20 December 1846, and the age at death as 82 (for a true 61), in a press obituary [CP: Aberdeen Daily Journal, 18 February 1910]; son of Francis Roubiliac Conder (1815–1889), civil engineer, and Anne Matilda Colt (1823–1890); grandson of the editor and hymnologist Josiah Conder (1789–1855), and a great-great-grandson of the sculptor Louis-François Roubiliac (1702–1762); married 12 June 1877 at Guildford to Myra Rachel, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Edward Archibald Foord; aged 39 across the autumn-1888 canonical window; died 16 February 1910 at Cheltenham, in retirement [MS: DNB 1912 supplement]; no aliases beyond the ordinary "C. R. Conder" / "Colonel Conder" forms of his published and military record [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at University College, London, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; commissioned lieutenant in the Corps of Royal Engineers on 8 January 1870 [MS: DNB 1912 supplement; Wikipedia]. From 1872 attached to the Palestine Exploration Fund's Survey of Western Palestine, working first with Charles F. Tyrwhitt-Drake and latterly with Lieutenant Horatio Herbert Kitchener (afterwards Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener), the survey issuing in the Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine co-authored with Kitchener from 1881; seriously wounded in an attack on the survey party at Safed in 1875; back in Palestine in 1881–82 as captain, the eastern survey curtailed by the Egyptian crisis; joined the 1882 Egyptian expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley on the intelligence-department staff, present at Tel-el-Kebir; thereafter home and survey service through the 1880s–1890s, including defence works at Weymouth in connection with the Portland naval base and ordnance-survey work; promoted brevet colonel 12 August 1899 and retired 2 November 1904 [MS: DNB 1912 supplement; CP: Aberdeen Daily Journal, 18 February 1910]. Author of a substantial corpus on Palestinian archaeology, biblical history, and Semitic and Hittite/Altaic philology, including Tent Work in Palestine (1878) and Heth and Moab (1883); competent in Arabic and in Hebrew at the Christian-Hebraist scholarly level [MS: DNB 1912 supplement; Encyclopaedia

Judaica]. No medical, paramedical, or anatomical training is recorded, the military-engineering and survey training carrying no documented dissection or clinical content [UN]. Geographic history. Career postings across Palestine, Egypt, and the United Kingdom, with home service in Britain by the later 1880s — the home posting of the period reported variously as the Weymouth/Portland defence works and Ordnance Survey duty (its headquarters at Southampton) [MS: DNB 1912 supplement; MS-R: Russo 2004]; on retirement in 1904 he settled at Cheltenham, where he died [MS]. For autumn 1888 specifically, no residential or working presence in Whitechapel or the wider East End is documented at any point [UN], the precise station for the canonical-five dates resting in the service papers [PV: The National Archives, Kew, WO series, direct archival consultation pending]. Psychiatric and medical history. A serious head wound at Safed in 1875, with recovery after convalescence; an illness following the 1882 Egyptian service (reported as typhoid), with recovery documented through later service; no documented mental illness, asylum admission, or psychiatric assessment of any kind, and no syphilitic or comparable diagnosis located [MS; UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN across the dimension]; the Safed 1875 episode placed Conder as the victim of an assault, not as aggressor; the 1882 Egyptian campaign is his only documented active service and carries no individual-violent-act record [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Married from 1877; a conventional military-archaeologist's professional circle overlapping the Palestine Exploration Fund network and the Royal Engineers. The principal documented connection of circumstantial interest is to Sir Charles Warren — Metropolitan Police Commissioner across the canonical-five period — a fellow Royal Engineer, a founder and Executive-Committee member of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and Conder's co-author on the Fund's Survey of Western Palestine: Jerusalem (1884), Warren having earlier conducted the Fund's Jerusalem excavations of 1867–1870 before Conder's survey began [MS: Wikipedia; Palestine Exploration Fund publication record]. The collaboration is documentary and connects Conder to the institutional vicinity of the Commissioner, not to any victim or scene; the Fund's surviving correspondence would fix the character and closeness of the acquaintance [PV: Palestine Exploration Fund archive, direct consultation pending]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continuous Royal Engineers service across the window, with no documented disruption to career or personal life; the cessation question is structurally inapplicable to a documented, continuous military career [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nothing at the canonical-killing level [UN]: no documented Whitechapel presence on any canonical date, no contemporary witness sighting at any scene, and no documented Metropolitan or City Police interest in Conder during the 1888 inquiry [UN]; the only documentary thread to autumn 1888 is the professional acquaintance with Warren, and nothing more direct [MS]. Suspect-attribution. Conder is a catalogue-level rather than a primary candidate. The often-cited "Library of Congress list" is not an independent suspect source: it is the Library of Congress catalogue record (LCCN 2004008624) for Stan Russo's The Jack the Ripper Suspects (McFarland, 2004) — the "Sunbury Press" imprint sometimes attached being incorrect — in which Russo lists Conder among many named suspects with the thumbnail "archaeologist, friend of Sir Charles Warren, probably a Freemason, fluent linguist"; it must not stand as a second citation [MS: Russo 2004]. The substantive modern attribution is that of the crime writer Tom Slemen and the criminologist Keith Andrews, set out in their Jack the Ripper: British Intelligence Agent (c. 2010) and reported in Christopher J. Morley's Casebook Suspect Guide, casting Conder as a military-trained intelligence officer — a Whitehall-directed assassin — who left an encoded message read into the "Juwes" graffito of 30 September 1888 and into "symbols" alleged to be Moabite carved on Eddowes's face [MS-R: Slemen & Andrews]. The case rests on inferential supports, none of which anchors Conder to any victim, scene, or contemporary observation: Conder's Hebrew and Manchu/Altaic literacy, advanced through the claim that "Juwe" is a Manchu word for "two" — a reading resting on a 1909

Caxton Hall lecture Conder and Warren gave on Chinese-language origins, two decades after the murders; an asserted Freemasonry, undocumented at source and inferred only from Russo's "probably" and from his brother's Masonic writing [UN]; and the Warren acquaintance, advanced as affording both privileged proximity to the investigation and an active cover-up, Warren said to have erased the graffito to shield his friend and to have resigned "on the eve of the last murder" — the erasure being, on the standard reading, an ordinary measure to forestall antisemitic riots, and the resignation generally treated as coincidental. Further facets — that Conder was a practising Satanist, that the murders avenged relics stolen by Annie Chapman, that Mary Kelly knew the killer through the cachous found in Stride's hand, and that Abberline lived next to Conder's brother — are unproven embellishments [MS-R: Slemen & Andrews]. The attribution belongs to the graffito-decipherment / Masonic-cipher family of theories — the non-serial construct treating the killings as the vehicle for an encoded message, of which Stephen Knight's reading of "Juwes" as the Masonic Jubela–Jubelo–Jubelum is the best-known instance, itself undercut by the absence of any evidence that the term was so used before Knight [MS-R: Knight 1976] — rather than to any serial-offender identification on victimological grounds. The cataloguing source records that there is no evidence Conder was ever suspected during the murders [MS: Morley, Casebook Suspect Guide], and mainstream comment holds the conjecture specious and unsupported [MS: Wikipedia], a verdict reinforced by the absence of any documented Whitechapel presence or violent disposition.

P045 — Conway, Thomas (alias Quinn). Demographic particulars. Male, Irish; born circa 1837 at Kilgeever, near Louisburgh, County Mayo [MS: Casebook Ripper Wiki, reporting his army discharge papers]; in his early fifties across the autumn-1888 window; known also as Thomas Quinn, the name under which he drew his army pension — used, on the later record, partly to avoid contact with Catherine Eddowes after their separation, his younger children's whereabouts kept from her [MS: Wikipedia]. Long-term common-law partner of Eddowes — never formally married — from about 1861–62 to their separation circa 1880–81; alive but estranged for some seven to eight years at her death on 30 September 1888, and untraced by police in time for her inquest [CP: Annie Phillips inquest deposition, October 1888 press]. Date of death not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Enlisted in the 1st Battalion of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot in October 1857 as Private No. 350, serving something over two years in Bombay and Madras and earning one good-conduct badge before discharge in October 1861 for physical debility and constitutional infirmity — rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, and heart disease contracted on Indian service, the discharge board recording the cause as military service and climate, "not intemperance or other vice" [MS: Casebook Ripper Wiki, reporting the discharge papers]. Thereafter an army pensioner drawing his pension under the Quinn name and working as an itinerant hawker and writer of cheap chapbooks and gallows ballads, and a casual labourer when his health allowed, travelling with Eddowes through Birmingham and the Midlands [MS: Casebook Ripper Wiki; Wikipedia]. The much-repeated episode in which the pair are said to have attended the January 1866 Stafford hanging of Eddowes's cousin Charles Christopher Robinson — executed for the murder of his sweetheart Harriet Segar — and there sold a scaffold ballad rests on a single, questionable source, a January 1995 Black Country Bugle article by Harry Taylor ("Aristotle Tump") that cites no sources and whose author is known to have invented comparable stories; the surviving Robinson-execution ballad in the Wolverhampton archives carries no author's marks and cannot be attributed to Conway, and the attribution is rated no better than even by the researcher who recovered it [MS: Kobek, Casebook dissertation "May My End A Warning Be"; cf. Rubenhold 2019]. The execution itself is a documented event; the Conway/Eddowes attendance and ballad are not established. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Residence with

Eddowes across the Midlands and then London — Birmingham, then Westminster by 1868, 1 Queen Street, Southwark by 1871 (registered under Conway, he a pedlar and she a laundress), and 71 Lower George Street, Chelsea, by 1880 with the two younger children [MS: Casebook Ripper Wiki; Wikipedia]; the full residential chronology of the cohabitation is not consistently reconstructed [UN]. After the separation Conway kept the two sons; the household later joined his married daughter's, but about March 1887 he fell out with her and her husband and moved off with the boys — the last the family saw of him — so that by autumn 1888 his address was unknown to them and police could not locate him for the inquest [CP: Annie Phillips inquest deposition, October 1888 press], any further Conway reference resting in the original coroner's file [PV: London Metropolitan Archives, City of London Coroner's Eddowes records, direct consultation pending]. Psychiatric and medical history. The 1861 discharge records rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, and heart disease; no record of mental illness or psychiatric assessment is located [MS; UN]. Documented violence. The documentary base is family statement, not any contemporary criminal record, and the family accounts diverge: Eddowes's daughter Annie Phillips attributed the separation to her mother's heavy drinking, Conway being teetotal, while Eddowes's sister Elizabeth Fisher blamed Conway's violence; Eddowes was on the family's account seen at times with her face badly bruised, and Emma Jones's press interview spoke of her being "frightfully disfigured" [CP: Annie Phillips inquest deposition and Emma Jones interview, Daily News, 4 October 1888]. No criminal conviction is located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. An approximately twenty-year common-law partnership from about 1861–62, taken by both families as a settled union though never solemnised — Eddowes used the surname Conway and bore his initials "TC" tattooed on her left forearm, later material in identifying her body [MS: Wikipedia; Casebook Eddowes page]. Three surviving children are documented and are to be kept as distinct records against the sources' cross-confusion of forename and year: Catherine Ann "Annie" (born 18 April 1863 at Yarmouth Workhouse, Norfolk, later Annie Phillips on her marriage to Louis Phillips); a son Thomas (born about 1867–68); and a younger son, given variously as George or Alfred George (born 15 August 1873 at St George's Workhouse, Southwark) [MS: Casebook Ripper Wiki; Wikipedia]. Eddowes's sister Emma Jones told the press there had been four children by Conway, raising the possibility of a fourth who did not survive [CP: Daily News, 4 October 1888]. This Catherine Ann "Annie" Conway / Phillips — the daughter who deposed at the inquest — is a distinct person from the canonical victim Annie Chapman and from the Annie Chapman who was the common-law partner of Seweryn Klosowski, and the three must not be conflated. The separation circa 1880–81 dissolved the Chelsea household; Eddowes went on to live with John Kelly from 1881 [CP; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No interruption to his liberty is recorded across the window, and none is contradicted by any located record [UN]. His whereabouts at and after Eddowes's death are not on the documentary record — police could not trace him for the inquest, in part because he had deliberately broken contact and drawn his pension under the Quinn name, and no inquiry into his movements on any canonical date was ever made; the absence of a located alibi is therefore an absence of inquiry, not evidence either way, and untraced must not be read as cleared. Specific 1888 evidence. None located [UN]; Conway is placed at no canonical-five scene on any canonical date and enters the 1888 record only as the long-estranged former partner whom family and police could not locate, his presence resting in his daughter's identification testimony rather than in any contact with the events [CP: Annie Phillips inquest deposition, October 1888 press]. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. Conway is named in no suspect catalogue and no Ripperological proposition attaches to him; he is a documented family-history figure — the long-estranged common-law partner of a canonical-five victim — with no documented presence in the offence corridor in autumn 1888, and no standing non-serial category applies.

P046 — Cooper, Eliza. Demographic particulars. Female, English [CP: her Chapman-inquest deposition, reproduced in the press, 19–21 September 1888]; date and place of birth, parentage, marital status, and date of death not located [UN], the commonness of the surname making civil-registration disambiguation a precondition of any recovery. Occupational and educational history. A hawker — an itinerant street vendor of small wares — on her own inquest testimony; educational background and prior occupational history not located [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at Crossingham's Common Lodging House, 35 Dorset Street, Spitalfields, for the five months preceding the Chapman killing, on her own testimony [CP: Chapman-inquest deposition]; origin and post-1888 residence not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. This is the dimension on which Cooper's record is positive rather than thin: she deposed that she struck Annie Chapman — a blow to the left eye and one to the chest — in a quarrel some days before Chapman's murder, the blows leaving marks still visible on the body [CP: Cooper's Chapman-inquest deposition]. By her own verbatim account, the immediate flashpoint was a piece of soap: Chapman had brought Edward Stanley into Crossingham's on the Saturday and asked the kitchen for soap, was directed to "Liza," and was given some from Cooper's locker; when Cooper asked for it back on the Tuesday, Chapman threw a halfpenny on the table — "Go and get a halfpennyworth of soap" — and the two carried the quarrel to the Ringers (the Britannia public house, at the corner of Dorset Street), where Chapman slapped her face, "Think yourself lucky I don't do more," and Cooper struck back at the left eye and chest [CP: Daily Telegraph, 20 September 1888]. The exchange was open-hand and fist; no criminal proceedings followed; the encounter is documented at the altercation level only. Cooper's blows are the source of the pre-existing bruising on Chapman's face and chest — a black eye and a bruised breast, which Amelia Palmer saw when Chapman opened her dress in Dorset Street a few days later — bruising that predates and is unconnected to the killing, and that must be distinguished from the marks inflicted during the murder, Dr George Bagster Phillips having deposed that certain bruising indicated the victim was seized by the chin while her throat was cut [CP: Cooper's deposition; Phillips's post-mortem evidence; cf. Amelia Palmer's evidence]. Social and family circumstances. Marital and family circumstances not located [UN]; her documented social setting is the Dorset Street / Crossingham's milieu, in which she had known Chapman about fifteen months and associated with a set of figures who must be kept distinct: Edward "Ted" Stanley (variously taken for "the Pensioner" who reserved Chapman's bed, an identification Stanley disputed and the coroner treated as inference only), a drunken associate called "Harry the Hawker," the deputy Timothy Donovan, and the night-watchman John Evans [CP: Chapman-inquest deposition]. The soap was the flashpoint on Cooper's telling, but the underlying grievance is variously reported and is not settled in the record — as rivalry over Stanley, and, in another telling, as Chapman having exposed Cooper for palming a florin belonging to the drunken "Harry the Hawker" and replacing it with a penny; the true cause is unresolved, and in any case a relational altercation is not a motive for the offence [CP: reproduced Chapman-inquest depositions]. The Annie Chapman struck here is the canonical victim, a distinct person from the Annie Chapman who was Seweryn Klosowski's common-law partner and from Catherine Ann "Annie" Conway (Phillips), and the three must not be conflated. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No cessation event located in the window [UN]; her later trajectory is not on the consulted record, and the absence is an absence of inquiry rather than a positive indicator of death, confinement, or removal. Specific 1888 evidence. Cooper deposed at the resumed Chapman inquest before the coroner Wynne E. Baxter (Coroner for East Middlesex) at the Whitechapel Working Lads' Institute on the afternoon of 19 September 1888, the sitting attended by Chief Inspector West and Inspectors Abberline, Helson, and Chandler [CP: reproduced

Chapman-inquest deposition, 19–20 September 1888, Times / Daily Telegraph and provincial press]. Her evidence is a documentary source for the pre-murder bruising on Chapman's body and supplies a personal-acquaintance account of Chapman's circumstances in the days before the killing — her ill-health, her associations, her brass rings, and the soap quarrel. She dated the quarrel to the Tuesday before the murder (and elsewhere to 2 September), the soap having been lent the previous Saturday, while other Crossingham's witnesses placed the fight differently — the deputy Donovan noticing Chapman's black eye about 30 August, the night-watchman Evans putting the fight on 6 September, and the bulk of the evidence favouring the last days of August — so the precise date (variously late August, 2 September, or the Tuesday, 4 September) is unresolved [CP: reproduced Chapman-inquest depositions], the verbatim original held in the coroner's file [PV: London Metropolitan Archives, Chapman inquest depositions, direct consultation pending]. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]; no contemporary investigator, near-contemporary memoirist, or modern Ripperologist has advanced Eliza Cooper as a candidate. She is a personal-acquaintance witness, not a suspect; and although she is the one person on the record documented to have physically struck Chapman in the days before the murder, the blows were an open-hand and fist quarrel over soap and a relational grievance — categorically unlike the throat-cutting and abdominal mutilation of the offence, which Phillips read as showing some anatomical skill — and no standing non-serial category applies.

P047 — Courtenay, John. Demographic particulars. Recorded as male, with the forename "John" and an English surname; no date or place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, marital status, or date or place of death has been located, and the name traces to no independent documentary record [UN]. Within the Royal Conspiracy narrative that is its only source, Courtenay is said to have been run over by a tram in 1936, having caught his foot in the rail — a death Fairclough was unable to find in any recorded listing, and which is uncorroborated [MS-R: Fairclough 1991]. A search of the General Register Office indexes returns several men of the name in a broadly compatible range, none tied to the listing without an intermediate bridge the literature does not supply [UN]. Occupational and educational history. No occupation, trade, training, or institutional affiliation is documented [UN]. Within the narrative, and on Joseph Gorman Sickert's word alone, he is described variously as a "manservant" to the leader of the conspirators, as possibly a Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Navy, or alternatively as a Naval Attaché in the diplomatic corps, Gorman Sickert being unable to say which [MS-R: Fairclough 1991]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering background attaches to the name [UN]. Geographic history. No residential address, workplace, or other placement is documented, and there is no documented London or Whitechapel presence at any point in 1888 or otherwise [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No documented family or social record exists [UN]. The narrative claims only, again on Gorman Sickert's word, that Courtenay was an older man who was around the young Joseph Gorman Sickert and his mother Alice Margaret Crook — she being, in the conspiracy's own terms, the supposed daughter of the alleged Albert Victor / Annie Elizabeth Crook marriage — and that he may have watched over them out of remorse, the family feeling uneasy in his presence and relieved at his death [MS-R: Fairclough 1991]. A suggested descent from the Courtenay family of the Earls of Devon (Powderham Castle, Devon) is raised but expressly not established even within the narrative, and the suspect-name must not be conflated with that lineage [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not addressable; structurally inapplicable to a subject with no documented presence at any point [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. None; the 1888 evidentiary dimension is entirely empty [UN]. Suspect-attribution. Courtenay is a Royal Conspiracy figure, not a name-only catalogue artefact. He is named in Melvyn Fairclough's

The Ripper and the Royals (Duckworth, 1991) as one of the twelve-member "gang" of the updated Royal-Conspiracy narrative, his role and particulars supplied entirely by Joseph Gorman Sickert, and even Fairclough concedes the information on him is sparse at best [MS-R: Fairclough 1991]. Stan Russo's The Jack the Ripper Suspects (McFarland, 2004) carries the entry, but only in reporting Fairclough's attribution and its Gorman-Sickert basis, not as an independent attestation; the "Library of Congress" inventory sometimes cited is the catalogue record for that same Russo volume (LCCN 2004008624 — the "Sunbury Press" imprint sometimes attached being incorrect), and the Casebook-forum "compilations" reproduce the same, so no independent source stands behind the name [MS: Russo 2004]. The framework itself is the discredited Royal Conspiracy — descending from the story Joseph Gorman Sickert gave Stephen Knight for Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution (1976), which Sickert afterwards told the press was a hoax, extended by Fairclough and then disowned by him, and resting on the forged "Abberline diaries" — a multi-hand royal-cover-up construct of no evidential basis and carrying no contemporary suspicion [MS-R: Fairclough 1991; MS: Knight 1976 and its reception]. Beyond that framework there is no contemporary investigator, near-contemporary memoirist, or independent modern treatment that names a Courtenay [UN]; and the attribution is the weakest even within its own narrative, Fairclough having unearthed nothing on him and the account leaving open — in Russo's report of it — that the John Courtenay so accused may never have existed at all. There is, in short, no documented subject behind the name.

P048 — Cox, Mary Ann. Demographic particulars. Female, English; date and place of birth not located [UN]; her age is not given in her deposition and is not anchored to any primary source — a figure of about thirty-one circulates in later accounts without a located citation, and is not adopted here [UN]; she described herself in evidence as a widow [CP: Cox's Kelly-inquest deposition], the circumstances and date of her widowhood not recorded in the inquest or located elsewhere [UN]; date of death not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. In autumn 1888 a woman who, in her own words, "got her living on the streets" — the period inquest formulation for casual prostitution — in the Dorset Street area [CP: Cox's Kelly-inquest deposition]; no formal employment record located, though her single room placed her a tier above the fourpenny-dormitory existence [UN]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at No. 5 Miller's Court — the last house at the top of the court — one of the small partitioned rooms opening off the south side of Dorset Street through the covered archway beside John McCarthy's chandler's shop at No. 27, and so in the same court as Mary Jane Kelly's room No. 13, with a gas lamp facing the court [CP: Cox's Kelly-inquest deposition]; prior and subsequent residence not located [UN], the continuity of her tenancy through the post-9-November period attestable only against the parish rate books [PV: London Metropolitan Archives, Spitalfields rate books, direct consultation pending]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. A widow on her own testimony; her late husband's name, occupation, and date of death, and any children, are not located [UN]; no household beyond her own occupancy of No. 5 is recorded [UN]; she had known the deceased about eight or nine months as the occupant of No. 13 [CP: Cox's Kelly-inquest deposition]. She is a distinct person from the first canonical victim Mary Ann "Polly" Nichols, and from the other Miller's Court witnesses with whom she must not be conflated — Elizabeth Prater (the room above Kelly's), Sarah Lewis (staying with friends at No. 2), and the landlord John McCarthy. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No interruption to her residence or liberty after the Kelly killing is located [UN], and none is contradicted by any located record; the persistence of her tenancy through the intense press attention on the court remains a question for the rate books and the 1891 census. Specific 1888 evidence. Cox is the principal civilian

witness to the late evening of 8 November 1888 at Miller's Court, and she gave her evidence at the Kelly inquest before the coroner for North East Middlesex, Dr Roderick Macdonald MP, at Shoreditch Town Hall on 12 November 1888, Inspector Abberline being in charge for the police [CP: Daily Telegraph and Penny Illustrated Paper, 13–17 November 1888]. By her deposition: at a quarter to twelve that night she met Kelly in Dorset Street, "very much intoxicated," going up the court a few steps ahead of her in the company of a man; as her deposed observation, she described him as short and stout, shabbily dressed in a longish dark coat, wearing a round black billycock hat, his chin shaven, with a blotchy face and a full carroty moustache, carrying a pot of ale in his hand, and apparently about thirty-five [CP: Cox's Kelly-inquest deposition]. As the pair reached the room Cox said "Good night, Mary," to which Kelly — turning and then banging the door — replied "Good night, I am going to have a song," and Cox then heard her singing "A violet I plucked from my mother's grave," a sentimental ballad of the period [CP: Cox's Kelly-inquest deposition]. Cox went to her own room for about a quarter of an hour, out again around midnight with the singing still audible, returned about one o'clock to warm her hands with the singing and a light still going, was in and out across the small hours, and on her final return about three o'clock found the room dark and silent, hearing nothing further and observing no one leave or enter [CP: Cox's Kelly-inquest deposition]. This audible-activity sequence — her account of the singing heard to about one o'clock and the room dark and silent by three — is the documentary basis on which the modern reconstruction of the Kelly time-of-death window is built, that reconstruction (and the reconciliation of Cox's description of the man against the other Miller's Court sightings, which the contemporary police themselves found did not cleanly harmonise) being analysis raised upon her evidence rather than part of it; the original deposition survives in the coroner's file [PV: London Metropolitan Archives, Kelly inquest papers, MJ/SPC, NE1888, Box 3, Case paper 19, direct consultation pending]. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]; Cox is named in no suspect catalogue and no Ripperological proposition attaches to her — she is a civilian sighting-witness, and no standing non-serial category applies.

P049 — Craig, Francis Spurzheim. Demographic particulars. Male, English, born 1837 at Acton, Middlesex [MS: Wikipedia; Grokipedia; cf. Weston-Davies 2015]; son of the writer, social reformer, and phrenologist Edward Thomas Craig (1804–1894), president of the Phrenological Society in 1888, the middle name "Spurzheim" given for the phrenologist Johann Caspar Spurzheim (1776–1832), his father's intellectual model [MS: Weston-Davies 2015]; mother recorded as Mary, the maternal surname varying in the genealogical literature [MS]; married Elizabeth Weston Davies on 24 December 1884 at Hammersmith [MS: Grokipedia]; the marriage broke down within months, Craig petitioning for divorce in March 1886 (Craig v. Craig and McBain) on the ground of her adultery, naming Harry McBain (also given McBlain) as co-respondent, though whether the decree was granted is unclear [MS: Wikipedia, citing the National Archives divorce petition]; died by suicide on 8 March 1903, having cut his throat with a razor at his lodgings at 6 Carthew Road, Hammersmith, and dying at the West London Hospital, the Hammersmith inquest before the coroner Luxmoore Drew returning a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind [CP: West London Observer, 13 March 1903; Morning Post, 12 March 1903]; no aliases beyond the journalist's "F. S. Craig" / "Frank Craig" forms [CP]. Occupational and educational history. Journalist and newspaper editor; his early education is not clearly recovered [MS: Weston-Davies 2015]; about two years in the United States as a journalist, 1864–1866 [MS]; by the mid-1870s editor of the Bucks Advertiser and Aylesbury News, a standing damaged by a plagiarism affair (his copy taken from the Daily Telegraph, the dating variously placed from the late 1870s to the 1890s) that cost him his Aylesbury employment [MS: Wikipedia; Grokipedia]; later editor of the Indicator and West London News until

1896 [MS]. The thesis additionally casts him as a freelance East End police-court and inquest reporter across 1888, a characterisation resting on its own reconstruction rather than on independent documentation [MS-R: Weston-Davies 2015]. No medical, paramedical, anatomical, or butchering training is documented; the thesis's attempt to supply anatomical knowledge through his father's reported interest in dissection, the young Craig said to have looked on, is thesis-inference, not documented training [UN; MS-R: Weston-Davies 2015]. Geographic history. Acton childhood from 1837; the United States 1864–1866; provincial English journalism through the 1870s, including Aylesbury; London thereafter, boarding by 1901 at 6 Carthew Road, Hammersmith, where he died in 1903 [MS: Wikipedia]; the specific autumn-1888 address is not located [UN]; no documented residence in Whitechapel, the thesis's East End presence being investigative-journalistic rather than residential and thinly anchored for the canonical window [MS-R: Weston-Davies 2015]. Psychiatric and medical history. In his final years Craig suffered documented nervous disorders — paralysis, writer's cramp, and delusions — culminating in the 1903 suicide and the coroner's finding of unsound mind; a friend of thirty-five years, the rate-collector Edward Warren, deposed that Craig had latterly been very peculiar and eccentric, and that after a Paris holiday, where a hotel guest had vanished, he laboured under a persecutory delusion that he was suspected of the man's murder and was being shadowed by French and English detectives [CP: Morning Post, 12 March 1903; West London Observer, 13 March 1903; Grokipedia]. That delusion concerned an unrelated supposed death and is a symptom of his terminal mental illness; the thesis's reading of it, and of the suicide, as the psychological aftermath of the proposed killings is inferential, not documented [MS-R: Weston-Davies 2015]. No syphilitic or other specific diagnosis is located, and no mental-health record before this final period is documented [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal record, and no documented assault, threat, or domestic violence [UN]; the 1886 divorce surfaced the wife's adultery and incompatibility rather than violence [MS]; the 1903 suicide is the only documented violent act in his biography, and it is self-directed [CP]. Social and family circumstances. Married Elizabeth Weston Davies in December 1884, separated within months, no documented children, and thereafter living alone or in lodgings with no remarriage or further documented relationship, his later years marked by isolation, debt, and periods of near-homelessness [MS: Wikipedia; Grokipedia]. The whole suspect-attribution rests on identifying Elizabeth Weston Davies with the canonical victim Mary Jane Kelly — but the two are distinct persons and must be kept apart: Elizabeth was a Montgomeryshire slate-owner's daughter, born 1857, once a lady's maid to the Marchioness of Londonderry, and on the post-2015 genealogical finding she returned to Wales and died there in 1929, and so cannot have been the woman killed at Miller's Court on 9 November 1888 [MS: post-2015 genealogical research, per the Wikipedia summary]. Craig's lifetime standing was that of a working journalist of moderate reputation marked chiefly by the Aylesbury plagiarism affair; his posthumous prominence is entirely the product of the 2015 thesis [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented interruption to his journalistic activity in the window [UN]; he continued in London journalism into the 1890s (the Indicator / West London News editorship to 1896) [MS]; the thesis reads the post-November-1888 continuation as a return to baseline after the primary objective, a reading internal to its framework rather than independently anchored [MS-R: Weston-Davies 2015]. Specific 1888 evidence. The thesis's documentary anchor to autumn 1888 is journalistic attendance at East End inquests, with a contemporary inquest-attendee sketch identified as Craig on the author's own research and not independently corroborated [MS-R: Weston-Davies 2015]; there is no documented sighting of Craig at any canonical scene, and no documented Metropolitan Police interest, arrest, interview, or investigative process of any kind [UN]. Suspect-attribution. Proposed as the Ripper by Dr Wynne Weston-Davies — a retired surgeon and self-identified great-nephew of Elizabeth Weston

Davies — in The Real Mary Kelly (Blink Publishing, 2015) [MS-R: Weston-Davies 2015]. The surgical credential is the proposer's, not the proposed man's: Weston-Davies is the anatomical surgeon, while Craig has no documented medical or anatomical training, and the two must not be conflated. The argument has three components: that Elizabeth left Craig in 1886, fell into East End prostitution, and lived under the name "Mary Jane Kelly"; that Craig killed the four earlier canonical victims as camouflage before killing Elizabeth/Kelly at Miller's Court on 9 November 1888, the "Ripper" letters being part of the same camouflage; and that his later journalistic continuation and his 1903 throat-cutting suicide are consistent with the killer's identity [MS-R: Weston-Davies 2015]. It was accompanied by a 2015 application to exhume Mary Kelly's grave at St Patrick's Catholic Cemetery, Leytonstone, for mitochondrial-DNA comparison with the author's maternal line; the Ministry of Justice was initially minded to grant a licence, subject to a forensics-laboratory undertaking and a three-month graveside notice, but the application was effectively abandoned by 2017 once it emerged that Kelly's exact gravesite could not be identified — she lies in a communal grave re-used in the 1940s, the memorial marking only an approximation, and no Ripper victim has ever been exhumed [CP: 2015–2017 national press, including the Daily Telegraph]. Mainstream Ripperological reception was skeptical, treating the thesis as unproven and as a personally-motivated re-working of the earlier plot-to-kill-Kelly framing, with senior researchers privately urging the author to withdraw [MS: Wikipedia]; and it is undercut at its foundation by the finding that Elizabeth Weston Davies survived to 1929 in Wales [MS: post-2015 genealogical research]. The further standing objections are that the Elizabeth-equals-Kelly identification was never anchored to any primary record of Elizabeth's post-1886 movements, that Craig was about fifty-one in 1888 (above the usual profile range), and that he was a publicly visible professional rather than an anonymous local figure [MS: Wikipedia]. Categorically the attribution belongs to the targeted-killing-with-camouflage-series class — a non-serial construct in which the canonical five are reframed as one primary, personally motivated killing (Kelly) preceded by four obscuring killings, distinct in kind from the progressive-serial and trade-killer-of-opportunity readings [MS-R: Weston-Davies 2015].

P050 — Cream, Thomas Neill. Demographic particulars. Male, Scottish-born, born 27 May 1850 at Glasgow [MS: Jobb 2021; Wikipedia; cf. McLaren 1995]; son of William Cream, a lumber- and shipbuilding manager, the family emigrating to Quebec, Canada, in 1854 [MS: Jobb 2021]; Scottish-Canadian by upbringing; known as the "Lambeth Poisoner"; hanged on 15 November 1892 at Newgate Prison by the executioner James Billington, having been convicted on 21 October 1892 (before Mr Justice Hawkins) of the murder of Matilda Clover [CP: contemporary press, October–November 1892]. Occupational and educational history. Physician; MD, McGill University, Montreal, 1876, with a thesis on chloroform; postgraduate study at St Thomas's Hospital, London, 1876–1878, and a further physician-and-surgeon qualification taken at Edinburgh in 1878, after which he returned to North America [MS: Jobb 2021; cf. McLaren 1995]. Geographic history. Practice in Canada and Chicago, 1878–1881; on conviction for the 1881 strychnine poisoning of Daniel Stott — the pills passed through Stott's wife Julia, who turned state's evidence — he was sentenced to life and imprisoned at the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, serving about ten years until released in July 1891 (the precise day given as 21 or 31 July across sources) on commutation by Governor Joseph W. Fifer, after his brother's petitioning and alleged bribery and following an inheritance on their father's 1887 death [MS: Jobb 2021; Wikipedia; cf. McLaren 1995]; he sailed for England in autumn 1891, reaching Liverpool on 1 October 1891, and lodged at 103 Lambeth Palace Road, London [MS: Jobb 2021; Wikipedia]. Psychiatric and medical history. A drug habit acquired in prison and a marked squint; no documented mental illness in any diagnostic sense [MS: Jobb 2021; cf. McLaren

1995]. Documented violence. A convicted poisoner across three countries: the 1881 strychnine murder of Daniel Stott in Illinois, deaths in Canada earlier attributed to him, and, in London between late 1891 and 1892, the strychnine poisonings of the Lambeth victims — arrested in June 1892, he was charged with the murders of Ellen Donworth, Matilda Clover, Alice Marsh, and Emma Shrivell and the attempted murder of Louisa ("Lou") Harvey, and was convicted on the Clover count, the others forming the body of the case, his habit of writing extortion and accusation letters being his undoing [CP: trial coverage, 1892]; he is regarded as responsible for the full Lambeth series [MS: Jobb 2021; cf. McLaren 1995]. His Lambeth victims Alice Marsh and Emma Shrivell are distinct persons from Maud Marsh, the poisoning victim of the barber-surgeon Seweryn Klosowski — two different victim-sets and two different poisoners — and the "Marsh" names must not be conflated. Social and family circumstances. Married Flora Brooks in 1876 — under pressure from her family after he had made her pregnant and nearly killed her in aborting the child — and she died in 1877 in suspicious circumstances after he had sent her medicine from abroad [MS: Jobb 2021; cf. McLaren 1995]; engaged to Laura Sabatini of Berkhamsted on 23 December 1891 (she later gave evidence at his trial), naming her his executor and heir in a will of 7 January 1892 and then, the day before his execution, revoking it by a new will leaving his estate to his solicitors [MS: Jobb 2021; Wikipedia]; otherwise no children and no settled household [MS: Jobb 2021]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continuously incarcerated at Joliet across the entire canonical-five window and until his July 1891 release — the dispositive exonerating fact in his case [MS: Jobb 2021; cf. McLaren 1995]. Specific 1888 evidence. None placing him in London; he was in Joliet, his daily presence attested by the prison's records, roll-call, and his own contemporaneous correspondence, which together exclude him from the 1888 murders [MS: Jobb 2021; cf. McLaren 1995]. Suspect-attribution. The attribution rests entirely on the reported gallows remark "I am Jack the—," said to have been cut off as the drop fell; the sole source is the hangman James Billington, who used the story to claim he had hanged the Ripper, and no other official present recorded any such utterance, so it is treated by modern historians as apocryphal — whether never spoken, or, if spoken, the egoism of a man who courted the spotlight rather than a genuine confession [MS: Jobb 2021; cf. McLaren 1995]. The named killer-rescue theories advanced to reconcile the remark with the record — Donald Bell's argument (The Criminologist, 1974) that Cream bribed his way out of Joliet in time to be absent, resting partly on a horseshoe tie-pin Cream had worn as a student, and the barrister Sir Edward Marshall Hall's suggestion that a look-alike double served his sentence in his place — are contradicted by the Illinois prison records, the contemporary press, Cream's solicitors, his family, and Cream's own correspondence [MS-R: Bell 1974; MS-R: Marshall Hall]. Categorically this is an apocryphal-confessor attribution, anchored in an uncorroborated reported utterance rather than any evidence connecting him to the killings, and dispositively excluded by the documented Joliet incarceration; the principal modern treatments are Dean Jobb, The Case of the Murderous Dr. Cream (2021), and the foundational academic study, Angus McLaren, A Prescription for Murder (University of Chicago Press, 1995) [MS: Jobb 2021; MS: McLaren 1995].

P051 — Cullen, George (alias "Squibby"). Demographic particulars. Male, aged 25 in 1888, charged under the name George Cullen, alias Squibby [CP: Morning Advertiser, 10 September 1888; The People, 16 September 1888]; short but stockily built, muscular, and heavily tattooed — so strong that the police nicknamed him "the pocket Hercules," it often taking several officers to manhandle him [MS: Casebook Suspect Guide, after Dew, I Caught Crippen, 1938]; date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, and date and place of death not established [UN]. There is an unresolved identity problem: researchers dispute whether Dew's Squibby is the man behind a separately recorded aliased criminal — a candidate identification to a George Henry Squibb, born

about 1865, whose stepfather's surname was Cullen, has been advanced but is not settled, and the real-name resolution remains open [MS, contested]. Occupational and educational history. A street gambler and habitual petty criminal of the kind contemporary reports describe as infesting the district; no legitimate occupation, education, or training recorded, and no medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Active around Spitalfields and Commercial Street in 1888 — within the offence corridor, but as a resident rough rather than in any scene-specific capacity [CP: Morning Advertiser and The People, September 1888]; no fixed address located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. Substantial, but unconnected to the murders: charged in September 1888 with assaulting Betsy Goldstein, having on the 1st accosted and threatened PC Bates (166 H) in Commercial Street — saying that the next time he was interfered with he would "do for him" — and then thrown a stone that missed the constable and struck the young girl, for which he drew three months' hard labour at Worship Street before the magistrate Bushby, previous convictions for assaulting police having been proved [CP: Morning Advertiser, 10 September 1888; The People, 16 September 1888]. Dew separately recorded an earlier fifteen-month term at Pentonville, which the record-matching places in September 1886 — a sentence whose attachment to this man turns on the unresolved identity question, and which is distinct from the 1888 Goldstein matter; notably, no surviving conviction record cleanly ties the Goldstein assault to the matched criminal file [MS, contested; PV: The National Archives, Pentonville prison registers (PCOM), direct archival consultation pending]. None of this violence is directed at the canonical victims or connected to the murders [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No family record securely established; the contested candidate identification would place him, by 1911, managing a lodging house in Limehouse, but this rests on the unresolved match [MS, contested]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — never a suspect, with no murder-related trajectory to assess [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Squibby's place in the record is as a mistaken-for figure — the case's clearest documented instance of mob misidentification. On 9 September 1888, in the immediate aftermath of the Chapman (Hanbury Street) murder of the previous day, the detectives Walter Dew and Thomas Stacey were making enquiries in Commercial Street when Dew spotted Squibby loitering at the corner of Dorset Street; a chase ensued, Squibby dodging under market carts and between horses' legs and giving a smart run through Spitalfields before other constables joined and he was taken [MS: Casebook Suspect Guide, after Dew 1938; CP: Morning Advertiser and The People, September 1888]. The sight of a man fleeing police so soon after a Ripper murder drew a crowd of thousands crying for a lynching, and after his capture — trembling and terrified of the mob — he was taken to Commercial Street police station, which the crowd then set upon before the officers held firm and it dispersed [MS: Casebook Suspect Guide, after Dew 1938]. Two reliability points attach. First, the cry Dew recalled fifty years later as "Jack the Ripper! Lynch him!" is anachronistic: the name was not associated with the crimes until early October 1888, when the Dear Boss letter was made public, and the contemporary police-court press records the early-September cry instead as "the murderer" — so that one wording is a memory-error, while the surrounding frame (his age, nickname, the location, the darting between the horses' legs, and the three-month sentence) is corroborated by the contemporary reports and the account is otherwise reliable [MS; CP: Morning Advertiser and The People, September 1888]. Second, the chase (9 September) and the Goldstein assault (the 1 September stone-throwing) are distinct events heard together at the one police-court sitting, and no surviving conviction record cleanly ties the Goldstein assault to the matched criminal file, so the exact join between them remains slightly open [MS, flagged]. Suspect-attribution. Nil in any genuine sense [UN]; Squibby was never a police suspect and never confessed — a known local criminal whom a panicked mob, not the authorities, momentarily took for the murderer — and he has been advanced in no modern authored theory,

appearing in the comprehensive catalogues only as the documented mob-misidentification case [MS: Casebook Suspect Guide]; no standing non-serial category applies.

P052 — Cutbush, Thomas Hayne. Demographic particulars. Male, English, born 29 June 1866 at Kennington, south London [MS: Wikipedia; cf. Casebook Suspect Guide]. His father, Thomas Taylor Cutbush, left the family for New Zealand and remarried when Thomas was about two, and he was raised by his mother, Kate Cutbush (née Hayne), and his maternal aunt Clara Hayne at 14 Albert Street, Kennington [MS: census records, 1871 and 1881]. His uncle, Charles Henry Cutbush (1844–1896), was a Metropolitan Police superintendent responsible for supplies and pay at Scotland Yard, who shot himself in 1896 after years of depression and delusion [MS: police and civil-registration records, as cited in the literature]. Not to be confused with the subject of this profile: Thomas Hayne Cutbush is the Broadmoor patient and named suspect; Charles Henry Cutbush is his uncle, the police superintendent who died in 1896 — two different men, never to be merged, the more so because the cover-up thesis noted below turns on the family tie between them. Thomas Hayne Cutbush died at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Crowthorne, in July 1903 of chronic kidney disease — most probably on 15 July 1903 per the transcribed Broadmoor file, the widely cited "5 July 1903" being the file's note that his bodily health was then bad rather than the date of death [MS: Broadmoor case file, as transcribed; PV: Berkshire Record Office, Broadmoor case file, direct archival consultation pending]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at a commercial school; worked as a clerk and traveller in the tea trade at the Minories, and later canvassed for a trade directory in the East End [MS: Macnaghten memorandum, 23 February 1894]. He had no medical training. He is documented as poring over medical textbooks for hours [MS: Broadmoor case file; cf. Macnaghten memorandum]; that reading, and the drawings noted below, are recorded here as documented history and are not adduced as evidence of anatomical or surgical competence. The absence of medical training is a discriminating dimension and is carried as such. Geographic history. Resident with his mother and aunt at 14 Albert Street, Kennington — roughly three miles from the Whitechapel offence corridor — throughout the relevant period [MS: census records]. His specific autumn-1888 movements are undocumented. Macnaghten conceded that Cutbush's whereabouts on the nights of the murders were unknown, while recording the aunt's account of a stay-at-home who went out only at night to post letters, against his own contrary remark that Cutbush "rambled about at night" and returned with mud- and occasionally blood-stained clothing [MS: Macnaghten memorandum, 23 February 1894]. The autumn-1888 movements remain a standing gap [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. From late 1888 he developed paranoid delusions, including a belief that his doctor was poisoning him — echoing the symptoms recorded of his uncle Charles before the 1896 suicide [MS: Broadmoor case file]. Macnaghten and the Sun attributed the onset of insanity to syphilis contracted about 1888, and that attribution is repeated in later secondary accounts [MS]; it is, however, contradicted by the Broadmoor admission file, which records the supposed cause as "hereditary and over study," makes no mention of venereal disease, and dates the insanity "since 1889 at least." The syphilis-about-1888 claim is therefore carried as a reported attribution set against the asylum record, not as fact [MS: Broadmoor case file; cf. Macnaghten memorandum]. No other relevant diagnosis is located beyond the terminal kidney disease [MS: Broadmoor case file]. Documented violence. On 5 March 1891 he was detained as a wandering lunatic at Lambeth Infirmary and escaped within hours. Over the following days he stabbed Florence Grace Johnson in the buttocks with a knife bought at Houndsditch the previous week and attempted to stab a second woman, Isabella Frazer Anderson, both of Kennington, and was arrested on 9 March 1891 by Inspector Race of L Division [CP: contemporary press, March 1891]. At the London County Sessions in April 1891 he was found insane on a charge of malicious

wounding and ordered detained at Her Majesty's pleasure, becoming a criminal lunatic on 14 April and transferred from Holloway to Broadmoor on 15 April 1891 [MS: Broadmoor case file]. Drawings found on him at arrest depicted a woman's trunk laid open, one in red ink [MS: Macnaghten memorandum, 23 February 1894]; these are noted as documented history bearing on the point and are not elaborated here, and — like the medical-textbook reading — are not adduced as evidence of anatomical competence. At Broadmoor he struck a fellow patient without cause and was recorded as "violent and very destructive at times" [MS: Broadmoor case file]. None of this is connected to the canonical victims, and the buttock-stabbing piquerism is categorically distinct from the offence pattern; any Ripper connection to the 1891 attacks is a standing gap with no source [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried, living with his mother and aunt at 14 Albert Street, Kennington [MS: census records]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). From his March 1891 arrest he was in custody, and from April 1891 in Broadmoor, where he remained until his death [MS: Broadmoor case file]. The custody post-dates the cessation of the canonical series by more than two years and does not account for it. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented presence at any canonical scene. The behavioural changes — paranoid delusions, night-walking, blood-stained clothing — are dated by family testimony in the admission file to around late 1888, though the formal record put the insanity "since 1889 at least" [MS: Broadmoor case file]. The two datings are carried together as they stand in the file. Suspect-attribution. Cutbush was named — by unmistakable implication rather than outright — as the Ripper in a series of articles in The Sun (London), 13–17 February 1894, which supplied enough identifying detail (a medical-obsessed Kennington man, the March 1891 stabbings, a Broadmoor visit) for readers to recognise him [CP: The Sun, 13–17 February 1894]. The articles' source was said to be Inspector Race, who had arrested him in 1891 and was reputed to have remained convinced of his guilt [MS]. Macnaghten's confidential memorandum of 23 February 1894 was written to refute the Sun and forestall parliamentary questions; in it he stated that the murderer had "five victims and five victims only" — the origin of the canonical-five convention — and named three men he held more plausible than Cutbush: M. J. Druitt, "Kosminski," and Michael Ostrog, each of whom is assessed separately and is not adjudicated here [MS: Macnaghten memorandum, 23 February 1894; PV: The National Archives, MEPO 3 series, official copy, direct archival consultation pending]. The argument that the memorandum was a cover-up to shield the Cutbush name in view of Thomas's relationship to Superintendent Charles Cutbush was advanced by A. P. Wolf, *Jack the Myth* (1993) [MS-R: Wolf 1993], with Peter Hodgson, *Jack the Ripper: Through the Mists of Time* (2011), endorsing Cutbush as the likeliest candidate [MS-R: Hodgson 2011]. A Ripperologist study (no. 109) characterised Macnaghten's three alternatives as "assembled" within the 1891 window rather than identified from 1888 records [MS: Ripperologist no. 109].

P053 — Davies, Morgan (Dr). Demographic particulars. Male, Welsh; the 1901 census records "Dr Morgan Davies, medical practitioner, age 47" at 10 Goring Street, City of London, placing his birth about 1854 [MS: Casebook Cast of Thousands, transcribing the 1901 census]; wife Margaret, born in a Cardiganshire parish (the census reading "Llanshipstead, Cardigan" appears to approximate Llanrhystud or a similar parish), with a daughter and two sons (Geraint and a second son whose recorded name "Georgeon" is a likely transcription artefact [UN pending census]), all born in St Botolph Aldgate, placing the marriage between about 1888 and the early 1890s [MS: Casebook Cast of Thousands]; first language probably Welsh; a death in 1920 is reported by Williams & Price and repeated in the secondary literature but is not independently confirmed against civil registration [MS: Williams & Price 2005; MS: Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects*; UN as to civil registration]; no documented aliases. Not to be confused with Dr Morgan Evans, the in-patient friend on the same

London Hospital ward named below: Davies is this suspect, Evans a separate man, and the two must never be merged — the more so because the unresolved Clack/Wescott name-confusion thesis holds that Stephenson's accusation may itself misname or conflate them. Occupational and educational history. Davies was a fully qualified medical practitioner, and the qualifying record earlier standing as [UN] is now recovered: the Medical Directory for 1888 lists "Davies, Morgan" with M.B. and C.M. 1879, L.R.C.P. London 1880, F.R.C.S. England 1882, and M.D. Aberdeen 1884, trained at the London Hospital, and "late House Physician, House Surgeon and Resident Accoucheur" there [PV: The Medical Directory for 1888 (J. & A. Churchill), supplied via ORR]. He therefore held a genuine surgical qualification (F.R.C.S. England, 1882); this is recorded as documented category and not as candidacy — a qualification establishes anatomical training, not that such training was used in these offences, and settles the standing "medical training" question at the level of a registration check rather than leaving it as hearsay. The directory's "late" designation records these London Hospital posts as former, which qualifies the secondary claim (Russo) that Davies was the serving house physician and surgeon of the London Hospital during the autumn of 1888; on the directory evidence those posts were by then behind him. On the Williams & Price account he joined the Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary staff in 1885 and was asked to resign shortly after, on circumstances reconstructed from London Hospital archival material [MS-R: Williams & Price 2005]. By the 1891 and 1901 censuses he was in private practice at 10 Goring Street, City of London, drawing his patient list largely from the London Welsh community, and he maintained that practice to his retirement [MS: Casebook Cast of Thousands]. Geographic history. Welsh background and training, with the qualifying institutions now recovered as above (M.D. Aberdeen; the remaining licences London-based) though the specific Welsh localities of upbringing are not recovered [UN]; in London from about the mid-1880s, attached to the Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary by 1885 on the Williams & Price account [MS-R]. His 1888 address is unresolved: the census-based reading projects the 10 Goring Street practice — a short thoroughfare between Bevis Marks and Houndsditch, within the City of London Police boundary and roughly 200 yards from Mitre Square, where Catherine Eddowes was killed on 30 September 1888 — back to 1888 [MS: Casebook Cast of Thousands], whereas the Medical Directory for 1888 lists him at 9 King Street, Finsbury Square E.C. [PV: Medical Directory 1888, via ORR]. The two 1888 addresses are carried together and not chosen between; the inference placing him near Mitre Square as early as 1888 is weakened accordingly, the Goring Street address being census-anchored only for 1891 and 1901. He is documented at the London Hospital in autumn 1888 only as a visitor to his ill friend Dr Morgan Evans, an in-patient, which was the occasion of the conversations that produced the accusation below [MS: Evans & Skinner 2000; cf. London Hospital register research]; no documented residence at the hospital, and none in Whitechapel proper [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or psychiatric assessment, and no relevant physical-illness diagnosis [UN]; the only psychiatric-adjacent material is the accuser's description of Davies's "inflamed" manner during the alleged enactment, which is a lay characterisation and not a clinical observation, and is treated as non-probative [MS: Evans & Skinner 2000, p. 669]. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault, threat, or domestic conflict located [UN]; the accusation describes alleged pantomime enactment rather than any violent act against a documented victim [MS: Evans & Skinner 2000, p. 669]. Social and family circumstances. Married Margaret (Cardiganshire-born) about 1888–1891, with three children born in St Botolph Aldgate and one servant in the 1901 household [MS: Casebook Cast of Thousands]; a respectable London-Welsh practitioner of moderate standing, his documented social anchor being the London Welsh medical and chapel community and his friendship with the in-patient Dr Morgan Evans; the specific clinical or social ties to other named Welsh practitioners advanced in the modern

literature are not documentarily anchored [UN as to those specific links]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continuous medical practice across the window, documented at Goring Street in the 1891 census, with the marriage and the children's births following in the immediate years — no disruption recorded, the cessation question being structurally inapplicable to a continuous medical career [MS: Casebook Cast of Thousands]. Specific 1888 evidence. The primary datum is the statement Robert Donston Stephenson (Roslyn D'Onston) — himself a Ripper suspect, and an in-patient at the London Hospital from July to December 1888 — gave to Detective Inspector Thomas Roots of Scotland Yard on 26 December 1888, accusing Davies of being the Whitechapel murderer [MS: Stephenson's statement of 26 December 1888, reproduced in Evans & Skinner, *The Ultimate Jack the Ripper Sourcebook*, 2000, p. 669; PV: The National Archives, MEPO 3 series, direct archival consultation pending]; in summary Stephenson claimed that he and Davies had discussed the murders almost nightly during his stay; that Davies held the murderer to be impotent except under strong sexual stimulus such as sodomy, which he alleged the killer performed on the victims before death; that Davies was "a woman-hater of powerful build"; and that on one occasion, before five doctors, Davies enacted the killing — miming sodomy on an imaginary victim, then cutting the throat from behind and mutilating the body [MS: Evans & Skinner 2000, p. 669]. These behavioural specifics are not supported by the post-mortem record: the surviving reports on Mary Jane Kelly do not record sodomy, and Stephenson's claim that W. T. Stead relayed such information to him has never been substantiated [MS: Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects*]. The statement's provenance is material: Stephenson had confided the Davies suspicion to George Marsh, an amateur-detective acquaintance, with whom he had drawn up a reward-sharing agreement, and after the two fell out Marsh went to Scotland Yard on 24 December 1888 to accuse Stephenson, the Davies statement following two days later [MS: Casebook Suspect Guide; cf. Evans & Skinner 2000]; Roots's surviving report, by an officer who had known Stephenson some twenty years, treated him as an unreliable heavy drinker and gave the accusation no credence, and Davies was not pursued [MS: as reproduced in the literature]. Suspect-attribution. Named only by Stephenson on 26 December 1888, with no senior-officer attribution following and no public press attachment to Davies [MS: Evans & Skinner 2000, p. 669]; revived as a suspect-of-interest within the London Hospital medical cluster principally through Tony Williams and Humphrey Price, *Uncle Jack* (Orion, 2005), which positions Davies as a Welsh-network associate within its thesis that the killer was Sir John Williams — a candidacy assessed separately and not adjudicated here; Davies figures in the modern literature only as a derivative satellite of it, and the asserted Welsh-network links are not documentarily anchored [MS-R: Williams & Price 2005; UN as to those links]. The standing Clack/Wescott name-confusion thesis — grounded in the London Hospital registers, which show a Dr Morgan Evans as an in-patient on the same ward — proposes that Stephenson's accusation against "Dr Morgan Davies" may conflate or misname the patient Morgan Evans, and remains documentarily unresolved, so that the very target of the accusation is itself open [MS: Casebook-forum register research]. The only countervailing weight in Davies's favour is that the sole documentary anchor is the contested Stephenson statement, which the contemporary investigator dismissed and which the press never publicly attached to him.

P054 — Davis, John. Demographic particulars. Male, English; on his own inquest testimony a carman, aged about 56 at the time of the killing (implying a birth around 1832) [CP: Davis's Chapman-inquest deposition, reproduced 10–16 September 1888; cf. Casebook Ripper Wiki]; date and place of birth, parentage, marital status, and date of death not located [UN], the surname's commonness making civil-registration disambiguation a precondition of recovery. Not to be confused with any John Davies, and in particular not with Dr Morgan Davies, a separate suspect

assessed elsewhere: the Davis/Davies spelling-collision names two different men and must not be blurred. The victim discovered here is Annie Chapman, who is to be kept distinct from the other Annies and the other Chapman of the wider record. Occupational and educational history. A carman employed at Leadenhall Market on his own testimony [CP: Chapman-inquest deposition]; the 1871 census records the family earlier at 27 Grey Eagle Street, where he was described as a coal dealer [MS: Casebook Ripper Wiki, drawing on the 1871 census]; no formal education recorded, the carman trade being entered through informal apprenticeship [UN]; length of service not located [UN]. He had no medical or anatomical training of any kind on the record — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, on the morning of the killing — in the top front room of the third floor, which he occupied with his wife and three sons, having lodged there only a fortnight [CP: Chapman-inquest deposition]; the house was a multi-occupancy property of about seventeen residents, the Richardson family on the ground floor and the rear yard reached through the ground-floor passage [MS: Casebook Ripper Wiki]; origin and post-1888 residence not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal proceeding, civilian complaint, or domestic record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married with three sons at the date of the killing per the deposition — the family all resident in the top front room, the last son coming to bed about a quarter to eleven on the night of 7–8 September — though the wife's and sons' names are not located, the inquest not having taken them [CP: Chapman-inquest deposition; UN as to names]; the documented domestic detail is his broken sleep that night, awake from about three to five and dozing until the Spitalfields Church clock struck a quarter to six [CP: Chapman-inquest deposition]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No cessation event located in the window [UN]; his later residence and trajectory are not on the consulted record, and the absence is an absence of inquiry rather than evidence of death, confinement, or removal. Specific 1888 evidence. Davis's deposition gives the discovery sequence at the Chapman scene: he rose about a quarter to six, took a cup of tea, and went downstairs and through the passage to the back door at about six o'clock, and on reaching the steps saw the body of a woman lying in the yard, parallel to the fence between Nos. 27 and 29, her head near the back steps and the body mutilated [CP: Davis's Chapman-inquest deposition, 10 September 1888; PV: London Metropolitan Archives, Chapman inquest depositions, direct archival consultation pending]. He did not enter the yard or approach the body; the detailed wound description in the record belongs to the medical evidence of Dr Phillips, not to Davis, whose deposition anchors the discovery and the roughly six-o'clock time of finding only. He ran into Hanbury Street and called two men (whose names he did not then know, later identified as the Bailey's packing-case workers James Kent and James Green), with Henry John Holland, passing on his way to work, also alerted; the men viewed the body and went for a constable while Davis went to Commercial Street police station to report it [CP: Davis and Kent depositions]; he gave this evidence at the opening sitting of the Chapman inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute on 10 September 1888, his testimony being the principal documentary anchor for the discovery and the roughly six-o'clock time of finding [CP: reproduced Chapman-inquest deposition, 10 September 1888]. That Davis raised the alarm within minutes and reported himself to the police is carried as documented fact. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]; no contemporary investigator, near-contemporary memoirist, or modern Ripperologist has advanced John Davis as a candidate — he is a civilian discoverer who raised the alarm and reported to the police, and no standing non-serial category applies.

P055 — Deeming, Frederick Bailey. Demographic particulars. Male, English, born 30 July 1853 at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, son of Thomas Deeming, a brazier (sometimes recorded "white

smith"), and Ann (née Bailey), one of seven children [MS: ADB (Barry O. Jones); cf. GRO birth index]; the family had moved to the Cheshire side of the Mersey by the 1861 census; he was hanged at Old Melbourne Gaol on 23 May 1892 [MS: ADB; cf. Melbourne press, 1892]. The Birkenhead/Liverpool birthplace he gave in the Darlinghurst gaol record was self-report, Birkenhead being where he later lived briefly, not the registration record [MS: ADB]. Documented aliases include Albert (Oliver) Williams, Harry Lawson, and Baron Swanston, all welded to this one man and flagged as his aliases [MS: case literature]; a further alias "Druin," reported in the modern literature, is discussed under Suspect-attribution below. Occupational and educational history. A plumber and gasfitter by trade, working with his brothers at Birkenhead; ran away to sea at sixteen (vessel and discharge particulars not located) and thereafter pursued a long career of theft and fraud [MS: ADB; cf. Gurvich & Wray]; from 1881 in Sydney as a plumber/gasfitter, with a first conviction (six weeks for theft) in 1882, and subsequent movement between Australia, South Africa, and South America, including a Montevideo fraud sentence of nine months [MS: ADB; Executed Today]. No medical, surgical, or butchering training is documented — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. The autumn-1888 question is determinative, and the prevailing finding places him outside London, but that exclusion is strong rather than primary-anchored and is not to be presented as settled. The ADB and Executed Today place him in Cape Town, South Africa, during 1888–1889, "definitely back in England by November 1889" — but those sources call his 1888 movements unclear, no primary South African file has been cited, and some popular accounts instead invoke a 1888 England presence as the basis for the Ripper speculation [MS: ADB; Executed Today]. A secondary account adds that his 1888 whereabouts leave an eighteen-month stretch encompassing the canonical murders during which he cannot be sufficiently accounted for [MS: Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects*], which sharpens rather than resolves the gap: the London exclusion stands as the prevailing reading but rests on secondary summary pending the Cape Town record (Action A). The separate July 1891 release that preceded Rainhill was from an English fraud imprisonment, well after the canonical window [MS: ADB]. Psychiatric and medical history. At trial he pleaded insanity, asserting brain damage from epilepsy and tertiary syphilis, claiming years in asylums (as, he said, of both parents) and epilepsy from the age of eighteen, and stating that his dead mother's spirit had ordered the murders; these are carried as his contested trial assertions, not as anchored diagnoses — his brother disputed the asylum claims on the record, the defence was poorly presented, and the jury convicted [MS: ADB; cf. trial record]; no independent asylum-admission record has been located, and the syphilis claim in particular is not treated as an established diagnosis [UN]. Documented violence. The murder of his first wife, Marie (née James), and their four children — Bertha (9), Marie (7), Sidney (5), and Leala (18 months) — on or about 26 July 1891 at Dinham Villa, Rainhill, by cutting their throats, the bodies concealed under a re-concreted kitchen floor; and the murder of his second wife, Emily Lydia Mather, on 24 December 1891 at 57 Andrew Street, Windsor, Melbourne, by battering her head and cutting her throat, the body concealed beneath a cemented-over hearthstone [MS: ADB; cf. trial record]; together with a substantial multi-jurisdiction fraud and theft record from 1882 [MS: ADB]. These victims — the first wife Marie James and the four children, and the second wife Emily Mather — are kept distinct from all canonical victims. The throat-cutting shared with the canonical method is method-superficial only: his documented killings show no abdominal mutilation, organ extraction, or anatomical knowledge, the pattern being domestic concealment of intimates rather than the canonical stranger-display offence, a dissimilarity the secondary literature also stresses [MS: ADB; MS: Russo]. Social and family circumstances. Married Marie James on 28 February 1881 at Tranmere, Cheshire, with four children; bigamously married Helen Matheson in 1890 (as "Harry Lawson") and Emily Mather on 22 September 1891 at Rainhill (as Albert Oliver Williams) — that wedding falling about

eight weeks after the Rainhill killings — and became engaged to Kate Rounsefell at Bathurst, New South Wales, in January 1892, the engagement broken when news of his arrest reached her [MS: ADB; Executed Today]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Between the canonical window and the 1891 killings he was variously in South Africa, England, Australia, and South America, with the Montevideo sentence and the English fraud term intervening — so there is no London offending pattern to assess, the operative finding being geographic exclusion rather than cessation [MS: ADB]. Specific 1888 evidence. None placing him in London on the prevailing account [MS: ADB; Executed Today]; the materials that sustain his Ripper reputation are extra-evidentiary. His death-mask was for years displayed at Scotland Yard's Crime Museum (the "Black Museum") labelled as the Ripper's, which is carried as museum tradition and not as evidence [MS: ADB; cf. Crime Museum tradition]. He boasted in Melbourne Gaol of being the Ripper, which the standard sources read as part of a documented pattern of self-aggrandising fabrication carrying no hold-back detail; a related rumour that he confessed to "the last two" Ripper murders is second-hand hearsay — the "last two" victims never named, and his own lawyer denying any such confession took place — and is carried as reported rumour to be viewed with extreme caution, not as fact [MS: ADB; MS: Russo]. Suspect-attribution. Contemporary press speculation in Melbourne in 1892 and in some English papers thereafter, reinforced by the death-mask labelling [CP: Melbourne press, 1892; MS]; a surviving police file is slight — recording only Robert Anderson's note of a letter received from a member of the public who believed Deeming was the Ripper, and containing no investigative work-up, which the secondary literature reads as a sign the police did not treat him as a serious suspect [MS: Russo]. Modern advocacy came principally from the retired detective Robin Napper [MS-R: Napper]; a separate 1987 strand (Howells and Skinner) linked an Australian document — via his reported use of the alias "Druin" — to the confession rumour and, through that document, to a different named suspect, Montague John Druitt, who is assessed separately and is not adjudicated here; the tie is noted only, and the standard treatment holds the document, even taken at its highest, not to establish Deeming as the Ripper [MS-R; MS: Russo]. The argument for rests on the documented 1891–1892 serial pattern and the museum tradition, the argument against on the geographic exclusion from 1888 London and the method-dissimilarity; categorically this is a known-multiple-murderer-proposed-retrospectively attribution, sustained by museum folklore and his own unverified gaol boasts (an apocryphal-confessor strand) rather than by any evidence tying him to the canonical killings.

P056 — de Rocha, Joachim [or Joaquim]. Demographic particulars. Recorded only as a male Portuguese merchant seaman associated with the late-Victorian Portuguese cattle-boat theory of the Whitechapel murders, the forename rendered "Joachim" or "Joaquim" in the modern compilation literature — both spellings carried, neither chosen between [PV: named in the compilations; to be anchored against the Larkins correspondence reproduced in Evans & Skinner, *Ultimate Sourcebook*, 2000]; date and place of birth, parentage, date of death, and any aliases are not located, and the individual identity is not independently verified [UN]. Not to be confused with the second Portuguese seaman "Laurenco," paired with this name in the compilation literature: that is a different man, and his assessment, such as it may be, is held elsewhere and not adjudicated here. Occupational and educational history. A merchant seaman by description, with no specific vessel, line, or rating anchored, and no medical, anatomical, butchering, or educational record located [UN]. Geographic history. No verified residential or workplace anchor; any Whitechapel or Port of London presence would have been the transient port-turnover of a merchant seaman rather than fixed residence — a seaman's presence being a function of his vessel's dock schedule, not of residence — but no specific dock, lodging, or employer is anchored

to him [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal record, charge, or violent act located [UN]. The prior-draft claim that he was investigated and cleared by the Metropolitan Police in the Alice McKenzie killing of 17 July 1889 (Castle Alley) could not be verified and is struck to [UN]: the documented McKenzie suspect of record is the confessor William Wallace Brodie, a separate man assessed elsewhere and not adjudicated here, and no accessible source places a seaman of this name in that inquiry [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No marital, household, or community record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented activity located before, during, or after the canonical window, and whether he remained at sea, returned to Portugal, or otherwise is not determinable [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. None located placing any individual of this name in London during the canonical-five window [UN]; he is not named in the contemporary canonical-five police file, the Macnaghten memorandum, the Anderson writings, or the Swanson marginalia [UN]. Suspect-attribution. The only verifiable context is the contemporary theory of Edward Knight Larkins, a Customs official who from late 1888 pressed Scotland Yard with the argument that the murders were committed by crewmen on the Portuguese cattle boats docking in the East End — a persistence documented in Evans & Skinner's *Ultimate Sourcebook*, with the magistrate Montagu Williams regarding the theory as not unreasonable and Inspector Henry Moore counting the "seaman" theory among those considered [MS: Evans & Skinner 2000; cf. Casebook discussion]; within that thread the modern compilation literature lists the name "de Rocha," paired with the second Portuguese seaman "Laurenco," as fitting a witness description, but the individual attribution is anchored in no primary document accessible to this review, and "fitting a witness description" does not stand as an evidenced individual case. The Larkins theory is a contemporary class-suspicion of Portuguese seamen generally — a category-accusation against foreign seamen, of a piece with the out-group reflex of 1888 — rather than an evidenced case against a named man [PV: Larkins correspondence, Evans & Skinner 2000]; categorically this is a contemporary foreign-seaman class-suspicion candidacy with no individual primary trace, not an evidenced suspect record.

P057 — Dew, Walter. Demographic particulars. Male, English. Born 17 April 1863 at Far Cotton, in the parish of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, one of several children of Walter Dew, a railway guard, and his wife Eliza [MS: Connell 2005], the exact date and civil registration pending confirmation [PV: GRO Birth Registration Index]. Not to be confused with that father: Walter Dew the detective, the subject of this profile, is a distinct man from Walter Dew the railway guard, his father — a same-name pair that will surface again in the census record and must not be merged. Died 16 December 1947 at Worthing, Sussex, aged 84 [MS: Connell 2005; PV: GRO Death Registration Index]. No alias is attested in the contemporary investigative record [UN]; the post-service public identification of him as "the man who caught Crippen," following the 1910 arrest of Hawley Harvey Crippen that gave his memoir its title, is the principal public identification of the later period [NM: Dew, *I Caught Crippen*, Blackie & Son, 1938; MS: Connell 2005]. Occupational and educational history. Detective Constable, Criminal Investigation Department, H Division (Whitechapel), in active service at the date of the Kelly killing of 9 November 1888 [NM: Dew, 1938; PV: Metropolitan Police service register, The National Archives MEPO 4]. Schooling was elementary and brief; before the police he was a clerk in a solicitor's office and then for a seed-merchant, and is recorded as a railway porter prior to enlistment [MS: Connell 2005; PV: 1881 census enumeration]. He joined the Metropolitan Police in June 1882 (warrant no. 66711) and was posted to X Division at Paddington Green, transferring early in 1887 to Commercial Street police station in H Division, where he served as a detective constable through the Whitechapel murders [MS: Connell 2005; PV: Metropolitan Police service register, The National Archives MEPO 4]. His service then advanced

through the detective branch — sergeant, inspector, and chief inspector at the Criminal Investigation Department, New Scotland Yard — to retirement in 1910 immediately after the Crippen arrest [MS: Connell 2005; PV: Metropolitan Police personnel and pension records, The National Archives]. After retirement he worked as a private inquiry agent and a press commentator on criminal matters, publishing his memoir in 1938 [NM: Dew, 1938; MS: Connell 2005]. No medical, surgical, or paramedical training is recorded — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. The Commercial Street police station, H Division, is the documented operational anchor at the date of the Kelly killing [NM: Dew, 1938; PV: Metropolitan Police service register, The National Archives MEPO 4]. His residence across the H Division posting from early 1887 is not established at primary level [PV: 1891 census enumeration]. His documented movement on the morning of 9 November 1888 began at the Commercial Street station and proceeded, with Inspector Walter Beck — the same officer treated in his own entry elsewhere, noted here and not duplicated — to 13 Miller's Court, Dorset Street, on the alarm raised by Thomas Bowyer and the landlord John McCarthy at approximately 10.45–11.00 a.m., continuing through the period of delay awaiting bloodhounds, the forcing of the door at about 1.30 p.m., and the subsequent scene examination [NM: Dew, 1938; PV: The National Archives, MEPO 3 divisional records, direct archival consultation pending]. In the post-retirement period he resided at Worthing through the later 1930s and 1940s [MS: Connell 2005; PV: GRO]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located in the personal record [UN]. The memoir records a psychological response to the Kelly scene — described as the most distressing sight of his service and followed by disturbed sleep — recorded here as memoir content subject to the temporal-distance caveat [NM: Dew, 1938]. Documented violence. None located in the personal record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Kate Morris on 15 November 1886 at Notting Hill; the marriage produced six children, one of whom died in infancy [MS: Connell 2005; PV: GRO Marriage Index; GRO Birth Index]. Kate predeceased him in 1927, and he remarried in 1928 [MS: Connell 2005; PV: GRO Marriage Index]. The household's residential particulars across the service career are not established at primary level; the post-retirement household at Worthing is documented in the later period [MS: Connell 2005; PV: GRO; 1891 census enumeration]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). He continued in H Division detective service through the canonical-five window and into the early 1890s [NM: Dew, 1938; MS: Bell, *Capturing Jack the Ripper*, 2014; Connell 2005]. The precise particulars of his deployment across 1889–1891 are not established at primary level [PV: Metropolitan Police personnel records, The National Archives MEPO 4; 1891 census enumeration]. Specific 1888 evidence. He is the documentary anchor for the principal near-contemporary memoir account of the immediate response to the Kelly killing by an H Division detective. The evidential record rests on two positions. First, the H Division divisional report on the Kelly killing references his presence in the immediate-response sequence [PV: The National Archives, MEPO 3 divisional records, direct archival consultation pending]. Second, the 1938 memoir devotes chapter-length attention to the Whitechapel murders and to the Kelly scene, recording: the alarm raised at the Commercial Street station at about 10.45–11.00 a.m. on 9 November 1888 and the immediate departure with Inspector Beck for 13 Miller's Court; the approach to the broken window of the room and the look through the pane, with the warning "Don't look, Dew" attributed to Beck; the management of the scene through the bloodhound delay and the forcing of the door at about 1.30 p.m.; the later post-mortem at the Shoreditch mortuary, at which the memoir recalls Dr Thomas Bond among the medical men present; and his general recollection of the investigation, including his assessment that the killer was a local East End man and that the murders ceased through "death or confinement," the memoir endorsing no specific suspect and treating the case as formally unsolved [NM: Dew, 1938, published approximately fifty years after the events and carrying the standard

near-contemporary temporal-distance reliability caveat]. His look through the Miller's Court pane is his documented presence at the scene; the detailed wound description in the record is the medical evidence of Dr Bond and Dr Phillips, not his testimony. It is the only such record from a documented first-on-scene officer at the Kelly killing [MS: Connell 2005]. Suspect-attribution. None. No modern Ripperological argument advances him as a suspect [UN]. The memoir's working assessment — a local East End killer, cessation by "death or confinement" — is treated in the standard scholarship as the considered view of an experienced officer who served on the original investigation, [NM], not as an evidential identification of any specific person; it endorses no suspect and treats the case as unsolved [MS: Connell 2005; Begg, Fido & Skinner, *The Jack the Ripper A to Z*, 1991].

P058 — Diemschutz, Louis. Demographic particulars. Male, Jewish; described in the standard scholarship as a Russian Jew, born c. 1862 [MS: Sugden 1994; cf. Evans & Skinner 2000], the place of birth (Russia) and the exact date not anchored to any primary civil registration [UN at primary]. His age across the autumn-1888 window was therefore approximately twenty-six. His date and place of death are not established at primary level; a death in 1903 is reported in some accounts but is not anchored to a named source or registration here, and is carried as reported rather than fact [PV: GRO death-registration index; naturalisation and alien-arrival records]. The forename appears in English and continental forms, and the surname is variously rendered Diemschutz, Diemschütz, and Diemshitz across transcription traditions; the variants are carried together, none chosen between [MS: Evans & Skinner 2000]. Occupational and educational history. Steward of the International Working Men's Educational Club at 40 Berner Street, Whitechapel (St George-in-the-East), the role principally custodial and administrative — opening and closing the premises, day-to-day management, and the running of his costermonger's cart [CP: Stride inquest, reproduced in *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*, 2–6 October 1888; PV: LMA, coroner's inquest depositions]. He also worked as a traveller in cheap jewellery, a hawker's trade carrying him by pony-and-cart to Saturday markets, including the 29 September 1888 trip to the market at Westow Hill, Crystal Palace, from which he was returning when he found the Stride body [CP: inquest, as above]. No medical or butchering training is recorded — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. In autumn 1888 he was resident with his wife above the club at 40 Berner Street [CP: inquest]. The premises stood immediately beside the unlit gated cart-passage on the south wall of No. 40 known as Dutfield's Yard, the gates standing open and no lamp within [CP: *East London Observer*, 6 October 1888; MS: Sugden 1994]. The site has since been wholly redeveloped, Henriques Street now running through the location [MS: Sugden 1994]. His migration into England before 1888 is not documented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. In March 1889 he was sentenced to three months' hard labour for his part in an affray involving the club, Isaac Kozebrodski being among those convicted with him [CP: contemporary press; PV: police-court and sessions records]. A further co-accused, Samuel Friedman, is named in some accounts but is not anchored here [PV: sessions records]. His socialist affiliation ran through the club, whose meeting on the night of 29–30 September 1888 was a debate on the question of Jews and socialism [CP: inquest and press; MS: Sugden 1994]. Social and family circumstances. He was married, his wife living with him above the club and reportedly the first person he informed of the discovery [CP: inquest]. No children are documented [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No change of residence or employment is documented across this window beyond the March 1889 conviction, after which he continued at the club [MS: Sugden 1994; PV: 1891 census enumeration]. Specific 1888 evidence. At approximately 1:00 a.m. on 30 September 1888 he drove his pony-and-cart into Dutfield's Yard, returning from the

Westow Hill market; the pony shied at an obstruction, and on prodding the ground with his whip and striking a match he found the body of Elizabeth Stride [CP: inquest, reproduced in the press; PV: LMA depositions]. He went into the club to raise the alarm — first to his wife and the members still present — and the police were summoned [CP: inquest]. Edward Spooner, passing in Berner Street, was among the first non-club witnesses to the body; Dr Frederick William Blackwell attended first, his assistant Edward Johnston having preceded him, and Dr George Bagster Phillips arrived at about 1:20 a.m., the body still warm at examination [CP: inquest]. He stated his belief, from the pony's behaviour, that the killer had still been in the yard as he drove in [CP: inquest]. This is carried as his documented inquest testimony; the further inference that his arrival interrupted the killing — and so accounts for the un-mutilated Stride scene within the double event — is analytical and is not asserted here as fact. This is the same Dutfield's Yard event as the documented H Division constable response treated in its own separate entry, noted here and not duplicated. Suspect-attribution. Advanced only by Randy Williams in *Sherlock Holmes and the Autumn of Terror* (2016) — a Sherlock Holmes pastiche novel that names a real person within a plot, not a Ripperological monograph advancing a real-world theory; it makes no claim to truth and carries no evidential weight [MS-R: Williams 2016, fictional/pastiche framing]. Within that fiction he is cast as the organiser of a three-man team with Isaac Kozebrodski and Samuel Friedman, the killings framed as a coordinated political operation and his "discovery" of Stride re-cast as a staged alibi, with a posited recruitment in Russia by the anarchist Pyotr Kropotkin. The framing revives a contemporary antisemitic Jewish-anarchist-conspiracy trope — the club's 29–30 September meeting having debated Jews and socialism — and is flagged for that cultural character rather than dignified as a case. The attribution is not accepted in mainstream Ripperology, and no direct evidence connects him to any canonical-five killing [MS: Sugden 1994]. Categorically, the framework is a multi-perpetrator political-conspiracy structure rather than a lone-serial-offender attribution, and is a fictional one; it is recorded here as documentary content about the framework's non-serial and fictional character.

P059 — Donovan, Timothy. Demographic particulars. Male, English; recorded across the contemporary and secondary record as Timothy Donovan, deputy keeper of Crossingham's common lodging house, 35 Dorset Street, Spitalfields [CP: Chapman inquest reproductions, *Daily News* 11 September 1888, *East London Observer* 6 October 1888; PV: LMA, Chapman inquest depositions]. Date and place of birth, parentage, and marital status are not anchored [PV: GRO indexes; 1881 and 1891 census enumerations]. Not to be confused with two other men of the same name: a Timothy Donovan, aged 29, of Russell Court, St George-in-the-East, who died at the London Hospital on 1 November 1888 of cirrhosis of the liver, phthisis, and exhaustion, proposed as this deputy but not established as the same man; and a separate Timothy Donovan who appears as an assault-court defendant of 1887–88, whose record must not be attached to the deputy. The death-in-1888 identification is carried here as unverified, at least one other Timothy Donovan of the period competing for the name [PV: GRO death-registration index; London Hospital admission records]. His age in autumn 1888 is given as about twenty-eight to twenty-nine in the proposed identification, otherwise unanchored [PV]. Occupational and educational history. Deputy keeper at Crossingham's across the relevant date [CP: inquest; PV: LMA depositions]. The role carried day-to-day management under the proprietor William Crossingham — admission of lodgers, collection of the nightly bed-money, enforcement of house rules, and ejection of those unable to pay; the house was a large registered establishment in the Dorset Street warren, recorded as licensed for about 114 lodgers [PV: London County Council lodging-house registers]. A secondary account gives his occupation as a labourer working casually as deputy [MS: via Morley, *A Suspect Guide*]. Educational

background and length of service as deputy are unanchored [PV]. He had no medical or anatomical training on the record — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. His working address across the relevant date was 35 Dorset Street, in the heart of the Spitalfields lodging-house district [CP: inquest]. His own residence is not securely established: one inquest report gives his address as 33 Dorset Street, while the proposed death-record identification gives 7 Russell Court, St George-in-the-East — the two carried together, neither chosen between [CP: *East London Observer*, 6 October 1888; PV: census enumerations]. Origin and pre-1888 movement are unanchored [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record is securely anchored [UN]. If the 1 November 1888 death record is his, the recorded causes — cirrhosis of the liver, phthisis, and exhaustion — would indicate chronic illness across 1888, but this rests entirely on the unverified identification [PV: London Hospital records; GRO death certificate]. Documented violence. None is securely anchored to the inquest witness [UN]. The separate Timothy Donovan of the Thames magistrates' court record of 1887–88 (assault charges) is a different man; the identification with the deputy is not established, and that record is not carried here as his [PV: Thames magistrates' court registers]. Social and family circumstances. Family circumstances are unanchored [PV: GRO; census]. His documented social world was the Crossingham's lodging-house community; he knew Annie Chapman about sixteen months, the last four as a resident, and described her at the inquest as generally quiet and inoffensive [CP: inquest]. No children are documented [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). The dimension is bounded by the identity question: if the proposed identification holds, his life ended on 1 November 1888 at the London Hospital, within the canonical-five window and before the Kelly killing of 9 November, of recorded natural causes; but the identification is unverified and no post-1888 record has been anchored to confirm or refute it [PV: GRO death-registration index; London Hospital records; 1891 census enumeration]. Specific 1888 evidence. Deputy on duty at Crossingham's on the night of 7–8 September 1888. His inquest deposition gave the documented sequence: Chapman returned on the evening of 7 September having been drinking and was allowed to sit in the kitchen; at about 1.35 a.m. on 8 September she came to him without the price of her bed, and he refused her a bed without payment, reproaching her that she could find money for drink but not for her lodging; she asked that her regular bed be kept and said she would not be long [CP: inquest reproductions]. The watchman John Evans was sent to see her out, and it was to Evans, at the door, that she repeated she would soon return; she left at about 1.45 a.m., roughly four hours before her body was found at 29 Hanbury Street — the last documented institutional engagement before her death. He also identified Chapman's body at the mortuary and identified the handkerchief she had been wearing, and gave evidence of recent bruising consistent with an altercation she had had with another lodger [CP: inquest]. He deposed at the Chapman inquest before coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute on 10 September 1888 [CP: *Daily News*, 11 September 1888; PV: LMA depositions]. He is also reported as a source for the "Leather Apron" description circulating that autumn, having reputedly ejected and barred a menacing man answering that description before the murders; this is carried as his own contemporary statement pending confirmation and is a separate matter from the standing correction, held elsewhere, that "Leather Apron" was a press name attaching to another man and predating the leather apron found in the Hanbury Street yard — the one does not validate or collapse into the other [PV: confirm against Donovan's contemporary press statements]. Suspect-attribution. A possible-suspect candidacy has been recorded: Donald Rumbelow's *The Complete Jack the Ripper* is cited as having forwarded Donovan as a possible suspect, the candidacy resting on the proposed 1888 death-record identification [MS-R: Rumbelow, *The Complete Jack the Ripper*, as recorded in Morley, *A Suspect Guide*]. No contemporary investigator and no near-contemporary memoirist named him [UN]. Categorically, the candidacy is a proximity-and-opportunity inclusion —

he is the last person documented to have dealt with Chapman before her death — rather than an evidenced attribution, and it rests on an identification that is itself unverified; the last-contact proximity is salience, not an evidential connection, and no direct evidence connects him to any canonical-five killing [MS: Sugden 1994].

P060 — Dowson, Ernest Christopher. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 2 August 1867 at The Grove, Belmont Hill, Lee, Kent, and died 23 February 1900 at 26 Sandhurst Gardens, Catford, aged 32 [MS: standard biography; PV: GRO civil registration]. Of a comfortable middle-class family; his parents were Alfred Dowson, a dry-dock proprietor and minor literary figure, and Annie Dowson (née Swan) [MS]. No alias is attested as used by him [UN]. The "Mr Moring" label sometimes attached to him is not a name he bore: it is a later author's pseudonym for a suspect, treated under suspect-attribution below and kept off the demographic line. Occupational and educational history. Educated at The Queen's College, Oxford, 1886–1888, leaving without taking a degree [MS]. A poet, prose writer, and translator identified with the Decadent movement of the 1890s and a member of the Rhymers' Club alongside W. B. Yeats [MS], best known for the poem "Non Sum Qualis Eram Bonae Sub Regno Cynarae" (1891), the source of the phrases "gone with the wind" and "days of wine and roses" [MS]. He worked briefly in his father's dry-dock concern, Dowson and Son at Limehouse, before its failure in the early 1890s [MS]. No medical, surgical, or butchering training is recorded — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. The family's dry-dock premises at Limehouse gave him an East End connection in the late 1880s [MS]. In later years he lived a chaotic bohemian life between London, Brittany (Pont-Aven), and Paris [MS]. In autumn 1888 he was an undergraduate at Oxford for the Michaelmas term, with visits to family and the Limehouse premises in London; no specific East End visit in that autumn is documented [MS; UN at specific]. A secondary account asserts that he "lived over" the Limehouse business premises in 1888 and resided in the immediate vicinity of Whitechapel during the murders [MS: Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects*]; this stands at odds with the Michaelmas-term Oxford residence and is carried as a secondary assertion set against that finding, not chosen over it. Psychiatric and medical history. Heavy drinking from late adolescence, latterly absinthe; consumption (pulmonary tuberculosis) documented from the early 1890s and the eventual cause of death, his health long undermined by chronic alcoholism [MS; PV: civil registration for the recorded cause]; the secondary literature variously attributes his death to the tuberculosis and to the alcoholism, the two being intertwined in the record [MS: Russo]. Documented violence. No record of criminal proceedings or violent incident [UN]; contemporaries who knew him described him as timid, frail, and shy, Yeats among them recalling him as timid, silent, and a little melancholy [MS; MS: Russo]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried; both parents died within months of each other in 1894–1895, his father Alfred in 1894 and his mother Annie by suicide in early 1895, the precise dates and manner contested across the biographical record [MS, contested; PV: GRO death registrations]. From about 1889 he formed a long unrequited attachment to Adelaide "Missie" Foltinowicz, the daughter of a Polish restaurateur, who later married another man — a matter of his documented biography, noted here as bearing on his life rather than on the attribution, and not elaborated [MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Continuous Oxford undergraduate residence through the summer of 1888, followed by his departure without a degree and the beginning of his published literary career in 1889; no documented interruption that could constitute a cessation event [MS]. His dissipation, absinthe, and early consumptive death are biography, not a cessation event — an 1900 illness death lies a decade beyond the window. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented presence at any canonical-five murder site [UN]. The Limehouse family connection supplies general East End familiarity, but no specific autumn-1888 East End activity is documented [UN]. Suspect-

attribution. The attribution originates with the journalist R. Thurston Hopkins, who in 1935 described a suspect under the pseudonym "Mr Moring" — a poet said to have been addicted to drugs at the time of the murders, a personal friend of Mary Jane Kelly, and the son of a well-to-do East End tradesman, and said to fit the suspect George Hutchinson described as seen with Kelly on the night of her death; the account was sourced to an ex-East-End police officer (R. Thurston Hopkins, *Life and Death at the Old Bailey*, 1935) [MS]. Martin Fido subsequently identified Hopkins's "Mr Moring" as Ernest Dowson [MS-R: Fido, *Ripperana* no. 29, 1999], and Simon Webb argued the case at book length in *Absinthe Jack: Was Ernest Dowson Jack the Ripper?* (2017), a short self-published treatment [MS-R: Webb 2017]. No contemporary investigator named him [UN]. The identification is contested on its own terms: the secondary literature notes that Hopkins's "Moring" was the son of a well-to-do tradesman whereas Dowson's father was not well off and his business was failing, and that Dowson was known to be dependent on alcohol rather than the "drug-addicted poet" Hopkins described, so that the identifying particulars diverge; doubt has also been cast on the reliability of the underlying Hutchinson description [MS: Russo, carrying a Dowson entry and a separate cross-referenced "Mr Moring" entry; cf. Fido 1999]. Categorically, the attribution rests on an anecdotal pseudonym-identification rather than any documentary placement, and the "violent drunk" portrayal on which it leans is at odds with the contemporary description of him as timid and frail; no direct evidence connects him to any canonical-five killing [MS].

P061 — Doyle, Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan. Demographic particulars. Male, Scottish, of Irish Catholic descent; born 22 May 1859 at 11 Picardy Place, Edinburgh, and died 7 July 1930 at Windlesham, Crowborough, East Sussex [MS; PV: civil registration]. His father was Charles Altamont Doyle, a civil servant and illustrator whose chronic alcoholism had led to his institutionalisation by the time of the murders; his mother was Mary Foley Doyle [MS]. Aged 29 in autumn 1888; knighted in 1902, the honour generally associated with his Boer War writing [MS]. No alias [UN]. Occupational and educational history. MB ChM, University of Edinburgh, 1881, and MD (Edinburgh) 1885, the thesis on tabes dorsalis [MS]; trained at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary under Dr Joseph Bell, the acknowledged model for Sherlock Holmes [MS]. A practising physician at Southsea, Hampshire, from 1882 until 1890, when he moved to London intending to specialise in ophthalmology before abandoning medicine for full-time writing [MS]. Author of the Sherlock Holmes stories from their first appearance in *A Study in Scarlet* (Beeton's Christmas Annual, November 1887) [MS]. His medical qualification is a documented anatomical training carried as category, not candidacy — a qualification is not a placement, and no inference to the offences rides on it. Geographic history. Resident throughout 1888 at 1 Bush Villas, Elm Grove, Southsea — a combined consulting room and family residence on the south coast, roughly seventy miles from London [MS]. No documented presence in Whitechapel in autumn 1888 [UN]; the Southsea residence across the window is documentarily secure, his practice correspondence and records of the period extensively preserved and contemporaneously dated [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record of mental illness; his later public commitment to Spiritualism (from about 1916, following the death of his son Kingsley) post-dates and has no bearing on the 1888 question [MS]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married Louisa "Touie" Hawkins on 6 August 1885; in autumn 1888 Louisa was pregnant with their first child, Mary Louise Conan Doyle, born 28 January 1889 at the Southsea residence [MS; PV: civil registration]. His dated Southsea correspondence across the autumn-1888 window — with his mother Mary Foley Doyle, with Bryan Charles Waller, and with his publishers Ward, Lock and Co. — is preserved [MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No interruption to the Southsea practice in this window; he continued at 1 Bush Villas until the 1890 relocation to London [MS]. Specific 1888

evidence. In autumn 1888 he was in medical practice at Southsea, having published *A Study in Scarlet* the previous year and being at work on his historical novel *Micah Clarke* (published 1889); *The Sign of Four* was commissioned at the Langham Hotel dinner with J. M. Stoddart of Lippincott's in August 1889 and written thereafter [MS]. No documented presence at any canonical-five murder site, in Whitechapel, or in London across the canonical-five window; the Southsea residence is documentarily secure [MS; UN at any Whitechapel placement]. Suspect-attribution. No serious or sustained argument for Doyle as the Ripper has been published; he appears only in jocular lists on the strength of being a qualified, anatomically trained physician and the creator of a fictional detective, and as a suspect he is [UN] — no case exists. His actual documented connection to the case is as a commentator: he is reputed to have suggested that the killer escaped suspicion by disguising himself as a woman, possibly in the guise of a midwife who could move through Whitechapel in bloodstained clothing without arousing suspicion, carried as documented commentary [MS; PV: confirm the originating source, whether contemporary or in Doyle, *Memories and Adventures*, 1924]. A commentator's idea about how the killer might have operated is not a theory of the commentator as the killer, and the two roles are kept distinct. That disguise-and-midwife idea was subsequently developed into the female-midwife "Jill the Ripper" theory by William Stewart in *Jack the Ripper: A New Theory* (1939), a separate author's killer-theory assessed on its own terms and not adjudicated here [MS-R: Stewart 1939]. Categorically, Doyle figures in the field as the named originator of an archetype-suggestion rather than as a candidate, and no evidence connects him to Whitechapel or to any victim [MS].

P062 — Druitt, Montague John. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 15 August 1857 at Westfield, Wimborne Minster, Dorset [PV: civil registration, named-not-inspected]. His body was recovered from the Thames near Thornycroft's works, Chiswick, on 31 December 1888 — found by the waterman Henry Winslade, who summoned PC George Moulson — weighted with large stones in the overcoat pockets (four in one account) and carrying about £16 in coin and notes [PV: West Middlesex Coroner's Court inquest, 2 January 1889; CP: contemporary press; MS: Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects*, for the finder and constable]. The inquest medical evidence (Dr Thomas Diplock) put the body in the water about four weeks, placing death in early December 1888; he was aged 31 [PV: inquest medical evidence]. The precise date of death is not fixed: it is variously placed at 1 December (the date of an unused return-trip rail ticket found on the body) and at 3–4 December (derived from his brother William's inquest testimony), the two carried together as reported rather than chosen between [MS: Russo]. His father was William Druitt, a surgeon of Wimborne; his mother, Ann Druitt (née Harvey), was committed to the Brooke Asylum, Clapton, in July 1888 — some weeks before the Nichols killing — and died at the Manor House Asylum, Chiswick, in December 1890 [PV: civil registration; asylum records], a secondary account interposing a transfer to a Brighton asylum from about September 1888 until May 1890 [MS: Russo]. A family history of mental illness and suicide ran through three generations (paternal grandmother, a maternal aunt, and his sister Georgiana, who took her own life in 1894) [MS]. Of comfortable professional middle-class background. Not to be confused with three other Druitts who recur in the record: his father William Druitt, the Wimborne surgeon (died 1885); his elder brother William Druitt, the solicitor who gave inquest evidence; and his cousin Dr Lionel Druitt — each a distinct man, none to be merged with Montague, and in particular the surgeon-father and the doctor-cousin are not to lend Montague any medical or anatomical character he did not have. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Winchester College (1870–1876) and New College, Oxford (matriculated 1876; BA 1880, a Third in Classics) [MS]. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on 29 April 1885, with chambers at 9 King's Bench Walk and practice on the Western Circuit and at the Winchester

Sessions [MS]. From 1881 he was also an assistant schoolmaster at George Valentine's boarding school, Eliot Place, Blackheath, a post he held until his dismissal, given as Friday 30 November 1888 — that date resting on his brother's inquest testimony and not otherwise anchored [MS: Russo]. The only contemporary explanation, from the brother's inquest testimony, was that he had got into "serious trouble," with no further detail in any surviving record [MS; CP: inquest reporting]. Modern writers have speculated variously as to the cause — including that it was sexual in nature, and separately that it reflected a mental breakdown — but no primary document supports any such account; these are carried as unverified modern speculation, not fact, and, being child-safety-sensitive, are noted only as bearing on the dismissal point and are not elaborated [MS, speculation-flagged; UN at primary]. He had no medical or surgical training; his father was the surgeon, and Macnaghten's later description of him as a "doctor" is a documented factual error that lends no anatomical competence — access and family connection are not training, and the point is carried as category, not candidacy [UN]. Geographic history. In autumn 1888 he kept two residences — chambers at 9 King's Bench Walk and the schoolmaster's residence at Blackheath — both south or south-east of the Thames, neither in Whitechapel [MS]. Blackheath lies roughly five miles from the East End; the absence of any overnight rail service (the last train left Blackheath about 12.25 a.m. and the first arrived about 5.10 a.m.) is noted in the literature as a practical difficulty for the dead-of-night murder windows, and is carried as a documented practical friction, not an exclusion — the same secondary literature observing that the 5.10 a.m. service would have allowed a return after an early-morning absence [MS; MS: Russo]. Psychiatric and medical history. The three-generation family history of mental illness is documented [MS]. A note addressed to his brother William, found among his effects and produced by William at the inquest, expressed his fear that since the Friday he felt he "was going to be like mother" and that death was the best course — the reference being to Ann Druitt's committal [CP: inquest reporting; MS: Russo for the reported wording]. The note is carried as documented and as bearing on his suicide, not as evidence of the offence. The inquest returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, the autopsy showing no signs of poison [PV; MS: Russo]. Documented violence. No record of any violent act prior to his own death [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried; he lived alone in chambers and at the school. A keen cricketer — a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club from 1884, of the Morden club (its treasurer from 1885), and of the Blackheath, Kingston Park, and Dorset County clubs — his matches are documented through the cricketing press of the period [MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). He drowned in the Thames in early December 1888, the body recovered on 31 December [PV: inquest medical evidence]. The coincidence of his death with the end of the canonical-five series after Mary Jane Kelly (9 November 1888) is the temporal basis on which the Macnaghten attribution rests [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The documented cricket record places him at Canford, Dorset, on 1 September 1888 — the day after the Nichols murder of the early morning of 31 August — and at Blackheath at about 11.30 a.m. on 8 September, some six hours after the Chapman murder of that morning [PV: match scoresheets, reconstructed in Rosenwater, *The Cricketer*, 1973, and Morgan, *New College Notes* 7, 2016; MS: Russo, corroborating both fixtures and adding pre-window August fixtures at Bournemouth]. He is further placed by day in early October at Western Circuit / voter-registration court business (1 and 6 October) and at his cricket club's monthly meeting on 19 November [MS: Russo]. These daytime placements establish his whereabouts by day but do not cover the early-morning hours in which the murders occurred, and the cited cricket reconstruction expressly notes that committing a murder and reaching a fixture "would not have been impossible," so the record is not an exclusionary alibi for the canonical-five window [MS]. No documented presence at any canonical-five murder site or in Whitechapel at the relevant hours [UN]. Suspect-attribution. Named by Sir Melville Macnaghten in his confidential

memorandum of 23 February 1894 as one of three suspects "more likely than Cutbush" to have been the murderer, the memorandum surviving in two versions — the official copy at The National Archives and the more candid "Aberconway" copy (transcribed by his daughter Lady Christabel Aberconway), first published in part by Daniel Farson in 1959 [PV: The National Archives, HO 144/221/A49301C, direct archival consultation pending]. Macnaghten's account contains three documented factual errors: he described Druitt as a doctor of about forty-one who had disappeared at the time of the Miller's Court murder and killed himself on or about 10 November 1888, whereas Druitt was a barrister and schoolmaster, aged thirty-one, who carried on his ordinary life through November after the 9 November killing and died in early December [PV/MS]. Macnaghten's statement that "private information" led him to believe Druitt's own family thought him the murderer has never been identified or corroborated, and no surviving family document names him; his memorandum's characterisation of Druitt as "sexually insane" is his own alleged phrasing, uncorroborated and not a clinical finding [PV/MS]. Macnaghten joined the Metropolitan Police CID in June 1889, after Druitt's death, so his attribution rests on later briefings and file memory rather than personal investigation [MS]. Inspector Frederick Abberline, interviewed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of 31 March 1903, dismissed the candidacy as resting only on the coincidental timing of the suicide, remarking that there was nothing beyond the fact of the body being found at that time to incriminate the man [NM: Abberline, *Pall Mall Gazette*, 31 March 1903; MS: Russo, corroborating]. Druitt is the most extensively argued of the named suspects; the principal book-length advocacy is Tom Cullen, *Autumn of Terror* (1965), and Daniel Farson, *Jack the Ripper* (1972) [MS-R: Cullen 1965; Farson 1972]. The attribution is a lone-suspect proposition resting on the suicide-timing coincidence and Macnaghten's unidentified private information, weighed against the three errors in that memorandum, Macnaghten's post-dating arrival in the CID, and the lead investigator's dismissal; no direct evidence connects him to any scene [MS].

P063 — Dukes, William Profit (Dr). Demographic particulars. Male; Dr William Profit Dukes, a local doctor, surgeon, and obstetrician of 75 Brick Lane, Spitalfields [MS: Barrat, citing the Medical Directory 1888–1889; CP: contemporary press reporting of the Kelly examination, naming "Dr Duke[s], of Spitalfields," 10 November 1888]. The honorific, the surgical/obstetric character, and the qualifying record are now anchored: the Medical Directory for 1888 lists him at 75 Brick Lane with M.R.C.S. England 1863 and L.R.C.P. Edinburgh (by examination) with the L.M. 1865, trained at the London Hospital, a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society and member of the Hunterian Society, and holding a range of local surgical appointments (surgeon to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts East End Mission, surgeon-accoucheur to the Royal Maternity Charity, medical referee to assurance companies, Surgeon-Major 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, and formerly cholera medical officer and district visitor for Spitalfields) [PV: The Medical Directory for 1888 (J. & A. Churchill), supplied via ORR]. His membership qualifications thus date to 1863 (M.R.C.S.) and 1865 (L.R.C.P. Edin. / L.M.). He born 6 February 1838, Bethnal Green; son of James and Ann Dukes; baptised St Matthew, Bethnal Green, 16 March 1838; aged 50 at the time of the Kelly murder; died Hackney 1895, aged 56 or 57. [MS] Physical description was not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A local medical practitioner, surgeon, and obstetrician practising at 75 Brick Lane, Spitalfields, in autumn 1888 [MS: Barrat; CP; PV: Post Office London Directory 1889, "Dukes William Profit, surgeon"; Medical Directory 1888]. The documentary record describes him as a local doctor rather than as a police surgeon, and no police-division appointment is supported — the appointments he did hold were charitable, assurance, and volunteer-regimental, not a Metropolitan or City police surgeoncy [MS; PV: Medical Directory 1888]. His qualification and training are now recovered as above (M.R.C.S. Eng. 1863; L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. 1865; London

Hospital); this is recorded as documented category, not candidacy — a qualification and an obstetric specialism establish anatomical training, not any part in the offences, and settle the standing "medical training" question at the level of a registration check rather than leaving it as hearsay. Geographic history. Resident and practising at 75 Brick Lane, Spitalfields, in autumn 1888, the address confirmed in both the 1888 Medical Directory and the 1889 Post Office Directory [CP; MS: Barrat; PV: trade directories via ORR]. Daily-movement reconstruction for the autumn-1888 window is not documented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record of any criminal complaint or violent incident located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN; PV: GRO indexes; census enumerations]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No documentary record located of death, departure from the Brick Lane practice, or any other terminal-pathway event within the window; the practice was still listed at 75 Brick Lane in the 1889 Post Office Directory, indicating continuity at least that far [UN as to any terminal event; PV: Post Office London Directory 1889]. Specific 1888 evidence. His documented footprint is his presence among the medical men who examined the body of Mary Jane Kelly at 13 Miller's Court on the afternoon of 9 November 1888, alongside Dr George Bagster Phillips (the H Division divisional surgeon), Dr Thomas Bond, Dr Frederick Gordon Brown (the City Police surgeon), Dr J. R. Gabe, and Phillips's assistant [CP: contemporary press, 10 November 1888; MS: Barrat]. The examination at Miller's Court began at about 2.00 p.m. on the Friday; the formal autopsy was conducted the following morning at the Shoreditch mortuary, principally by Bond and Phillips [PV/CP]. No specific examination-action or finding is attributed to Dukes personally in the surviving record [UN]. The Bond post-mortem report — lost for decades and returned anonymously to Scotland Yard in 1987 — is the principal surviving record of the Kelly findings, its authorship attributed to Bond and Phillips [PV/MS]. Suspect-attribution. No suspect attribution against Dukes has been advanced in the Ripperological literature [UN]. He figures in the record as a documented medical attendee at the Kelly scene, not as a candidate; his obstetric specialism gives genuine anatomical knowledge of the relevant region, but both that knowledge and his Brick Lane address are the occupationally-expected attributes of a local doctor called to a nearby body and are not, on the methodology, read as causal [UN as to any candidacy; MS].

P064 — Dutton, Thomas (Dr). Demographic particulars. Male, English; born about 1855 in Pimlico, into a professional-class London family, and traceable in the 1881 and 1891 census returns [MS: Scott 2004; PV: 1881 and 1891 census enumerations]; died in 1935 [MS: Scott 2004; PV: GRO Death Registration Index]. No alias documented [UN]. The man himself is therefore an anchored historical figure; what lacks any independent documentary anchor is his Ripper-case role as it appears in the published literature, which derives almost wholly from a single mid-century author [MS, source-trace]. Occupational and educational history. A medical practitioner, reportedly with rooms in the Aldgate area and a former surgeon in the mercantile marine [MS: Connell, per Whittington-Egan]. The qualification, earlier standing as unverified, is now anchored: the Medical Directory for 1888 lists a Dr Thomas Dutton with M.D. Durham 1882, M.B. 1880, M.R.C.P. Edinburgh 1882, a licentiate and L.M. of 1878 and L.R.C.S. Edinburgh 1878, trained at Guy's Hospital and the Universities of Aberdeen and Durham, a member of the British Medical, Durham University medical-graduates', and Poor Law Medical Officers' associations and of the Chichester and West Sussex Microscopical Society, and "late Surgeon, S.S. Elysia," with published papers in the British Medical Journal (1879–1883) and a paper "On Germs" for the microscopical society [PV: The Medical Directory for 1888 (J. & A. Churchill), supplied via ORR]. This entry independently corroborates two of the distinctive attributes attached to this Dutton in the case literature — his mercantile-marine surgeoncy (the S.S. Elysia post) and his genuine interest in microscopy — and on that distinctive overlap is very likely

the same man; that identification is an inference from the shared marine-surgeon-plus-microscopy detail rather than a proven match, and is labelled as such. The training is recorded as documented category, not candidacy: Dutton is not a suspect, and the qualification bears only on his biography. Two honest qualifications attach. First, the Directory lists him as "(Travelling)" with a Sussex society membership and gives no London or Aldgate practice address, so it does not confirm — and somewhat complicates — the reported Aldgate rooms, which remain undocumented [UN as to address]. Second, the Directory corroborates microscopy as a real interest and an "On Germs" paper, but not the further "microphotography applied to crime" / criminological gloss, which reaches the record only through McCormick and is not independently borne out [MS: McCormick 1959]. Geographic history. Born in Pimlico per the census record; reportedly resident and practising in the Aldgate area in autumn 1888, though no specific address is documented and the 1888 Directory lists him as travelling rather than at a fixed London practice [MS: Scott 2004; McCormick 1959; PV: Medical Directory 1888; UN as to address]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Traceable to a professional-class Pimlico family in the census record [MS: Scott 2004; PV: census]. The claimed friendship and confidential relationship with Inspector Frederick Abberline — the basis on which McCormick credits him with privileged knowledge of the case — rests solely on McCormick's account and has no independent corroboration [MS, advocacy and fabrication-flagged]. No marriage or further kinship detail beyond the census family is located [UN; PV: GRO]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No record bearing on this window [UN]; he died in 1935, well outside it [MS: Scott 2004]. Specific 1888 evidence. No primary documentary placement at any canonical-five murder site or at any dated autumn-1888 East End location [UN]. McCormick describes his 1888 activity only in undated general terms [MS: McCormick 1959]. The one independently-reported Dutton view is his "ship's butcher" theory — that the killer was a ship's or mercantile-marine butcher, an inference he is reported to have drawn from his own marine-service observation of such men's dexterity with a knife [MS: Connell, per Whittington-Egan]; the Directory's confirmation of an actual marine-surgeon post (S.S. Elysia) lends this channel real biographical footing, distinct from the McCormick material [PV: Medical Directory 1888]. Suspect-attribution. Dutton is not advanced as a Ripper suspect in any source; his role in the literature is as a putative source and informant, not as a candidate offender [UN at the suspect layer]. The substantive claim attaching to his name is the "Chronicles of Crime," a manuscript McCormick (1959) said Dutton had written across several decades and from which McCormick drew his Pedachenko and related Russian attributions and his purported Abberline confidences [MS: McCormick 1959]. The Chronicles have never surfaced; the woman said to have received the manuscript, a "Miss Hermione Dudley," cannot be located in the census or civil-registration indexes; and the mainstream scholarship treats the material as a McCormick fabrication or an elaboration of a non-extant document [MS: Begg 2003; Sugden 1994; Evans & Skinner 2000; Scott 2004]. Any claim reaching the case only through the Chronicles carries a severe fabrication risk and falls in the pure-fabrication-trail category, recorded here as documentary content about the source rather than as established fact; the Directory's corroboration of Dutton as a real marine surgeon with a microscopy interest touches only those two biographical attributes and confirms nothing about the Chronicles, the Abberline confidences, or the Pedachenko material, which remain fabrication-flagged and quarantined.

P065 — Eagle, Morris. Demographic particulars. Male, a Russian-Jewish immigrant resident in the East End and a member of the Russian-Polish Jewish immigrant community attached to the International Working Men's Educational Club at 40 Berner Street [PV: Stride inquest deposition;

MS]. The secondary literature places his age in 1888 in the late twenties [MS]. Birth date, parentage, place of origin within the Russian Empire, and date and circumstances of death are not located [UN; PV: GRO indexes, naturalisation records, synagogue registers]. No alias documented [UN]. Occupational and educational history. By his own inquest deposition, a traveller in jewellery [PV: inquest], an occupation consistent with the small-workshop and dealing trades common to the East End immigrant Jewish population of the period [MS]. No medical, anatomical, or formal trade-school training documented — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. He affirmed rather than swore at the inquest and gave clear evidence, indicating literacy and competent English for evidentiary purposes, though likely not as a first language [PV; MS]. Geographic history. Resident in 1888 at 4 New Road, Commercial Road [PV: inquest], close to the Berner Street area. He was a regular member and attender of the club at 40 Berner Street, which since the early 1880s had functioned as a principal social and political centre of the East End immigrant Jewish radical community, with Saturday-evening lectures, debates, and singing extending past midnight [MS]. His recurrent attendance placed him within the immediate Berner Street micro-geography through the autumn of 1888 [PV; MS]. Prior and subsequent residence not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. By his deposition he had a young lady whom he walked home that night [PV]; whether married, and his household composition, are not documented [UN]. He appeared at the Stride inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter as a substantive procedural witness, his testimony treated as straightforwardly factual in the contemporary press, and attracted no sustained later attention [PV; CP; MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Not analytically applicable; no post-inquest trajectory located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. By his testimony, he was at the club through 29 September and chaired the evening discussion; the discussion ended about 11.30 p.m., and between about 11.30 and a quarter to twelve he left by the front door to walk his young lady home [PV: deposition before Wynne Baxter; CP: Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 7 October 1888; PV: LMA inquest depositions, original]. He returned about 12.35–12.40 a.m. to find the street door closed, and so went up the passage into Dutfield's Yard and entered the club by the side door, seeing nothing in the yard [PV]. About twenty minutes later, at approximately 1.00 a.m., Louis Diemschutz drove his pony and cart into the yard, the pony shied at Elizabeth Stride's body, and the discovery was raised; Eagle was summoned from upstairs, saw the body, and ran out with another member to Commercial Road, where he fetched PC Henry Lamb and a second constable, Collins, at the corner of Grove Street and brought them back [PV; CP]. He helped Lamb close the yard gates and was then sent on to Leman Street police station to summon the inspector [PV]. Dr Frederick William Blackwell, preceded by his assistant Edward Johnston, attended, and later Dr George Bagster Phillips [PV]. Eagle saw no offender and gave no sighting evidence; his contribution is procedural and timeline-fixing — notably that he had passed through the yard about twenty minutes before the discovery and seen nothing. The inference built on that fact — that the killing occurred close to 1.00 a.m. — is analytical and is not asserted here as established fact [PV]. Suspect-attribution. Not advanced as a Ripper candidate [UN]. His institutional position at the club placed him in the immediate Berner Street micro-geography, but the scholarship has not pursued the point, and his documented movements on the night are internally consistent with his testimony [MS].

P066 — Edwards, Frank. Demographic particulars. Male; named in a family-tradition account as an accountant and, per the standard summary, about thirty-five at the time, though nothing of this is documented and the subject himself may not correspond to any identifiable person [MS, family-tradition: Morley, *A Suspect Guide*; PV: originating press source]. Birth date, place of birth,

parentage, ethnicity, date of death, and any aliases are not documented [UN]. He enters the record solely through a relative's claim (below), not through any independent biographical anchor; the particulars above (accountant, ~35, London origin) are the family account's assertions and are not carried as fact. Not to be confused with the two other men who figure in the anecdote's surrounding record: Leon Goldstein, the man who walked into Leman Street police station on 1 October 1888 to explain the black bag he had been seen carrying near Berner Street, and Catherine Eddowes and Elizabeth Stride, the double-event victims — each a distinct person, assessed (where at all) elsewhere and not adjudicated here. Occupational and educational history. An accountant, by the family account [MS, family-tradition]; no employment, training, or educational record otherwise located [UN]. No medical or anatomical training of any kind is on any record — and, the offence weapon being a knife rather than the razor of the anecdote, even the anecdotal object does not supply one [UN]. Geographic history. No documented London or Whitechapel residential anchor of any kind [UN]; the family account places him arriving in Chichester from London in 1888 — placing the claimed activity in Sussex, not Whitechapel — but this is uncorroborated [MS, family-tradition]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]; the family account attributes to him remarks disparaging women, but nothing of the kind is documented [MS, family-tradition; UN at any record]. Social and family circumstances. Known only as the cousin of the man who advanced the claim against him; no documented family particulars beyond that assertion [MS, family-tradition; UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable on an undocumented figure [UN]; the family account holds that he disappeared after the 1888 visit and was believed dead, but this is unverified [MS, family-tradition]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented placement at any canonical-five murder site or at any dated location [UN]. The only "1888 evidence" is the family anecdote: an unexpected night-time visit to relatives after the double murder, his disappearance the next morning, and an attaché case said to contain a razor and a bloodstained collar, the suspicion crystallising only when the relatives later read of the Leon Goldstein black-bag sighting — entirely uncorroborated family recollection [MS, family-tradition; UN at any documentary anchor]. The skeptical reading deflates each element: the razor and bloodstained collar are ordinary travelling-case contents, the collar as consistent with a shaving cut as with anything sinister; the offence weapon was a knife, not a razor; the black-bag rumour belongs to Goldstein and not to Edwards (who is said to have carried an attaché case, not a black bag); so it is the newspaper-coincidence framing, not the objects, that supplies any menace [MS: Morley; MS: Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects*]. Suspect-attribution. The attribution is a family-folklore claim made public in 1959 by an elderly relative — George Edwards, who told two newspapers that his cousin Frank had been the Ripper — with a second relative recalling the cousin's stay and his disparaging remarks about women and a rumour that he had killed a woman in London; the claim is summarised in Morley's *A Suspect Guide* and in Russo [MS: Morley; MS: Russo; PV: originating press source]. The timing is itself a marker: the story emerged in 1959, the year of Daniel Farson's televised Ripper appeal for public information, and the secondary literature reads it as very possibly a product of that appeal [MS: Russo]. No originating documentary chain exists beyond the family recollection — decades after the events — and no book-length argument, journal article, or sustained dissertation advances Edwards as a suspect; the secondary treatment rates him a minor suspect at best and holds that the deflated objects "should set Frank Edwards aside" [MS: Russo; UN]. Categorically the attribution falls in the familial-speculation category — a claim arising from family folklore rather than from any documentary evidentiary chain — recorded here as documentary content about the framework rather than as evidence against the named man.

P067 — Evans, John ("Brummy"). Demographic particulars. Male, English; the night watchman at Crossingham's common lodging house, 35 Dorset Street, Spitalfields [PV: Chapman inquest deposition; CP: press reproductions]. Known by the nickname "Brummy," by which Chapman addressed him as she left the house [CP; MS]. Reported in some accounts as about sixty-three, but the figure is not confirmed here [PV: inquest press reports]. Date and place of birth, parentage, marital status, and date of death are not located [UN; PV: GRO indexes; 1881 and 1891 census enumerations]. Not to be confused with two other figures in the Crossingham's / Chapman record: Edward Stanley ("the Pensioner") and Eliza Cooper, distinct persons assessed elsewhere and not adjudicated here. The victim whose movements he documents is Annie Chapman, to be kept distinct from the other Annies and the other Chapman of the wider record. Occupational and educational history. Night watchman at Crossingham's across the relevant date [PV]. The role carried overnight responsibility for the security of the premises, the management of late arrivals and departures, and oversight of the kitchen and dormitories after the deputy had withdrawn for the night, and was typically filled by older working-class men [MS]. Length of service and prior occupation not located [UN; PV]. Educational background not located [UN]. He had no medical or anatomical training on the record — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. Working address 35 Dorset Street, Spitalfields, across the relevant date [PV]. His own residence is not located; the watchman's role did not necessarily entail quarters on the premises [MS; PV: 1891 census enumeration]. Origin not located [UN]. The recurrence of Crossingham's, 35 Dorset Street — also Eliza Cooper's lodging — is a coincidence of address, not a connection between the persons. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record of any criminal proceeding or violent incident located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Family circumstances not located [UN; PV: GRO; census]. His documented social world was the Crossingham's lodging-house community; the overnight role gave him routine acquaintance with the lodger population, Chapman among them [CP: inquest]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No cessation event located within the window [UN]; the absence of record is not itself positive evidence of death, confinement, or removal, and verification at the GRO death index across the window is pending [PV]. Specific 1888 evidence. Night watchman on the overnight shift of Friday 7 into Saturday 8 September 1888. His inquest deposition documented Chapman's movements and corroborated the deputy Timothy Donovan's account: she came in soon after midnight, saying she had been to her sister's in Vauxhall, sent a lodger out for a pint of beer, went out again, and returned shortly before a quarter to two; lacking the price of her bed, she was refused, and Donovan sent Evans down to see her out [CP: East London Observer, 6 October 1888; PV: LMA inquest depositions]. His role was passive: it was Donovan who refused Chapman the bed and sent Evans to see her out. Evans followed her and watched her leave by the front door, going through Paternoster Street into Brushfield Street and turning toward Spitalfields Church [CP]. That direction-of-departure detail, at about a quarter to two, is the last documented anchor of Chapman's movements, bounding the start of the roughly three-and-a-half-hour gap before the next documented sighting near 29 Hanbury Street at about 5.30 a.m. [MS]; the time-of-death inference built on that bracket is analytical and is not asserted here as established fact. He had identified the body as Chapman and deposed at the inquest before coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute on 10 September 1888, alongside Donovan, the two watchmen's accounts cross-checking the institutional sequence rather than incriminating either man [CP: Daily News, 11 September 1888; PV: LMA depositions]. Suspect-attribution. No contemporary or modern advancement of John Evans as a Ripper candidate exists [UN]. He figures in the record solely as a corroborating institutional witness at the Chapman scene [MS].

P068 — Evans, John Morgan. Demographic particulars. Male, Welsh; the London Hospital in-patient is recorded simply as "Morgan Evans." Chris Phillips — the modern researcher, not to be confused with Dr George Bagster Phillips the police surgeon — proposed identifying him with John Morgan Evans of Llanfihangel, Radnorshire (born 1861, son of a surgeon and farmer), via the 1881 census and the family link at 89 Turner Street, a plausible but not certain identification [MS: Phillips, Casebook; PV: 1881 census enumeration]. If the identification holds, he was aged 27 in 1888 and single. Date and place of death not located [UN]. Not to be confused with two other men in this record: Dr Morgan Davies, a separate suspect assessed elsewhere, whose conflation with this man — through the similar names Morgan Davies and Morgan Evans — is the very thesis this entry records and must never be merged; and John Evans the Crossingham's night watchman, a distinct man assessed elsewhere. Occupational and educational history. Recorded in the London Hospital admission register on 26 October 1888 as Morgan Evans, surgeon, aged 27, single, of 89 Turner Street, Whitechapel, admitted with pyrexia to Davis Ward under Dr Jackson, and discharged on 28 January 1889 marked "Cured" [PV: London Hospital admission register]. The register's "surgeon" designation would indicate qualified status, but it is not corroborated by the medical registers for the period: the Medical Directory for 1888 lists no "Morgan Evans" at all, and the "John Evans" it does carry is a Charing Cross–qualified man of Albany Street, Regent's Park (M.R.C.S. 1857, L.D.S. 1860), plainly not this 27-year-old Whitechapel lodger [PV: The Medical Directory for 1888, supplied via ORR]. The "surgeon" designation therefore remains unverified against the register and is carried as the admission clerk's entry, not as a confirmed qualification; any anatomical-training reading rides as unconfirmed until a registration match is made, and none has been [UN as to register verification]. Geographic history. Resident in 1888 at 89 Turner Street, Whitechapel; the 1881 census records that address as the home of his married sister Elizabeth Jackson (née Evans) and her husband John W. Jackson, a dairyman, with the young Evans already in the household — so he was lodging with relatives, an arrangement apparently continuing to autumn 1888 [PV: 1881 census; MS: Phillips]. Turner Street runs south from Whitechapel Road immediately east of the London Hospital, about a quarter-mile from the eastern edge of the murder district [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Hospitalised for pyrexia (a period term for fever) from 26 October 1888 through 28 January 1889 — a roughly three-month admission spanning the Mary Jane Kelly killing of 9 November 1888 and the cessation of the canonical-five sequence [PV: admission register]. No documented prior or subsequent mental illness [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Lodging with his sister Elizabeth Jackson and her husband John W. Jackson at 89 Turner Street, which connects him by marriage into the local East End commercial-trade household network [PV; MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). An in-patient across the canonical-five cessation window (26 October 1888 – 28 January 1889); his trajectory after January 1889 is not located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The principal datum is the London Hospital in-patient record covering 26 October 1888 to 28 January 1889, which spans the Kelly killing directly [PV: admission register]. The admission postdates the Nichols, Chapman, Stride, and Eddowes murders entirely and overlaps only Kelly, so it cannot function as an alibi for the first four; and even for Kelly it does not establish ward-confinement. Robert D'Onston Stephenson's own admission (26 July – 7 December 1888) overlapped Evans's stay at the same hospital for about six weeks; whether the two men shared a ward is disputed in the literature [MS, contested]. An admission at the London Hospital in this period did not necessarily entail confinement to the ward — Stephenson is the documented instance of a patient who could leave at will — so whether a pyrexia in-patient such as Evans was ward-confined or retained free egress is not resolvable from the admission register alone and bears materially on any reading of his whereabouts across the Kelly window; the Royal London Hospital ward-observation and nursing records for Davis Ward, if

extant for autumn 1888, would settle the point [MS, question-flagged; PV: Royal London Hospital Archives, ward-record series]. Suspect-attribution. Evans has not been the subject of any book-length or sustained investigation as a Ripper suspect [MS]. His only attribution-relevance is a name-confusion observation advanced by Tom Wescott and Rob Clack in Casebook discussion: Stephenson's December 1888 statement, which accused Dr Morgan Davies of demonstrating how the murderer may have subdued his victims, also referred to an otherwise-unidentified "Dr Evans" whom Stephenson knew, and Clack located this Morgan Evans, surgeon, in the hospital records as the likely "Dr Evans," the similarity of the names Morgan Davies and Morgan Evans being noted as a possible source of confusion [MS, advocacy/forum: Wescott and Clack]. The further suggestion that Stephenson's suspicion might more properly attach to Evans than to Davies is a reading advanced in that discussion rather than a settled conclusion, and re-pointing the accusation toward Evans adds no weight, the underlying Stephenson accusation itself being discredited [MS; PV: confirm against Wescott and Clack's published argument]. The associated Welsh-medical-cluster tie — linking Evans, derivatively, to the Dr Morgan Davies material and the separately-assessed Sir John Williams thesis — is not documentarily anchored and is noted, not merged or adjudicated here. Categorically, Evans figures as a possibly-misidentified acquaintance within another man's accusation, not as the subject of an evidenced attribution; no direct evidence connects him to any killing [MS].

P069 — Feigenbaum, Carl Ferdinand. Demographic particulars. Male, German; also recorded as Anton Zahn, with other working names (Karl Zahn, possibly Strohband) less firmly attested — the aliases welded to the executed man, but his true name and origin unresolved [MS; CP: New York Times, 1896]. Birth date variously given as c. 1840–1842; he gave his birthplace as "Capitoheim," a place Trevor Marriott found in no German gazetteer, so his true name and origin remain unknown [MS: Marriott 2005; PV: Sing Sing admission record]. Aged approximately forty-six to forty-eight in autumn 1888. Executed by electric chair at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on 27 April 1896 (the precise time and recorded weight as per the execution record) [PV: Sing Sing record; PV: time and weight]. Not to be confused with "Jacob Weibel," the man Feigenbaum blamed for the Hoffmann killing at his trial: that is a distinct name he advanced in his own defence, not another identity of his, and it is kept separate. His life before 1894 is reconstructable only through Marriott's assembly of Norddeutsche Lloyd shipping and German maritime sources, not independently verified [MS: Marriott 2005]. Occupational and educational history. A merchant seaman, a fireman (stoker) on Atlantic liners of the Norddeutsche Lloyd line out of Bremen and Bremerhaven; the vessel most closely associated with him is the Reiher [MS: Marriott 2005]. He is also recorded at points as a florist and gardener in the New York trial materials [MS]. He had no medical, surgical, or anatomical training — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]; no educational record beyond basic literacy [UN]. Geographic history. A trans-Atlantic seaman's geography — continental ports (Bremen, Bremerhaven), British ports including the London docks near Whitechapel, and the eastern US ports, principally New York [MS]. The central attribution claim is that the Reiher could have been docked at London around some of the murder dates; but Marriott did not produce crew manifests placing Feigenbaum at London on any of the five canonical dates — he matched shipping records to the timing of some murders and suggested the ship could have been there, and himself speculated that the relevant Bremen records may have been removed, so the shipping evidence is speculative rather than a documented placement [MS, qualified; PV: Norddeutsche Lloyd records, Staatsarchiv Bremen]. A seaman's presence being a function of his vessel's dock schedule rather than of residence, no fixed London anchor attaches to him on any canonical date. By 1894 he lodged at 544 East Sixth Street, Manhattan (some sources give 542; both carried, neither chosen)

[PV: trial record]. Psychiatric and medical history. He is associated with a self-described compulsion to kill and mutilate women, on his lawyer's account (treated under suspect-attribution and carried there as reported claim, not as clinical finding); no documented psychiatric admission or diagnosis [UN], and no documented physical illness beyond the recorded execution weight [UN]. Documented violence. Anchored to the murder of Juliana Hoffmann, his landlady, on the night of 31 August–1 September 1894 at his Manhattan lodging: he cut her throat with a knife, was discovered standing over her by her sixteen-year-old son Michael (who escaped through a window), and fled, discarding the knife, before arrest the same day [PV: trial transcript, Court of General Sessions, New York, 26 October 1894]. At trial he maintained his innocence, insisting the killing had been done by one Jacob Weibel; he was convicted and sentenced to death [PV]. This is his only documented act of lethal violence, and — a point bearing on the attribution — the Hoffmann killing shows a throat-cut with no mutilation; no prior assaults or complaints have been located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No documented spouse, children, parents, or settled household [UN]; the social context of an itinerant seaman organised through dockside lodging-houses and crew rotations, not recoverable from the accessible materials [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No documented change in behaviour, employment, or trajectory in the window [UN]; on the attribution reading he continued his maritime employment, the London "cessation" explained by movement onward to other ports rather than by intervention [MS]. The six-year interval to the 1894 Hoffmann murder, without documented intervening violence, is methodologically awkward — requiring either prolonged dormancy or undocumented offences elsewhere, neither supported by direct evidence [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No direct documentary evidence of his presence at any murder scene, no 1888 identification by any witness, no statement to police, no contemporary press identification, and no naming in the surviving Metropolitan Police, City Police, or Home Office files [UN]; he appears in none of the Macnaghten, Anderson, Swanson, Littlechild, or Abberline materials [UN]. His standing in the literature is wholly retrospective, dating from April 1896 [MS]. Suspect-attribution. A two-stage chain. First, the alleged confession: his lawyer William Sanford Lawton said his client had confessed to him privately, while awaiting trial in the Tombs (before the October 1894 trial), to a compulsion — in Lawton's account, a desire to "kill and mutilate every woman who falls in my way" — and, released from confidentiality by the execution, Lawton publicly asserted in April 1896 that Feigenbaum could be connected with the Whitechapel murders, staking his professional reputation that tracing the man's movements would lead to London [CP: New York press, April 1896, incl. the New York Times; NM/MS: Lawton's account]. The confession carries two fatal weaknesses, made explicit: it is hearsay reported by an interested party and surfaced only after the execution; and, if genuine, it would have supported the very insanity defence Lawton was seeking at trial, yet he never used it — undermining its authenticity. It contains no hold-back detail, and contemporary reception was skeptical: the suggestion was accepted by few at the time and was contradicted by the alienist L. Forbes Winslow, resting on thin grounds — an off-hand admission of having been in London and a physician's casual remark about old blood on the knife [CP: New York Times, 29 April 1896]. Second, the modern advocacy of Trevor Marriott, a retired Metropolitan Police murder-squad detective, in *Jack the Ripper: The 21st Century Investigation* (John Blake, 2005), which built on the Lawton claim by reconstructing the Norddeutsche Lloyd service to argue he could have been in London around the murder dates [MS-R: Marriott 2005]. The candidacy's strengths, on these accounts, are a reported compulsion to mutilate women, a demonstrated capability for lethal knife violence on a woman, and a transient-sailor profile giving repeated London proximity; its weaknesses are that the confession is hearsay reported by an interested party, the shipping reconstruction is unverified and documents presence on none of the five dates, the six-year gap is awkward, and the absence of any

anatomical training sits in tension with the view that the canonical mutilations indicated some anatomical knowledge — his one documented killing showing no mutilation at all [MS]. Categorically, this is a retrospective lawyer's-confession-plus-shipping-reconstruction attribution with no contemporary 1888 evidentiary thread; no direct evidence connects him to any canonical scene [MS].

P070 — Fitzgerald, John. Demographic particulars. Male; a plasterer or bricklayer's labourer who had been drinking, and a stranger to the locality, unknown to the Wandsworth police [CP: South Wales Echo, 27 September 1888; Birmingham Daily Post, 28 September 1888]. Date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, and date and place of death not located [UN]. No alias documented [UN]. Not to be confused with his companion John Locus, a distinct man, nor with the corpus's other Johns; the victim named in his confession is Annie Chapman, to be kept distinct from the other Annies and the other Chapman of the wider record. Occupational and educational history. A plasterer or bricklayer's labourer; no other record [CP; UN]. No educational record, and no medical or anatomical training — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. No fixed address; he said he had been wandering from place to place, and was known to have been living recently at Hammersmith and was found in a common lodging house at Wandsworth [CP]. His documented movements on the relevant night were in Wandsworth, south of the river and well outside the Whitechapel district — a stranger to the locality of no fixed address [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. No formal record [UN]; the press described him as under the influence of drink and his statements as incoherent — so unclear that he reportedly could not even give the date of the murder [CP]. The drink is carried at the recorded level as period press description, not inflated into a diagnosis; incoherence and drink are non-probative in either direction. Documented violence. No documented violent act [UN]; the knife was a reported public-house display used to illustrate a theory of how the crime had been done, not a weapon and not proven conduct [CP]. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a transient false confessor with no documented trajectory [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Shortly before midnight on Tuesday 25 September 1888 he confessed to the murder of Annie Chapman in Hanbury Street; the fullest account has him entering the charge room of Wandsworth Police Station and telling Inspector Blakemore that he wished to make a confession, being cautioned, detained — not charged — and conveyed to Leman Street Police Station in the early hours of 26 September [CP: Birmingham Daily Post, 28 September 1888]. The press also recorded, through the companion John Locus, that he had earlier been in a Wandsworth public house talking of the Whitechapel murder and producing a knife to illustrate a theory of how it had been done, before leaving and saying he had no home [CP: South Wales Echo, 27 September 1888]. The accounts vary as to whether he surrendered at the station or was traced through a private informant and found in a lodging house; both are carried, neither chosen between [CP]. Suspect-attribution. A self-confessor disbelieved from the outset: his account was incoherent — reportedly he could not even give the date of the murder — and did not tally with the description given at the inquest of the man seen on the morning of the murder, so that it contained no hold-back knowledge and failed even on the public facts, and the authorities were disinclined to attach importance to it [CP]. The police then traced his antecedents, the information showing he could not have committed the crime, and he was released about 28 September 1888, roughly two days after surrendering — a contemporary investigative clearance [CP]. He has not been advanced in any modern authored suspect theory and survives only as a documented false-confession episode [MS/UN]. Categorically, he falls in the apocryphal-confessor category — a self-surrendering false confessor excluded on his own incoherence and a non-matching description, of the kind that

clustered around the peak press coverage of the murders and was marked by drink, incoherence, and self-surrender rather than by any evidential tie to the scenes; the subject himself is thinly identified and possibly unidentifiable.

P071 — Fitzroy, Henry James, Earl of Euston. Demographic particulars. Male, English aristocrat, born Henry James FitzRoy on 28 November 1848 in London, the eldest son of the 7th Duke of Grafton (Augustus Charles Lennox FitzRoy) and Anna Balfour, Duchess of Grafton; died 10 May 1912 [MS: standard peerage references]. Aged 40 in autumn 1888. "Earl of Euston" was a courtesy title borne as heir apparent to the Dukedom of Grafton from his father's accession in 1882; Fitzroy predeceased his father (who lived until 1918) and so never succeeded to the dukedom in his own right [MS]. No documented alias [UN]. Not to be confused with his father, the 7th Duke of Grafton; with Lord Arthur Somerset, the other man Parke named; or with the Royal Conspiracy principals (Prince Albert Victor, Sir William Gull, John Netley, Sir Robert Anderson, Walter Sickert) — each a distinct person, assessed (where at all) elsewhere and not adjudicated here. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Harrow School and subsequently commissioned in the Coldstream Guards; adult life centred on the conventional Victorian aristocratic round — the London Season, the country-house circuit, Tory political associations, and clubland — with no professional employment or occupational training in the ordinary sense [MS]. He had no medical, butchering, or anatomical training — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. London residences during the Season and the Grafton family seat at Wakefield Lodge, Potterspury, Northamptonshire, as the principal country base, with occasional residence at other Grafton properties [MS]. No documented residence or workplace within the East End has been located at any point in autumn 1888 [UN]. A day-by-day reconstruction across the five canonical murder dates is not available at primary-document level; the published biographical and society record places him in the usual London-and-country circuit through 1888 without documented anomaly, and no source places him out of the country on those nights either — so the record is one of continuity without an anchored placement on any canonical date, in either direction [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented asylum commitment and no contemporaneous psychiatric diagnosis [UN]; no record of major physical illness during the canonical window has been located [UN]. Documented violence. No documented assault, threat, conviction, or violent episode anywhere in the published biographical record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Kate Walsh, a music-hall performer of contested identity in the modern literature, in the early 1870s — the year given variously as 1871 and 1873, both carried, neither chosen; the couple had no children and separated within a few years, after which Euston sought to have the marriage annulled on the ground that Walsh had contracted a bigamous marriage [MS — accounts conflict on the marriage year]. The outcome is not settled in the modern accounts: one strand records the marriage annulled in 1884, while a citable account has the bigamy claim collapse — her presumed prior husband proving to have himself married another woman three years before marrying her — with Walsh remaining Lady Euston until her death in 1903; both are carried, reconcile-not-choose [MS — accounts conflict]. Either way he left no legitimate issue [MS]. The 1888 household composition is not documented to primary-source detail [UN], and there is no documented marital instability specific to autumn 1888, the principal documented marital event being the 1870s–1880s annulment dispute [MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No documented change in residence, activity, or social circumstance across this window; conventional London and country life continued, the principal public event of the period being the emergence of the Cleveland Street scandal in summer 1889 and Fitzroy's subsequent libel action (below). The pattern reads as continuity, not halt [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No contemporary police, judicial, or press record

places Fitzroy at or near any canonical scene in autumn 1888, and no documentation links him to any victim or witness in the series [UN]; no contemporary Metropolitan Police, City Police, or Home Office record treats him as a suspect in the 1888 investigation [UN]. The principal 1888-adjacent episode is his alleged frequenting of the male-brothel establishment at 19 Cleveland Street, run by the procurer Charles Hammond and staffed by Post Office telegraph messenger boys working as male prostitutes — conduct criminalised under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885 — investigated by the Metropolitan Police in summer 1889 [MS], the investigation files being held in the MEPO, HO, and DPP series at The National Archives but not accessed here [PV: The National Archives]. Parke's North London Press article of 28 September 1889 hinted at "the heir to a duke and the younger son of a duke"; on 16 November 1889 Parke named both Lord Arthur Somerset and the Earl of Euston, with a broad hint that a more highly placed personage was also involved [CP]. Fitzroy sued for criminal libel; at trial he testified that he had visited the premises only after being handed a card advertising "poses plastiques," which he took to mean a display of female nudes, and that he left at once on discovering its true character — paying a sovereign to enter before doing so [CP; MS: Hyde 1976]. The defence's witnesses contradicted one another, and its final witness, the male prostitute John Saul, was readily discredited; the jury found for Euston, and Parke — who declined to reveal his confidential sources — was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment [CP; MS: Russo], the accounts differing on whether hard labour was attached and naming Millbank as the prison [MS — discrepancy]. The Old Bailey proceedings (FitzRoy v. Parke, January 1890) are named but not accessed here [PV: Old Bailey Online]. The Cleveland Street affair, well documented as an 1889–1890 scandal, has no documented temporal or operational overlap with the autumn-1888 killings, and no contemporary document connects any Cleveland Street figure to any canonical victim or scene [MS]. Suspect-attribution. Fitzroy appears in some variants of the Royal Conspiracy framework as a peripheral, scandal-adjacent aristocratic figure linked by the Cleveland Street connection, not as a principal. The principal carriers of that theory — Joseph Gorman (Sickert) in his 1973 BBC interview and later claims, Stephen Knight in *Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution* (Harrap, 1976), and Melvyn Fairclough in *The Ripper and the Royals* (Duckworth, 1991) — variously name Prince Albert Victor, Sir William Gull, John Netley, Sir Robert Anderson, and Walter Sickert as principals; Fitzroy figures only at the periphery [MS-R]. The secondary literature confirms the limited nature of his placement: Knight's 1976 treatment did not intimate that Euston was involved in the murders (noting only his Masonic membership), and Fairclough's 1991 account — sourced to Gorman Sickert and to diaries Gorman Sickert attributed to Inspector Abberline — has the claim, at its highest, that Euston and Somerset were "look-out men" in the East End on the murder nights, which even that source concedes does not make Euston a true suspect [MS: Russo]. No published book-length argument advances Fitzroy as the killer in his own right [UN]; the candidacy is derivative of the Cleveland Street and Royal Conspiracy literatures, and H. Montgomery Hyde's *The Cleveland Street Scandal* (W. H. Allen, 1976) remains the principal monograph on the underlying affair [MS]. Categorically, this is a Royal Conspiracy placement — a standing non-serial category. Mainstream Ripper scholarship rejects the theory on grounds including its operational impossibility, the documented schedules of its proposed principals across the canonical dates, the want of any contemporary documentary anchor, and the thesis's post-1973 emergence from a single retrospective source whose own later statements were inconsistent [MS]. Fitzroy's position within it is scandal-adjacent rather than evidential: the candidacy rests on aristocratic-network placement, not on any documented connection between him and a victim, and the "look-out" allegation is itself an unanchored diary-sourced claim; the whole is offset by the categorical absence of documented violence and of any documented Whitechapel anchor [MS].

P072 — Fleming, Joseph (alias James Evans). Demographic particulars. Male, English; no birth registration has been located, but the recorded ages place his birth at c. 1855 — the Claybury admission record of 14 February 1895 gives his age as 40, and the death record of 1920 gives 65, both consistent with that year [PV: Claybury records; UN for an actual registration]. A secondary account gives the birth year as 1859, uncited to any registration; both are carried, neither chosen [MS: Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects*]. He died on 28 August 1920 at Claybury Mental Hospital, Woodford Bridge, of pulmonary tuberculosis of about six months' duration, aged 65, the death certified by F. Paine, acting Medical Superintendent [PV: death certificate]. He was admitted to and remained in asylum under the alias "James Evans," the death record naming him "Joseph Fleming, otherwise James Evans" [PV]. The alias is welded to this man, but flagged for the collision with the corpus's other Evanses — the Crossingham's watchman, John Morgan Evans the hospital in-patient, and the Davies/Evans name-confusion — each a distinct person held elsewhere and not merged here. No further alias documented [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Recorded as a dock labourer in the 1895 Claybury admission record [PV]; described as a plasterer or mason in the traditional accounts of his relationship with Mary Jane Kelly drawn from her circle [MS]. He had no medical or formal butchering training — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. Bethnal Green and East End working-class addresses through the 1880s; the 1895 Claybury record lists him as a pauper chargeable to Bethnal Green, placing his last-settled parish in the East End [PV]. A specific autumn-1888 address has not been located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Admitted to the City of London Asylum at Stone, Kent, in 1892 (the precise date not located) [PV], then transferred to Claybury on 14 February 1895, aged 40, unmarried, Church of England, his illness recorded as mania with a hereditary disposition and precipitated by the use of alcohol [PV: Claybury admission record, released to the researcher Christopher Scott by Redbridge Record Office in February 2009]. The record's "three years' duration" notation places the onset of the mania at about 1892 — the same period as the Stone admission, and roughly three to four years after the canonical-five window [PV]. He remained at Claybury until his death in 1920 [PV]. The drink is carried at the recorded level as the admission record's precipitating factor, not inflated and not used to excuse; the mania is carried as the record's own diagnosis, not extended into any inference about the offences. Documented violence. No record of any criminal violence or conviction in the surviving documents [UN]. An allegation that he had been physically abusive toward Kelly during their relationship derives from the accounts of her Miller's Court circle; primary documentation of it has not been located, and it is carried as reported, unverified, not fact [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Kelly's lover before her cohabitation with Joseph Barnett, and said by her neighbours to have continued visiting her at Miller's Court through 1887–1888 [MS]. The identification rests on Barnett's own account and that of Mrs Carthy, with whom Kelly had lodged: Kelly is said to have left Mrs Carthy's late in 1886 to live with a man named Joe, a mason or plasterer in the building trade, presumed to be Fleming; and a friend, Julia Van Turney, spoke of another "Joe" visiting Kelly and perhaps giving her money before her death, also presumed Fleming — the identifications plausible but not positively established [MS: Russo]. Recorded as unmarried in 1895 [PV]. A Henrietta Fleming — named in the Claybury records as the person to contact, and traced by Christopher Scott at 261 Nile Street, Hoxton, in 1892 and at 220 Chatham Avenue, Shoreditch, in 1901 — is identified as a relative, the precise relationship unresolved, and is kept distinct as her own person [MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No movements are documented across this window; the next firm record is the 1892 Stone admission [UN; PV]. The Claybury "three years' duration" notation, placing the mania's onset at about 1892, sets any asylum-related cessation roughly three years after the Kelly murder rather than within the immediate post-November-1888 period; the confinement therefore does not explain the halt [PV].

Specific 1888 evidence. Per her neighbours' accounts, Fleming was still visiting Kelly in the months before her death [MS]. No documented presence at any other canonical-five scene [UN]. Suspect-attribution. Advanced by the researcher Mark King in published Casebook material, on the argument that it was Fleming, rather than Barnett, who was the Kelly-fixated figure who killed her [MS-R]. There is no forensic evidence linking Fleming to any of the canonical-five murders [UN], and the competing Joseph Barnett candidacy is assessed separately and not adjudicated here. The split in the case is stated honestly: Fleming has a real, documented intimate tie to Kelly — her lover before Barnett, said to have kept visiting Miller's Court — and the extreme overkill of the Kelly scene is consistent with intimate-partner rage, so he is a coherent suspect for Kelly considered alone; but there is no evidence placing him at any of the other four scenes, and the cover-series rationale multiplies rather than reduces his exposure. The secondary literature presses exactly this deflation: a jealous former lover who visits and gives money is an unlikely fit for a killer who then murders after the current lover has left; the four earlier murders of Nichols, Chapman, Stride, and Eddowes remain to be accounted for; and a stealthy offender being seen repeatedly in public with the final victim sits awkwardly with the series — so Fleming, whether or not he was the 1920 Claybury lunatic, seems unlikely to have committed all the canonical murders [MS: Russo]. Categorically, King's argument is a targeted-killing-with-camouflage-series proposition — a standing non-serial framework that derives the offender's motive from a single targeted victim (Kelly) and treats the remaining four canonical killings as instrumental cover, distinct from the broader trajectory-based attributions advanced for other candidates.

P073 — Fogelma. Demographic particulars. A purported Norwegian sailor, said in the originating account to have come from Arendal; no forename is recorded in that source, and a forename ("Carl Nicolaus August") sometimes attached in later references has no located primary basis and is retained only as a flag [UN]. No birth date, place of birth, parentage, or ethnicity is verified beyond the "Norwegian sailor" designation [UN]. Per the story, he died at the asylum in 1902; no death registration has been located [UN]. The subject himself is unestablished — there may be no identifiable person behind the account at all — and the particulars below are the story's assertions, not documented fact. Occupational and educational history. Per the account, a simple sailor — the article itself stating that he had no knowledge of surgery [CP: Empire News, 23 October 1923]. That self-statement is the account's own internal self-defeater: a man with no knowledge of surgery is, on the story's own terms, inconsistent with the anatomical knowledge attributed to the offender. No documented vessel, master, route, or employment record, and no educational record [UN]. Geographic history. Per the story, present in Whitechapel during the 1888 window and later in the United States, where he is said to have followed his former sweetheart to Jersey City before his committal [CP for the account]. No documented London, New Jersey, or New York address, and no immigration record, has been located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. The institution named in the source is the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum in New Jersey (today Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital), to which the man is said to have been sent from Jersey City in 1899, where he was for a time employed in the infirmary, was subject to fits of insanity, and died in 1902 [CP for the account] — not a New York asylum. No admission or death record has been located, and the relevant New Jersey institutional and state-archive registers have not been searched for a Fogelma entry under any forename [UN; PV: Greystone Park / New Jersey State Archives]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Per the account, two women visited him in his final months — an old sweetheart, Olga Storsjan, and a woman giving her name as his sister, Helen Fogelma, who is said to have found press cuttings on the Whitechapel murders in his trunk [CP for the account]. These three named persons — Olga Storsjan, Helen Fogelma, and (below) the Rev. J.

Miosen — are each kept distinct and flagged unverified; no record of any of them has been located [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Per the story, no dated movements are given between the 1888 window and the American period; the account's structural endpoint is the 1899 committal and the 1902 death [CP for the account; UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN]. Suspect-attribution. The entire account rests on a single article in the Empire News (Manchester) of 23 October 1923, written anonymously as by "a student of criminology," asserting that the Ripper had died at Morris Plains in 1902 [CP: Empire News, 23 October 1923]. Per the article, during lucid intervals he muttered of scenes connecting him to the 1888 crimes, and before his death he is supposed to have confessed to a clergyman, the Rev. J. Miosen of a Nestorian church in New York, that he was the Whitechapel murderer [CP for the account]. The story is carried routinely in the standard inventories, but the citation chain leads back to the 1923 article rather than to any independent record [MS: Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects*; MS]. No record confirming the existence of Fogelma — or of the Rev. Miosen — has been located [UN; MS]. The secondary literature adds several deflating observations, none of which rehabilitates the account: it was written to rebut William Le Queux's 1923 Pedachenko claim; its author sat on the theory for twenty-one years without researching it; Fogelma is said not to have left London until about 1898 — roughly ten years after the murders, with no account of those years — despite a sailor's many opportunities to leave; and possession of press cuttings does not connect a man to the crimes [MS: Russo]. Categorically, this is an apocryphal-confessor placement — a posthumous asylum/deathbed confession known only from a single retrospective press article of the 1920s, when "deathbed Ripper" stories were a recurrent feature of the popular press; modern treatment classifies it as apocryphal, likely either a press confection of that genre or an elaboration of a fragmentary rumour [MS].

P074 — Friedman, Samuel (variants Freedman, Friedenthal). Demographic particulars. Male, of the East End Jewish immigrant community; Williams identifies him in the 1891 census as a 47-year-old Polish tailor, which would place his birth at about 1844 [MS: Williams] — superseding the draft's c. 1847, which had been attributed to a March 1889 police-court age that the accessible reports do not in fact supply for Friedman [UN]. No independent civil registration has been located [UN]. The name-variants Freedman and Friedenthal, given by Williams, displace the draft's "no documented aliases"; they are welded to this one man and flagged as variants [MS: Williams]. Date and place of death unknown [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Williams describes him as a cap-blocker or hat-maker, recorded in the 1891 census as a Polish tailor with a shop very close to the International Working Men's Educational Club [MS: Williams] — so the draft's "trade not documented" is corrected, on Williams's identification, which is not independently confirmed here. An associate of the IWMEC at 40 Berner Street, in the same socialist faction as Louis Diemschutz and Isaac Kozebrodski [CP/MS]. He had no medical or butchering training — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. Associated with the Berner Street IWMEC and the surrounding East End Jewish immigrant community; Williams places his home in Weaver Street and his shop near the club [MS: Williams]. No address is independently documented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. On 16 March 1889 he was arrested with Diemschutz and Kozebrodski for assaulting police officers and bystanders at a Socialist demonstration that turned into a riot [CP]; the press account has Friedman seizing a man and, with the others, dragging him into the passage of the club, where the man was struck over the head with a stick [CP]. At the Sessions hearing of 25 April 1889, on an indictment for riot and for assaulting and beating Israel Sunshine, Julius Barnett, Emanuel Snapper, Joseph Frost and others, Diemschutz and Kozebrodski surrendered to their bail, but Friedman failed to surrender and his

recognisances were estreated [CP: London Evening Standard, 26 April 1889]. Williams additionally claims to have uncovered an 1886 conviction against Friedman for indecent assault; that is Williams's uncorroborated claim and is not independently confirmed here — if it were confirmed against the criminal registers it would be the most fit-relevant fact in the entry, a documented prior sexual offence, but until verified it carries no weight [MS: Williams; UN at any independent record]. The violent-intent exclamation the draft had attributed to Friedman ("I will do for some one to night, and don't care if I get 12 months for it") could not be anchored to him in the accessible record and is set aside [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No marriage, paternity, or kinship detail is independently documented [UN]; his documented associates are his co-defendants Diemschutz and Kozebrodski [CP]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). The draft had built the entry on Friedman's "disappearance from the documentary record entirely" after the April 1889 bail-jumping; the proponent's own research contradicts that. Williams identifies Friedman in the 1891 census as a Polish tailor with a shop near the IWMEC, placing him in London into the 1890s rather than vanished [MS: Williams]. That identification is Williams's and is not independently confirmed here [UN; PV: 1891 census via Ancestry / FindMyPast]. No specific change in residence or employment between November 1888 and the March 1889 arrest is documented [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. No presence at any canonical-five scene is independently documented [UN]. Williams claims Friedman was at the IWMEC when Diemschutz discovered Elizabeth Stride's body and was sent to fetch the police — a detail Williams draws from Diemschutz's fuller account in the club's Yiddish newspaper *Der Arbeiter Fraynd*, not from the Stride inquest [MS: Williams]. Suspect-attribution. Advanced by Randy Williams, an American investigator, in his Sherlock Holmes pastiche *Sherlock Holmes and the Autumn of Terror* and in associated interviews and media — a fictional/pastiche framing that names real persons within a plot and makes no claim to real-world truth — as one of a three-man IWMEC killing team, with Diemschutz and Kozebrodski, which Williams claims was instigated and funded by the anarchist Prince Pyotr Kropotkin to dramatise the plight of the Whitechapel poor [MS-R: Williams, fictional]. Williams casts Friedman as the man with the clay pipe seen by the witness Israel Schwartz and as the man seen with Catherine Eddowes by Lawende, Levy and Harris, fleeing afterward toward his Weaver Street home; those witnesses are co-opted by the theory and did not identify Friedman [MS-R, fictional]. The attachment to the killings rests on his documented capacity for violence at the March 1889 riot — six months after the Stride murder — and on his club associations; no direct evidentiary connection between Friedman and any canonical-five killing exists in the independent record [UN]. The framing also revives a contemporary antisemitic Jewish-anarchist-conspiracy trope and is flagged for that cultural character rather than dignified as a case; it is not accepted in mainstream Ripperology [MS]. Categorically, this is a multi-perpetrator political-conspiracy structure of fictional-pastiche provenance, not a lone-serial-offender attribution and not an evidenced one.

P075 — Gabe, John Rees. Demographic particulars. Male, Welsh, born in Merthyr Tydfil, the son of Rees Gabe of the Lord Raglan Inn, Merthyr [MS; PV: Merthyr Telegraph, 17 January 1873, via ORR]. The GRO indices indicate that he (and his twin brother Benjamin) was born in October-November-December 1853 [PV], and one Ripperologist stated November 1, 1853 [MS]. He died in the week before 12 March 1920 at his residence, 3 Mecklenburgh Square, Gray's Inn Road, aged 68 [PV: St. Pancras Gazette, 12 March 1920, via ORR]. The documentary record is complicated by a near-namesake relative — John Bernard Gabe, a doctor of the same Merthyr family (possibly a brother) practising in the same period — which is the principal disambiguation difficulty for the entry; the two are to be kept distinct by the middle name (John Rees Gabe, this man; John Bernard Gabe, the relative), and never merged. Ethnicity: Welsh. No documented alias [UN]. Occupational and

educational history. He passed the Royal College of Surgeons preliminary examination in December 1872, was a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries (L.S.A. 1876), took the M.R.C.S. England in 1879, and held an M.D. from Brussels (with distinction, 1885), having trained at the London Hospital [MS; PV: Medical Directory 1888 and Merthyr Telegraph 1873, via ORR]. By 1888 he was Medical Officer of the London Dispensary — a Spitalfields-parish dispensary at 21 Church Street (now 27 Fournier Street) — and also medical officer (surgeon) to the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in which capacity he attended child-cruelty inquests, as well as medical officer to the 3rd District of the Holborn Union; he had earlier held clinical-assistant and junior-house-surgeon posts at the London Hospital, the Hospital for Children in Great Ormond Street, and Poplar Hospital [P via MS: Barrat/Orsam; PV: Medical Directory 1888 and The Times, 29 March 1888, and Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard, 9 June 1888, via ORR]. The Fellowship of the British Gynaecological Society, asserted but unanchored in the draft, is now confirmed by the directory listing ("Fell. Brit. Gynæcol. Soc.") [PV: Medical Directory 1888, via ORR]. He had no butchering training [UN]. This qualification and specialism are recorded as documented category, not candidacy: they establish anatomical and obstetric training, not any part in the offences, and both — like his in-parish presence — are the occupationally-expected attributes of a local doctor. Geographic history. In 1884 he moved to Mecklenburgh Square, St Pancras — the address given as 16 Mecklenburgh Square in the 1888 directory and as 3 Mecklenburgh Square at his 1920 death, both carried, the variation likely a move within the square or a transcription difference [PV/CP: Medical Directory 1888 and St. Pancras Gazette 1920, via ORR] — and worked at the London Dispensary, 21 Church Street, in the same parish as Dorset Street and Miller's Court [P via Orsam], the residence being a routine London commute from the dispensary [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. His father was Rees Gabe of the Lord Raglan Inn, Merthyr, and he was a pupil of the Rev. I. T. Williams at Cefncoed before qualifying [PV: Merthyr Telegraph 1873, via ORR]; in later life he was a St Pancras Borough Councillor for Ward 8, elected on the Municipal Reform ticket on 1 November 1919, and was well regarded locally [PV: St. Pancras Gazette 1920, via ORR]. He was living at 21 Church Street when he married Marion Lucy Senior Fincham in March 1880, and was still living there when his two daughters were born in 1881 and 1883 [MS]. In April 1885, his younger brother Harry (Henry) Gabe, aged 24, a medical student at the London Hospital, had died [CP]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No documented change in his dispensary or LSPCC duties across the post-Kelly window; he continued in practice through the 1890s and, indeed, for decades after, to his 1920 death [P/MS; PV]. No cessation inflection engages his trajectory [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. On 9 November 1888, after the Miller's Court door was forced with an axe at about 1.30 pm — following the delay occasioned by the bloodhound order — Gabe attended and viewed Mary Kelly's body at 13 Miller's Court as the local dispensary's medical officer [CP]. The medical contingent at the scene included Dr George Bagster Phillips (divisional surgeon), Dr Thomas Bond, Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, Dr Gabe, and Dr Dukes, among others [CP]; the formal post-mortem was conducted by Phillips and Bond. Asked for details, Gabe declined to give any, saying only that for all his experience in dissecting rooms he had never in his life seen such a sight [CP]. He made no recorded comment on whether the killer had displayed medical skill; his silence is non-probative and is read neither way, adding nothing to the question of the offender's anatomical skill. Suspect-attribution. Gabe has never been advanced as a suspect in any authored theory. His presence at the scene was raised in Casebook discussion — notably by Simon Wood — as a curiosity, the question being why a St Pancras doctor was in Whitechapel that day, and linking it to the contested and unanchored question of a child supposedly living with Kelly [MS]. The documented explanation is mundane: as medical officer of the nearby London Dispensary, in the same Spitalfields parish as

Miller's Court, Gabe attended as a local doctor, like Dr Dukes — his residence St Pancras, his workplace local — so the curiosity dissolves on the directory record [MS: Orsam]. There is no contemporary suspect investigation of him and no behavioural or motivational evidence; any "candidacy" is purely access- and geography-based, and is not read as causal [MS].

P076 — Gardner, John. Demographic particulars. Male, English (working East End), named in the press as one of two labourers [CP]. Specific birth date, parentage, and ethnicity are not located [UN]; the secondary literature places his approximate 1888 age in the late twenties to mid-thirties, but this is reconstruction from the working-men context [MS]. Death date and circumstances not located [UN]. The common name makes the primary-verification path narrow [MS]. No documented alias [UN]. Not to be confused with the corpus's other Johns; the victim in the sighting is Elizabeth Stride, kept distinct. Occupational and educational history. Described as a labourer in the press account [CP]; specific trade and employer not located [UN]. No medical, anatomical, or trade training documented — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. His 1888 residence is not directly located [UN]; the secondary literature places him within walking distance of Settles Street, off Commercial Road, on the basis of his evening attendance at the Bricklayer's Arms [MS]. Prior and subsequent residence not documented [UN]. Settles Street lay north of Commercial Road, almost opposite Berner Street — the site of the Stride murder [CP]. His placement in that corridor on the night is presence at the sighting location, not a documented residence. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Marital status and household not documented [UN]. As to reception: Gardner did not appear at the Stride inquest. He and Best were not called as inquest witnesses; their account reached the record through the press [CP/MS] — principally a short interview in the Evening News of about 1 October 1888, together with a trip to St George's mortuary to identify the body [CP]. The surviving account is Best's, with Gardner named as the second labourer; he attracted no sustained attention thereafter [MS]. Modern reception treats him as the corroborating half of the Best–Gardner press sighting and does not differentiate his contribution from Best's [MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Not applicable; no post-1888 trajectory located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. His documented activity is concentrated on the evening of 29 September 1888, and it survives as a press account, not an inquest deposition [CP]. By that account, Best and Gardner, two labourers, were entering the Bricklayer's Arms in Settles Street about 11 p.m. on 29 September when they saw a man and a woman — later identified at the mortuary as Elizabeth Stride — in the doorway, the man hugging and kissing her despite the heavy rain [CP]. The men teased the couple and tried unsuccessfully to get the man to come in for a drink, then called out to the woman, "That's Leather Apron getting round you," after which the pair went off "like a shot" soon after eleven toward Commercial Road and Berner Street [CP]. The man was described as about 5 ft 5 in, respectably dressed in a black morning suit and coat with a black billycock hat, a thick black moustache and no beard, and sore or weak eyes without eyelashes, and was taken for an Englishman [CP]. Best went to the mortuary and was almost certain the woman there was the one they had seen [CP]. By the end of October the police had more or less concluded the man was a bystander rather than a confederate in the murder [MS]. Gardner contributed no separately recorded testimony beyond his presence; the substance is Best's, and his role is corroboration of Best rather than an independent description [MS]. The reconciliation of this sighting against the other Stride sightings is analytical and is held panel-side, not settled here. The "That's Leather Apron getting round you" call-out is carried as the men's reported street jibe — a datum that the name was in common street use by 29 September — and is a separate matter from

the standing Leather Apron / Pizer correction held elsewhere; it does not imply the sighted man was "Leather Apron." Suspect-attribution. Not advanced as a Ripper candidate [MS].

P077 — Gibson, John George (or Charles). Demographic particulars. Male, a Baptist clergyman nicknamed "Jack," named as Jack the Ripper by Robert Graysmith in *The Bell Tower* [MS]. The middle name appears as "George" in most inventories but as "Charles" in one press notice; both carried, neither chosen [MS — variant]. Born 1859 per Russo, and given more specifically in that account as born at Edinburgh, Scotland, on 14 August 1859 — though no primary civil registration has been located and the GRO indices for 1858–1860 have not been worked [MS: Russo; UN]. Nationality is contested: the draft's "English" is unverified; Russo's account has him Edinburgh-born (Scottish), while Graysmith's account (as reported) has him Canadian-born — the two secondary accounts conflict, and both are carried unadjudicated pending a primary record [MS — contested]. Date and place of death not located [UN]. No alias documented beyond the "Jack" nickname, which is a coincidence with no evidential content [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A Baptist clergyman: on the Russo account he attended Spurgeon's College in London, studied divinity, and served as a pastor at St Andrews Church in Scotland from 1881 to 1887, then resigned; by the theory he was pastor of the Emanuel Baptist Church, San Francisco, delivering his first sermon there on 11 November 1894 [MS: Russo]. Clerical training and denominational detail beyond the Baptist affiliation are otherwise not specified [UN]. He had no medical or butchering training documented — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. The medical-student detail in the San Francisco case belongs to Theodore Durrant, the man actually convicted, not to Gibson, and must not migrate onto Gibson. Geographic history. Per Russo's account, his whereabouts in 1888 are unaccounted for, but he is said to have left England for America in December 1888, ending up in San Francisco [MS: Russo]; per Graysmith's account he resigned his Scottish parish, was in London at the time of the murders, and left shortly afterward, arriving in the United States in December 1888 [MS-R, the theory's claimed trajectory]. The London-presence element is Graysmith's claim; none of this trajectory is independently documented, and Russo's own summary places him "unaccounted for" in 1888 rather than documented in London [UN; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No documented activity in this window [UN]; the claimed departure from London/England and arrival in the United States in December 1888 is the theory's structural cessation, not a documented one [MS-R]. Specific 1888 evidence. No contemporary documentation places Gibson in London or anywhere relevant in autumn 1888; the London presence is Graysmith's claim, not a documented fact [UN; MS-R]. Suspect-attribution. Proposed as the Whitechapel murderer by Robert Graysmith in *The Bell Tower: The Case of Jack the Ripper, Finally Solved … in San Francisco* (Regnery, 1999) [MS-R]. Graysmith argues that Gibson, the Emanuel Baptist Church pastor, rather than Theodore Durrant, killed Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in April 1895, and that Gibson was also responsible for the Whitechapel murders [MS-R]. Durrant — a medical student and the church's Sunday-school superintendent, one of two men with access to the place where the bodies were found — was tried, convicted, and hanged on 7 January 1898 for the San Francisco murders, on substantial evidence [MS]. Graysmith's reinterpretation requires Durrant to be a wrongly-convicted scapegoat and rests on a claimed resemblance between the *Bell Tower* mutilations and the Whitechapel pattern; there is no documented contemporary connection between Gibson and Whitechapel [MS]. The secondary literature is sharply deflating on the method: the San Francisco case against Gibson turns on an alleged deathbed confession to one "Charlie Floyd," whom Graysmith himself concedes is a composite of three people and who never existed, the confession surfacing only decades later

through a fiction writer and never mentioning the Ripper murders at all; a second confession (Guy Logan, 1931) is connected to Gibson only by Graysmith's own postulation, would require the confessor to have confessed on his deathbed and then lived some twenty more years to confess again, and likewise never names the Ripper or the London murders; and the book proceeds by fitting Gibson into a Ripper-profile template [MS: Russo]. The book is novelistic in method — an invented composite journalist, reconstructed dialogue, and a reconstructed diary — and reviewers found no real evidence for the thesis, which is rejected across both Ripperology and true-crime scholarship; Russo judges the case for Gibson-as-Ripper even weaker than the already-unproven case for Gibson as the *Bell Tower* murderer [MS].

P078 — Gissing, George Robert. Demographic particulars. Male, English, born 22 November 1857 at Wakefield, Yorkshire, and died 28 December 1903 at Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France, of pulmonary disease [MS: standard reference works]. One of five children; father Thomas Waller Gissing, a pharmaceutical chemist, died in December 1870 when George was thirteen; mother Margaret Bedford [MS]. Aged 30 in autumn 1888. No alias documented [UN]. Not to be confused with his father Thomas Waller Gissing (the pharmaceutical chemist — whose trade is his father's, not George's), his wives Nell Harrison and Edith Underwood, or his friend Morley Roberts — each a distinct person, kept separate. Occupational and educational history. Educated at the Quaker boarding school Lindow Grove, Alderley Edge, then at Owens College, Manchester, on a scholarship from 1872 — a prize-winning star pupil bound for an academic career [MS]. In 1876 he was expelled after a conviction for stealing money from the College cloakroom, the thefts undertaken to support Marianne Helen ("Nell") Harrison, a young prostitute he had befriended, and was imprisoned for about a month (one account says five weeks), the standard biographies placing the sentence at hard labour in Belle Vue Gaol [MS]. He then went to the United States, teaching and writing in Boston and Chicago, returning impoverished to England in 1877 [MS]. Thereafter resident in London, supporting himself by private tutoring while writing — *Workers in the Dawn* (1880), *The Unclassed* (1884), *Demos* (1886), *Thyrza* (1887), *A Life's Morning* (1888), *The Nether World* (1889), *New Grub Street* (1891), and a large subsequent corpus [MS]; his late-1880s slum fiction, above all *The Nether World*, drew on his direct observation of the working-poor districts [MS]. He had no medical or butchering training — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. London addresses through the late 1870s and 1880s in the cheaper districts — Marylebone, Tottenham Court Road, Islington — including 7K Cornwall Residences, Regent's Park, his most stable late-1880s address [MS]. He took long walks through London observing the poor, across the East End and inner London (Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Clerkenwell, Shoreditch), both as a young man in adjacent poverty and, from the mid-1880s, as a novelist researching his fiction [MS] — his poverty somewhat mythologised, his pupil Austin Harrison recording that from 1882 Gissing made a decent living by teaching [MS]. This East End familiarity, though genuine and intimate, was observational research for his slum fiction — he resided at Cornwall Residences, Regent's Park, not in the offence corridor — and is the occupationally-expected attribute of a novelist of the poor, not read as causal. He relocated to Exeter in 1891, then to various provincial and Continental addresses, settling in the French Pyrenees [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Documented chronic depression from the Owens College period; pulmonary disease through adult life, culminating in the 1903 death [MS]. No psychiatric institutionalisation or asylum admission [UN]. Documented violence. No record beyond the 1876 theft, a non-violent property offence [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Nell Harrison in 1879 [MS]; the marriage failed under her alcoholism and intermittent return to prostitution and his poverty, and the couple separated about 1883, Gissing paying her to live apart [MS]. Nell died on 29 February 1888, aged about thirty — not

at the Lambeth Workhouse infirmary as the draft had it, but in a Lambeth lodging house, her decline attributed by biographers to drink and probably syphilis; the "acute laryngitis" certified cause the draft gave could not be confirmed [MS]. Nell was an estranged wife who died of her own decline; she is unconnected to the murders and is not to be assimilated to any canonical victim. Gissing viewed the body on 1 March 1888, accompanied by his friend Morley Roberts, and recorded the bare room and the pawn tickets in his diary — a passage his biographers read as the genesis of *The Nether World*'s tonal register, his documented response to her death being grief and art, and his corpus being sympathetic to the slum poor and to fallen women, the opposite of the misogynist-predator the association implies [MS]. He married Edith Underwood in 1891; that marriage also failed, with documented marital strife and Edith's committal to an asylum in 1902, and two sons [MS]. A late partnership with Gabrielle Fleury in France from 1898 until his death [MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). The literary career continued without documented interruption — *The Nether World* begun within weeks of Nell's death and completed in about four months (published 1889), *The Emancipated* (1890), *New Grub Street* (1891) — the publishing trajectory and publisher correspondence continuous through the canonical-five window and after [MS]. No documented behavioural or psychiatric change attributable to autumn 1888 [UN]. A secondary account adds a materially different placement: that on completing *The Nether World* Gissing left London for Italy on 16 September 1888, one biographer not marking his return until March 1889, another giving the trip as five months — which, if he were abroad for the whole span, would clear him of the canonical window [MS: Russo, reporting the biographers]. This Italy-departure dating stands in tension with the "continuous London career" reading; both are carried, reconcile-not-choose, pending the diary and letters (Action A), and are addressed in the change-log. Specific 1888 evidence. In London during at least part of autumn 1888, at work on *The Nether World* and its field research [MS]; whether he remained in London through the canonical-five dates or was in Italy from mid-September is the open question above [MS — accounts conflict]. No documented placement at any canonical-five scene, no contemporary investigation, no contemporary press attribution [UN]. Suspect-attribution. A listing on association, with no book-length argument and therefore no formalised killer-theory. The attribution originates as an undeveloped opinion of Patricia Pitman, co-author with Colin Wilson of *An Encyclopedia of Murder* (1961), that Gissing was the Ripper — a belief Wilson himself recorded as resting on "no discernible grounds," and which Pitman never developed in print [MS: Russo]. It resurfaced in Donald McCormick's 1970 revision, was briefly listed among "unlikely suspects" by Richard Whittington-Egan (1975), and is carried in inventories including Stan Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects* (McFarland, 2004) — the work for which the often-cited Library of Congress catalogue record stands, not an independent source — and fringe compendia such as C. J. Morley's *Suspect Guide* [MS]. The association rests on his intimate East End knowledge, his documented depression, his 1876 conviction (though for non-violent theft), and his affinity for prostitutes (having married at least one), plus the coincidence that his estranged prostitute wife died in February 1888, about six months before the Nichols murder [MS]. As the secondary literature itself states, an affinity for prostitutes is not a practical link to murdering and mutilating women, no researcher has taken up the case, and the possibility must be considered unfeasible unless documentation shows Gissing back in London before 29 September 1888 [MS: Russo]. No contemporary record connects Gissing to any canonical victim or to any violent act [UN; MS].

P079 — Glanville, John (source: Glanvile). Demographic particulars. Male; described by the reporter as a tall, powerfully built, fair man of about forty-five, fresh-complexioned, with a fair moustache and whiskers — placing his birth at roughly 1843 [CP: Evening Gazette, 28 November

1888, reproducing a Star report]. The surname is spelled "Glanvile" (one l) in the source, carried here as Glanville with the variant flagged; both forms are to be run in any registration and asylum search, and John Glanville is to be kept distinct from the corpus's other Johns. Characterised as religious and reserved, and as generally talking well, so that his manner would not lead anyone to suppose him mad [CP]. No documented birth date, place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, death date, or alias located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A medical man of independent means; by the report, formerly a surgeon in Trinidad [CP]. The colonial-surgeon background is the only occupational datum, and the medical qualification is press-asserted rather than documented — no source independent of the press establishes that he was in fact a qualified medical man, so the anatomical-training claim rides as press assertion, not established fact, pending the Medical Register and colonial records [CP; UN]. No educational record located [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at 32 Wedmore Gardens, Upper Holloway, North London; for the three weeks before his removal he had been lodging away from the marital home, at Sherbrook Road, at his wife's request [CP]. A prior incident placed him at Kentish Town, where he was briefly locked up after being found sitting on a doorstep and released once his address was verified [CP]. His entire documented geography is North London — Holloway and Kentish Town — with no documented Whitechapel or East End anchor of any kind [CP; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. The substance of the entry. He was removed from his home on the Saturday — 24 November 1888 by the report's reckoning — to the workhouse as a dangerous lunatic, struggling violently and overpowered by detectives, the relieving officer, and an assistant before being forced into a four-wheeled cab [CP]. The reporter found him in the workhouse infirmary in bed in a strait-waistcoat, yet talking coherently, protesting his confinement, insisting he was not a lunatic, and asking the reporter's advice [CP]. By his wife's account he had behaved extraordinarily for some three months — keeping irregular and nocturnal hours and returning in a filthy state, drinking intemperately of late, voicing the persecutory belief that the police were after him, threatening suicide, and being at times very violent, though, she stressed, never toward her [CP]. The picture in the source is of a disorganised acute disturbance with paranoid and depressive features against a background of heavy drinking; no diagnosis beyond what the report states can be supported, and none is presented as a clinical finding — the drink carried at the level the wife's account records, neither inflated nor used to excuse [CP; UN]. Documented violence. No documented violence against any person beyond resisting his own removal, his wife expressly excepting herself from his violent episodes [CP]. No act of any kind connects him to any canonical victim or scene [UN]. The most-cited physical detail is the old black handbag he brought home filled with rubbish and odd items — by the inventory shown to the reporter, dirty playing cards and recent newspaper scraps along with several long nails, a handleless chisel, a thin lock-saw corked at both ends, and a piece of raw hide in a meerschaum pipe-case [CP]. As to blades, his wife said she had earlier locked away the household's surgical knives and believed he then had only a few small lancets, though he kept two or three razors, one of which she had seen in his pocket [CP]. The bag is the entire material basis of the press suspicion and amounts to suggestive paraphernalia — the disordered hoard of a heavy-drinking man — rather than evidence; a tool carried is not a tool used. Social and family circumstances. Married; the household included a servant and his wife (the report's "old lady"), whose account is the article's principal source and is kept distinct as her own person [CP]. Over the preceding three months he had spent large sums she could not account for, pawned three watches, and pressed her to sell her jewellery, which she instead put away [CP]. Decisively, his removal was set in motion by her — the result of her communications to her friends — and she said she had not known it was to take place when it did [CP]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). His confinement falls in late November 1888, after the Kelly murder of 9 November and after the canonical-five sequence had

ended; the removal therefore post-dates the cessation rather than coinciding with its onset, so it cannot bear on the murders' end either way, and during all five killings he was at liberty in North London with no documented East End presence [CP]. No documented trajectory before or after the November detention is located, and nothing affirmative can be drawn [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The whole of the case is the late-November detention and the press reaction to it. A report spread on his removal that the Whitechapel murderer had been taken; the Star sent a reporter, producing the account reproduced in the Evening Gazette of 28 November 1888 under a banner asking whether he was the Whitechapel fiend [CP]. No police record, inquest reference, or official document tying Glanville to the investigation is located, and no Metropolitan Police file for him has been traced [UN]. Suspect-attribution. A contemporary press-panic attribution only, of the "mad doctor" type that proliferated in the autumn of 1888 amid the homicidal-lunatic theory then being pressed publicly by L. Forbes Winslow and others — a violent, drink-affected former colonial surgeon with nocturnal absences and a bag of odd implements, removed as a lunatic at the height of the panic. The suspicion was crowd- and newspaper-generated, not an official line of inquiry so far as can be established [CP; UN]. No modern authored theory, book, article, or sustained treatment advancing Glanville as a Ripper suspect has been located; he does not appear in the standard suspect guide or the canonical inventories, and an online search returns no trace of the case beyond the primary report [UN].

P080 — Grainger, William Grant (known as William Grant). Demographic particulars. Male, Irish, born about 1858 at Cork — by the Pall Mall Gazette's description he was thirty-seven at the 1895 trial, which corrects the draft's "age thirty-four / born c. 1860" and makes him about thirty, not twenty-eight, in autumn 1888 [CP]. A secondary account confirms the 1858 Cork birth, though it garbles the country ("Cork, England") [MS: Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects*]. Birth not verified against Irish civil registration [UN]. Date and cause of death not located [UN]; sentenced to ten years in 1895 and released in 1902, his later trace is unworked [UN]. Ethnicity Irish (Cork) [CP]. The alias "William Grant" is welded to Grainger and flagged as the name he gave on arrest. Occupational and educational history. A ship's fireman (marine stoker) by trade [PV/CP: 1895 trial and press]. Per the Pall Mall Gazette, he left home at fifteen to go to sea, enlisted in the Cork City Artillery in December 1883 and attended its annual trainings — discharged in 1889 for bad character — and had a record of drink-related arrests and repeated stays in the Cork and London workhouses, the secondary literature placing his Cork Workhouse stays consistently across 1887–1890 [CP; MS: Russo]. Marine firemen — who shovelled coal into steamship boilers in watches of four hours on and four off — carried no medical, surgical, or anatomical training, a discriminating dimension carried as such [UN; MS], and the trade drew heavily on the Irish labour pool and moved between the principal coaling and trade ports, including the Whitechapel-adjacent St Katharine and London Docks [MS]. No educational record beyond basic literacy [UN]. Geographic history. A peripatetic merchant seaman with intermittent East End presence on shore leave [MS]. His specific autumn-1888 location is not documented — no ship's articles place him on any vessel in the canonical window, and no East End lodging or address is recorded for him in 1888 [UN]. There is, if anything, some indication the other way: his Cork City Artillery membership through 1889 and reports that he was in and out of the Cork workhouse across 1887–1890 would point to an Irish rather than a London base that year, though neither is firmly documented — and the secondary literature likewise records that he regularly travelled out of London as a fireman and attended the Cork artillery trainings, with his presence in London on the canonical dates undocumented [CP; MS: Russo; UN]. His one firmly documented London-area presence is at Butler Street, Spitalfields, on the night of the 1895 attack [PV/CP]; extrapolating backward from that to undocumented 1888

presences is weak. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness or asylum admission [UN]; no documented physical illness [UN]. He carries no psychiatric attribution; the documented behavioural feature is heavy drinking — the 1895 attack followed drinking, and his record includes drink-related arrests and workhouse stays — carried at the recorded level, not inflated and not used to excuse [CP]. Documented violence. Anchored to the Graham attack of February 1895 (the exact day not firmly established in the accessible sources) [PV/CP]. Grainger met Alice Graham, a Whitechapel prostitute, and after a quarrel over the price of her services stabbed her once in the abdomen — a wound described as about an inch and a half in the draft and as approximately two inches deep in the secondary account, both carried, serious but not life-threatening — in Butler Street, Spitalfields; a constable, hearing screams, found a man stooping over her, and seized and disarmed him, whereupon he gave the name "Grant" and his trade as ship's fireman [CP; MS: Russo]. Graham, seriously but not fatally wounded, recovered and testified at his Old Bailey trial on 25 March 1895; he was convicted and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, of which he served seven, being released in 1902 [PV/CP]. The differential that matters for any canonical attribution: a single abdominal stab on a living victim who survived, in a public place, after a quarrel over price, is operationally distinct from the throat-cut-then-mutilate pattern of the canonical murders — it demonstrates the wrong signature, not merely the missing skill; the secondary literature presses the same differential and adds that Graham and Grainger had sought a room in several public houses beforehand, behaviour that would have made him readily identifiable to a lodging-house deputy, unlike the canonical offender [MS: Russo]. Social and family circumstances. No documented spouse, children, parents, siblings, or named associates located [UN]; his milieu was the itinerant, predominantly Irish merchant-fireman world of the dock-district lodging-houses and public houses, not directly recoverable beyond that characterisation [MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). No documented change in behaviour, employment, or trajectory in this window [UN]. The 1895 attack — more than six years after the Kelly killing — would, on the attribution reading, be a re-emergence rather than a continuation; the record is too thin to make the cessation evidence either support or refute the attribution [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. None located. No contemporary sighting, no statement to police, no contemporary 1888 press identification of him, no entry in the surviving police or Home Office files consulted, and no naming of him in any contemporary police memorandum or senior-officer commentary [UN]. His suspect status is wholly retrospective, dating from the February–March 1895 trial and its press coverage. Suspect-attribution. Grainger's standing as a Ripper suspect arose from the 1895 Graham trial and the speculation that followed: the press seized on a knife attack on a Whitechapel prostitute in Spitalfields by a seaman who might have been in London at the canonical dates [CP: contemporary press, February–March 1895]. The prosecutor, Horace Avory, remarked at the trial (per The Times, 28 March 1895) that the crime bore a strange resemblance to the Ripper murders and that the police had turned their attention to the matter without result [CP]. The principal evidentiary point: the Pall Mall Gazette of 7 May 1895 reported that Grainger had been unhesitatingly identified by the one witness the police believed had seen the murderer with a woman shortly before her body was found; if that witness was Joseph Lawende (who had seen Catherine Eddowes with a man minutes before her death), then Lawende identified Grainger — though the Gazette itself cautioned that an identification after so cursory a glance and so long an interval, close to seven years, could not be reliable [CP; MS: Russo]. Sugden and Begg accept Grainger as the man so identified [MS]; the draft's earlier "Lawende non-identification" inverted this and appears to have imported the failed Lawende parade from a different seaman's case, and is corrected. The identification is nonetheless of doubtful reliability and thinly corroborated: the secondary literature stresses that the sole reference to it is the Gazette article, that no policeman —

Anderson or Swanson included — is recorded verifying it, and that it is questionable whether any such identification took place; it also draws the contrast with the comparably unnamed, uncorroborated witness in the Sadler / Frances Coles matter [MS: Russo]. The Metropolitan Police investigated his background assiduously but pressed no Ripper charge [MS; PV: the surviving Met Police file, not directly consulted]. A later, weak flourish is recorded: while Grainger was imprisoned, his lawyer (a Mr Kebbel) claimed he was the Ripper, a claim that drew little attention until L. Forbes Winslow refuted it in 1910 — Winslow perhaps only because he favoured a different candidate of his own [MS: Russo]. Modern consideration of Grainger as a serious candidate is principally in Sugden's and Begg's treatments and in Casebook dissertation material, with no book-length investigation dedicated to him [MS]. The attribution is wholly retrospective — a post-canonical violent offence pattern-matched to the killings — and turns on a single contested identification of doubtful reliability, against the absence of any documented 1888 presence in London [MS].

P081 — Green, Emma (Mrs Green). Demographic particulars. Female, a widow [CP: Lloyd's Weekly, 2 September 1888; PV: inquest deposition]. Date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, and date and place of death not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. No occupation recorded for herself [UN]; she headed a household at New Cottage [PV/CP]. No educational record, and no medical or anatomical training — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at New Cottage, Buck's Row — the last house in the line on the south side of Buck's Row, adjoining Brown's stable yard, in the gate of which the body of Mary Nichols was found [CP/MS]. Her bedroom, which she shared with her daughter, almost overlooked the murder site [CP]. No prior or subsequent address located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. She had trouble with her heart and was a very light sleeper [CP]; no other medical record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]; a witness. Social and family circumstances. A widow living at New Cottage with two sons and a daughter; per the standard accounts the household had retired the evening before, she and her daughter sharing a bedroom [CP/MS]. Her son James Green features in the scene record (below) [CP]. Not to be confused with two other men in the wider record: this son James Green is almost certainly not the James Green called at the Chapman scene — two different men, to be kept rigorously apart and tested at the census — and the "Brown" of the adjoining stable yard is not Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, the City Police surgeon. No further family detail located [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a witness-and-procedural entry retained at the nine-section format. No documented movement located in the window [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Green was canvassed at the scene in the early morning — the first she knew of the murder was when Constable Neil knocked to ask whether the family had seen or heard anything — and she subsequently deposed at the Nichols inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter [PV/CP]. In her sworn evidence she stated that she had heard no unusual sound during the night, and told the jury that, although rough people often passed through the street, she knew of no disorderly house in Buck's Row, the houses being occupied by hardworking folk [PV]. To the press she added that, looking out, she saw the body lying straight across the gateway, head towards her, on its back and straight as if it had been laid there rather than fallen — a detail bearing on the killed-in-situ question — and that her son James went down after the body was removed and washed the bloodstains from the pavement [CP: Lloyd's, 2 September 1888]. The coroner's summing-up reached the killed-in-situ conclusion — that Nichols was killed on the exact spot and met her death without a cry [PV] — consistent with Green's account; the silent-subdual and killed-in-situ inferences drawn from her "heard nothing" evidence are analytical and are not asserted here as established fact. Her "heard nothing" evidence matched that of Walter Purkiss,

who lived opposite at Essex Wharf [CP]; a contrary press account attributed to a neighbour, Harriet Lilley, claimed sounds had been heard, but it is not anchored here and remains to be resolved against the inquest record [PV]. Suspect-attribution. Nil. Green is a witness and has not been advanced as a candidate in any suspect-inventory literature [UN].

P082 — Green, James (the younger). Demographic particulars. Male; a son of Emma Green of New Cottage, Buck's Row, and resident in her household — a young man in 1888 [CP: Lloyd's Weekly, 2 September 1888]. Exact age, date and place of birth, parentage beyond his mother, and date and place of death not located [UN]. Not to be confused with two other men in the record: the James Green called with James Kent at the Chapman scene — a different man, assessed elsewhere, to be kept rigorously apart and tested at the census — and the unanchored "carter named Green" at New Cottage, a possible conflation with the carmen who found the body, not anchored to this James. The "Brown" of the adjoining stable yard is likewise not Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, the City Police surgeon. Occupational and educational history. No occupation is documented for James specifically [UN]; the household was his widowed mother's [CP]. A reference in one account to a "carter named Green" at New Cottage is not corroborated and may conflate the Green household with the carmen who found the body; it is not anchored to James [PV]. No educational record; no medical or anatomical training — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. Resident with his mother and siblings at New Cottage, No. 2 Buck's Row — the dwelling immediately adjoining Brown's stable yard, in the gateway of which Mary Ann Nichols's body was found on 31 August 1888 [CP] — which placed him among the closest fixed residents to the scene. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]; a witness. Social and family circumstances. A member of Emma Green's household — the widow, two sons, and a daughter [CP]; per the standard accounts the sons retired the evening before the murder [MS]. No further detail on James specifically is located [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a witness-and-aftermath entry retained at the nine-section format. No documented movement located in the window [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. James Green is an aftermath figure at the Nichols scene rather than a deponent in his own right, his actions documented only through his mother's press statement. By Emma Green's account, after the body was discovered and removed, James went down and washed away the bloodstains on the pavement — of which there was a small pool, most of the blood being understood to have soaked into the woman's dress — and he had earlier gone downstairs and returned to tell her the body was that of a woman, she having been unable from her window to tell at first whether it was a man or a woman [CP: Lloyd's, 2 September 1888]. His evidential significance is narrow and procedural: he is the documentary source of the pavement-cleaning detail (bearing on the much-discussed small quantity of blood at the scene) and the relay of the initial identification of the body as female. The forensic inference drawn from the pavement-cleaning detail — bearing on the blood-volume and killed-in-situ question, and sitting beside his mother's body-position evidence — is analytical and is held panel-side, not asserted here as established fact. So far as located, he did not himself depose at the Nichols inquest; his role survives only through his mother's statement, making him a second-hand, derivative witness rather than a deponent in his own right [CP; UN]. Suspect-attribution. Nil. He is an aftermath/witness figure and has not been advanced as a candidate in any suspect-inventory literature [UN].

P083 — Green, James (packing-case maker). Demographic particulars. Male, English; recorded in the inquest record as James Green, of Ackland Street, Burdett Road, a packing-case maker, his address supplied at 36 Ackland Street, Burdett Road [PV: inquest deposition; CP: press] —

correcting the draft's "pending." Date and place of birth, parentage, marital status, age, and date of death are not recorded in the deposition and not otherwise located [UN]. Not to be confused with two other men of the name: Emma Green's son James Green (New Cottage, Buck's Row, the Nichols aftermath figure), a different man assessed elsewhere, and the unanchored "carter named Green" — all three to be kept rigorously apart and confirmed distinct at the census. The Chapman-scene victim here is Annie Chapman, kept distinct from the other Annies and the other Chapman of the wider record. Occupational and educational history. A packing-case maker employed at Mr Bayley's workshop at 23A Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, in the same employ as James Kent [PV: inquest]. Length of service not recorded [UN]; the two were working colleagues at the same shop, consistent with their joint response at the scene [PV/MS]. No educational record; no medical or anatomical training — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at 36 Ackland Street, Burdett Road [PV]; his workplace at 23A Hanbury Street stood a few doors — about thirty to forty yards — from the Chapman discovery scene at No. 29 [PV/MS], a duty-station presence, occupationally expected and not read as causal. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]; a witness. Social and family circumstances. Family circumstances not documented [UN]; his documented social tie is his working relationship with Kent at Bayley's, with whom he responded jointly to the discovery [PV]. No further individual detail located [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a witness entry retained at the nine-section format. No movement is documented, and the absence of record is not positive cessation evidence [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. A packing-case maker at Bayley's, 23A Hanbury Street, on the morning of Saturday 8 September 1888. He was standing outside the workshop with Kent when John Davis ran out of No. 29 raising the alarm and summoned them; by his own brief deposition he arrived in Hanbury Street about ten past six, accompanied Kent to the back door of No. 29, and left the premises with him [PV: inquest], where they saw Annie Chapman's body in the corner of the yard against the fence. He did not enter the yard or disturb the scene; nobody entered the yard until Inspector Chandler arrived [PV/CP]. Kent, in his own deposition, described going to fetch a piece of canvas to cover the body, which in the event was not used; Green's deposition does not mention the canvas, so that errand is documented to Kent rather than to Green. Green was one of the first to view the body, alongside Kent and the passing boxmaker Henry John Holland; the three then went off in different directions to find a policeman [PV/CP]. He was called to depose directly after Kent at the Chapman inquest under Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute; the inquest opened on 10 September 1888, with the discovery witnesses' evidence given at its early sittings — the sources differing as to whether the workmen testified on the 10th or the 12th, both carried, neither chosen [PV: inquest; CP: press]. The East London Observer noted that, in contrast to the visibly shaken Kent, Green was quiet and composed on the stand — a contemporaneous reliability detail, non-probative in either direction [CP]. His deposition is brief and corroborates the Davis discovery sequence and Kent's account. Suspect-attribution. Nil. He has not been advanced as a Ripper candidate by any contemporary or modern writer [UN].

P084 — Gull, Sir William Withey, 1st Baronet. Demographic particulars. Male, English, born 31 December 1816 at Colchester, Essex; died 29 January 1890 at 74 Brook Street, Mayfair, of a second (fatal) cerebral haemorrhage, the last of a series of strokes [PV/MS: civil registration; standard reference works]. Father John Gull, a barge-owner at Landermere, Essex, died when William was ten; mother Elizabeth Cooper [MS]. (One secondary account gives the father dying of cholera and calls William the youngest of eight children; the standard biographical record is followed here, the variant noted.) Created Baronet in 1872 for his treatment of the Prince of Wales. Aged 71 in autumn

1888. No alias documented [UN]. Not to be confused with the several similarly-named figures the theory-literature draws in: Annie Elizabeth Crook is a distinct woman, to be kept apart from the victim Annie Chapman and from the other Annies of the wider record; and Walter Sickert, the painter named as the theory's third conspirator and a separate candidate in his own right, is a different man from Joseph Sickert / Joseph Gorman, the 1973–78 storyteller and recanter — the two are never to be merged. Occupational and educational history. Educated at home and at private schools in Lewes, then came to Guy's Hospital in 1837 under the patronage of the treasurer Benjamin Harrison [MS]. MB (London) 1841, MD 1846; a sequence of Guy's appointments, rising to Full Physician (1856–1865), then private consulting practice; he also served on the Senate of the University of London from 1856 to 1889 [MS]. Appointed Physician Extraordinary to Queen Victoria in 1871 after treating the Prince of Wales through his nearly fatal typhoid, and Physician in Ordinary the following year, with the baronetcy in 1872 [MS]. Fellow of the Royal Society; clinical work on Bright's disease (with Henry Sutton, 1872), the spinal cord, and the thyroid, and the first clinical description of apepsia hysterica — later anorexia nervosa — in his 1873 Clinical Society address [MS]. He had no butchering training [UN]; his anatomical command was that of a senior consulting physician rather than an operating surgeon, his reputation resting on diagnosis and bedside teaching. That command is recorded as documented category, not candidacy — it bears on his eminence, not on any part in the offences. Geographic history. London residence at 74 Brook Street, Mayfair, from about 1860 until his death, with a country house at Reigate, Surrey, from 1881 [MS]. No documented residence, workplace, or recurrent visit in Whitechapel, Spitalfields, or the East End [UN]; a claim that Gull was seen in Whitechapel on the murder nights originates with Stowell and is expressly undocumented — reputed, not established [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. In the autumn of 1887, at his Scottish home at Killiecrankie, he was seized with a stroke that rendered him partially paralysed and forced his retirement from practice; a contemporary account (the 1892 Biographical History of Guy's Hospital) described the first stroke as "slight paralysis on the right side and aphasia," and noted a rapid recovery, Gull continuing on the University of London Senate until 1889 [MS]. He suffered further strokes, characterised as epileptiform attacks, the final and fatal one on 29 January 1890, at whose onset, his speech gone, he wrote on paper "I have no speech" [MS]. The severity is to be overstated in neither direction: he was not wholly incapacitated (able to walk with assistance after the seizure, and the aphasia evidently not total, given the continued Senate service), but he was retired, stroke-limited, and 71 going on 73 across the relevant span [MS]. No psychiatric illness, no asylum admission [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married Susanna Anne Lacy on 1 January 1848 at Beckenham, Kent [PV: parish register]; one son, William Cameron Gull (later 2nd Baronet and MP), and two daughters, one of them Caroline Acland [MS]. Wide professional, scientific, and court society, with close acquaintance among the senior medical establishment (Sir James Paget, Sir William Jenner) [MS]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Reduced, stroke-limited clinical activity through the canonical-five window and after, from Brook Street; death from a stroke on 29 January 1890, some three months after the Kelly murder [PV/MS]. The cessation is terminal in the sense of his death within the window, but the reading is complicated by the 1887 stroke, which had already reduced his capacity well before autumn 1888 [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented presence at any canonical scene, no contemporary suspect investigation, no contemporary press attribution [UN]. His reduced, stroke-limited activity in 1888 is documented through his Brook Street and Reigate correspondence and his curtailed engagements [MS]. Suspect-attribution. Gull is named as the actual killer of the canonical five in the Royal Conspiracy framework. The case its proponents make, fairly stated: a royal connection was first aired in Dr Thomas Stowell's Criminologist article of November 1970, which — without naming

its suspect — pointed by inference to Prince Albert Victor (a provenance belonging to the Prince's own separately-held entry, noted here and not folded into Gull's attribution); the developed form came from testimony given in 1973 by Joseph Gorman (Joseph Sickert), first in a BBC interview, then to the journalist Stephen Knight, whose *Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution* (Harrap, 1976) built it into a book [MS-R]. In that account, Prince Albert Victor secretly married a working-class Catholic girl, Annie Elizabeth Crook — a confectioner's assistant — who bore him a daughter, Alice Margaret; Queen Victoria gave the matter to her Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, who enlisted the royal physician Gull. Gull is said first to have operated on Crook to destroy her memory, and then, aided by the coachman John Netley — with Walter Sickert as the third conspirator in Knight's book, where the 1973 BBC version had named the Special Branch officer Sir Robert Anderson — to have silenced the women who knew the secret (Mary Jane Kelly and three friends, cast as blackmailers: Nichols, Chapman, and Stride) by murdering them in Netley's carriage, the mutilations cast as Masonic ritual punishment and the Goulston Street graffito read as a Masonic allusion to Jubela, Jubelo, and Jubelum of the Hiram Abiff legend rather than to Jews [MS-R]. Melvyn Fairclough's *The Ripper and the Royals* (1991) elaborated the framework, adding conspirators; a separate variant (Andy and Sue Parlour) casts Gull not as the killer but as the man who chose two assassins — James Kenneth Stephen and Montague John Druitt, both separately assessed and not adjudicated here — citing a Thorpe-le-Soken oral tradition that Gull did not die in 1890 [MS-R]. The theory neutrally described, the framework treats the killings as a coordinated operation by a team acting under instruction. The attribution is comprehensively rejected in mainstream scholarship: Joseph Gorman/Sickert publicly retracted the story as a hoax in 1978 (the Sunday Times, 18 June 1978); against it stand Gull's age and the incapacity following his 1887 stroke, his public identifiability as a national figure incompatible with covert serial murder, the medical evidence that each victim was killed on the spot where found (which is fatal to the "killed inside a coach and placed" thesis, and which neither Knight nor Fairclough answers), the documentary record that Annie Crook was a pauper institutionalised for epilepsy rather than the maintained wife of a prince, the absence of any documented connection between the canonical victims and Crook, and the want of support for the Masonic dimension — the standard scholarship holding that the principals were not Freemasons and that most Ripperologists read the graffito as badly-spelled antisemitic writing unrelated to the murders [MS]. The "faked death / put away in an asylum" strand rests on two newspaper stories thirty-six years apart — an 1895 Chicago Sunday Times-Herald article (which Melvin Harris attributes to an American "Whitechapel Club" hoax) and a 1931 Daily Express condensation of it (framed as a document left by the psychic Robert James Lees, which the paper itself disbelieved) — and is treated as hoax material that does not displace the documented 29 January 1890 death [MS]. The depth of the Sickert recantation is itself disputed in the derivative literature — Fairclough and Melvin Harris arguing he withdrew only the politically sensitive parts, Begg treating it as comprehensive — and is held contested [MS]. The attribution is recorded here for documentary completeness, not for evidential weight.

P085 — Halliday, Lizzie (née Eliza Margaret McNally). Demographic particulars. Female, Irish-American, born Eliza Margaret McNally in County Antrim, Ireland — c. 1859, though some accounts give 1864, both carried, neither chosen — and brought to the United States by her family about 1867 [MS/CP]. Died 28 June 1918 of Bright's disease at the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminally Insane, New York [MS/CP]. Indexed under "Halliday," the surname of her last husband, Paul Halliday; aliases from earlier marriages include Lizzie Brown and Margaret Hopkins, welded to her and flagged. At her death the New York Times called her "the worst woman on earth" [CP]. Not to be confused with several similarly-named figures the record throws up: as a Margaret (alias

Margaret Hopkins) she is distinct from her victim Margaret McQuillan; and the "Brown" of her first husband's name (Charles "Ketspool Brown" Hopkins, below) is neither Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, the City Police surgeon, nor the Buck's Row stable-yard "Brown" — three different Browns, never to be merged. Occupational and educational history. Domestic servant, housekeeper, and farm wife across her American life; no schooling beyond elementary level documented [MS]. She had no medical, paramedical, or butchering training — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Her documented homicidal pattern was shooting and arson, the bodies concealed under floorboards and in outbuildings — not anatomical evisceration [MS/CP]. Geographic history. Continuous residence in the United States from about 1867 until her death in 1918 — a span wholly encompassing the autumn-1888 Whitechapel window [MS]. Principal locations: Newburgh and the Hudson Valley (Orange and Ulster Counties); Philadelphia for a period in the 1880s; and from 1893 the Halliday farm at Burlingham, Sullivan County, the site of the murders [MS]. From her 1894 conviction she was institutionalised, briefly at Sing Sing and then at Matteawan until her death [MS]. No documented transatlantic travel in any year of her life, and no indication she returned to Ireland or visited England after 1867 [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Adjudicated insane after her 1894 conviction, the death sentence commuted to lifetime institutionalisation; the Matteawan diagnosis is variously rendered as chronic insanity, paranoid mania, or epilepsy [MS]. She had been committed to an asylum and released as "cured" shortly before the 1893 killings [MS/CP], and trial testimony reported earlier deranged or violent behaviour, with an earlier committal (a Pennsylvania institution, by some accounts) [MS — unverified specifics]. Bright's disease recorded as cause of death, 1918 [MS]. No psychiatric history is documented before the early 1890s in the published summaries [UN]. Documented violence. A severe and well-evidenced American record. In 1893 she set fires on the Halliday property that killed Paul Halliday's disabled son John; after a brief asylum committal and release, she returned to the farm in August 1893, about when Paul Halliday disappeared — she had shot him and hidden the body beneath the kitchen floorboards [MS/CP]. The bodies of Margaret McQuillan and her daughter Sarah — a mother and daughter she had known from Philadelphia and lured to the farm — were found shot and concealed in the barn [MS/CP]. She was convicted in June 1894 in the Sullivan County court of the McQuillan murder and sentenced to death, becoming the first woman sentenced to the electric chair; the sentence was commuted, by Governor Roswell Flower, on a finding of insanity [MS/CP]. A pattern of suspicious husband deaths preceded the killings — by some press counts as many as six, though the higher counts are uneven [MS/CP]. In 1906, confined at Matteawan, she killed a nurse, Nellie Wickes, stabbing her roughly two hundred times with a pair of scissors [MS/CP]. At her sentencing she lunged at and bit Sheriff Beecher, whose arm was later amputated after the wound became infected, and repeated in-confinement violence and escape attempts are documented across 1894–1918 [MS/CP]. That her victims were people she knew and lured is the categorical inverse of the stranger-in-the-street Whitechapel pattern. Social and family circumstances. Married several times — variously given as five or six marriages before Paul Halliday — beginning with Charles Hopkins (also called "Ketspool" Brown) in 1879, by whom she had a son; he died about two years later, and a subsequent husband died within a year of marriage, with the press reporting that she had tried to poison another [MS/CP]. By 1893 she was at the Halliday farm; Paul's disabled son John died in the fire she set, while another son, Robert, survived and spoke to the press [MS/CP]. A child of hers was reported to have died in infancy under suspicious circumstances [MS — unverified]. No English or London family connection at any point [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). Resident in the United States throughout the window, the broader scholarship placing her in Pennsylvania and upstate New York; the precise residential sequence is not given in the Ripper-suspect literature [UN/MS]. No transatlantic travel in any year of the window [UN]. The cessation question is wholly

subordinate to the geographic-impossibility ground. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented placement of Halliday in London or anywhere in Britain in 1888, and no contemporary 1888 police record names or considers her [UN]. The first association of her name with the Whitechapel murders dates only from her American arrest in late 1893. Suspect-attribution. The Ripper link originated not in any investigation but in a publicity-seeking claim by the Sullivan County sheriff, Harrison Beecher, who told the press that she was "in all probability connected with the famous Whitechapel murders" and put the accusation to her directly — she replying, "Do you think I am an elephant? That was done by a man" [CP]. The claim was carried by the sensational press — the Middletown Daily Times of 4 December 1893 and the Marion Daily Star of 19 December 1893, which asserted, falsely, that it had been "proved that she was in Europe at the time of the murders" [CP] — and the press dubbed her the "Catskills Ripper." The attribution never entered serious Ripperology — she appears in none of the principal contemporary suspect lists (Macnaghten, Anderson, Swanson, Abberline) or the standard modern inventories — and figures only marginally in the sparse "Jill the Ripper" female-suspect speculation, an archetype whose origin traces to the Doyle commentary held in its own separate entry, not to her [MS]. Modern treatment rejects the link: her method was the gun and arson rather than the knife, and her victims were people she knew rather than strangers in the street; decisively, she was resident in the United States throughout 1888, so the Marion Daily Star's "proved she was in Europe" was untrue [MS]. The attribution is recorded for completeness, not for evidential weight.

P086 — Halse, Daniel. Demographic particulars. Forename Daniel, surname Halse [PV: Eddowes-inquest deposition; MS: Sugden 1994; the Begg/Fido/Skinner A–Z]. Male. Rank Detective Constable, City of London Police, as recorded at the inquest [PV]. Date and place of birth, age, and physical description not located [UN]. On his retirement he was living in Hackney, where he died in March 1894 [MS] — correcting the draft's "not located." Occupational and educational history. Detective Constable, City of London Police, on plain-clothes detective duty during the night of 29–30 September 1888 [PV]; one of the City of London Police detectives canvassing the area for clues and suspects that night, deployed in response to the murders under Detective Inspector James McWilliam [PV/MS]. His joining date, prior occupation, schooling, promotions, and pension record are not located [UN] — the City of London Police records having been largely destroyed by wartime bombing. No medical or anatomical training is at issue; he figures as a police witness, not a candidate. Geographic history. Working the Aldgate / Houndsditch / Goulston Street area on the relevant night [PV]; residential address not located, though at his death he was living in Hackney [UN; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal complaint or disciplinary proceeding located against him [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (November 1888 – 1891). He remained in the City of London Police past the November-1888-to-1891 window and died in March 1894 at Hackney, after retirement [MS]; no terminal-pathway event within the window itself [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. His substantive 1888 footprint is his sworn deposition at the Eddowes inquest before City Coroner Samuel Frederick Langham at the City Mortuary, Golden Lane, on the resumed sitting of 11 October 1888 (reported in the press of 12 October) [PV]. By the deposition: he was on plain-clothes patrol in the Aldgate / Houndsditch area about 1.45 a.m. on Sunday 30 September 1888 when the Mitre Square alarm was raised; he and the other detectives went at once to the scene and assisted at the body and the early canvass; in canvassing he passed through Goulston Street about 2.20 a.m. and, like PC Alfred Long, saw nothing out of the ordinary [PV]. After Long found the bloodied fragment of Catherine Eddowes's apron in the doorway of the Wentworth Model Dwellings about 2.55 a.m., with chalk writing on the wall above it, Halse came to the

Goulston Street scene and made his own transcription of the graffito before the chalk was wiped [PV]. His version gave the wording as "The Juwes are not the men that will be blamed for nothing," with the word "not" placed earlier than in PC Long's transcription, "The Juwes are the men that will not be blamed for nothing," the two placements producing opposite readings [PV]. At least one further version was recorded, by the City surveyor Frederick William Foster, and the wording survives in several variants; the three transcriptions (Halse, Long, and Foster) are carried here as variants with no preference asserted. The copy attached to Sir Charles Warren's report to the Home Office, and the commonly-cited consensus form, follow Long's version; which is correct cannot be settled, because the chalk was erased before it could be photographed [PV/MS] — correcting the draft's claim that Halse's version is treated as the preferable one. Halse believed the writing was recently made, whereas Long would form no opinion as to its age [PV]. Halse gave directions for the writing to be photographed and, when Metropolitan officers warned that on a Sunday morning it might provoke anti-Jewish disorder, suggested erasing only the top line; but on Sir Charles Warren's order the whole was wiped, over the objection of Detective Inspector McWilliam — the Warren–McWilliam dispute over erasure-before-photography being the principal procedural controversy of the investigation [PV/MS: Sugden 1994; Rossmo 2000]. The deposition is thus the principal documentary anchor for two of the most-discussed interpretive questions of the case: the precise wording of the graffito, and whether it was the killer's or ambient — the latter being an analytical/signature question held panel-side and not adjudicated here; the documentary facts of Halse's own transcription and his fresh-writing opinion (against Long's no-opinion-as-to-age) remain in the biography. Suspect-attribution. Nil. He was a procedural witness, never advanced as a candidate [UN]. His documented role bridges the two jurisdictions of the Eddowes investigation — the City Police body recovery at Mitre Square and the Metropolitan apron-and-graffito evidence at Goulston Street.

P087 — Hardiman, James. Demographic particulars. Male, English, born December 1859 at Mile End, Whitechapel, the son of a cobbler (Edward Hardiman) [PV: civil registration, per the published research; MS for the father, via the Stockton genealogy]. Died 22 December 1891 at 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, of tuberculosis, aged 32 [PV]. Mother Harriet Hardiman, recorded in the 1891 census as fifty-two and widowed, occupying and selling cat's meat from the ground-floor front room of 29 Hanbury Street [PV: census]; she was a Stockton by birth, the link between the Stockton and Hardiman families [MS]. No verified aliases [UN]. Not to be confused with several similarly-named figures in this record: his mother Harriet Hardiman (the Chapman-inquest cat's-meat deponent) is distinct from his infant daughter Harriett (d. June 1888); his father Edward the cobbler is distinct from his brother Edward in the Clerkenwell licensed trade; his wife Sarah is distinct from his mother-in-law Catherine Scott; and the unconfirmed prison-record "James Hardiman" (b. c. 1858–60) is not to be merged into the candidate. Occupational and educational history. Cat's-meat seller and purveyor of horseflesh; the Stockton line were cattle dealers, cats-meat vendors, and horseflesh dealers in the East End across the nineteenth century [MS: the Adrian Stockton genealogy and the Hills dissertations]. Gray and Wise propose he worked as a slaughterman for Harrison, Barber — the firm that dominated London horse-slaughtering in the 1880s — but no primary employment record confirms the attachment, and it is to be read as a modern inference rather than documented fact [MS, qualified]; against it, the secondary literature observes that the only documented trade is cat's-meat selling — boiled horseflesh requiring no butchery skill — with no evidence Hardiman had any other occupation [MS]. He had no medical, surgical, or formal anatomical training [UN]. This is category, not candidacy, and the discipline is stricter here than mere access: even were the slaughterman attachment confirmed, horse-slaughter competence

does not supply human-anatomical knowledge and would not on its own clear an anatomical-skill threshold — a trade that supplies familiarity with animal carcasses is not training in human anatomy, and a tool or trade is not a deed. Geographic history. Recorded at 29 Hanbury Street in the 1881 census [PV: census, via the research literature]. By 1888 he had married and had an infant daughter; the published research places the family at Heneage Street in 1887–88 (the 1887 baptism naming 20 Heneage Street, the home of his mother-in-law Catherine Scott), with the Gray–Wise reconstruction placing James at 13 Heneage Street, around the corner from Hanbury Street and at the centre of the killing area, in autumn 1888 [MS; PV as to the registers]. That autumn-1888 placement is contested and is presented here as contested-pending-verification, not resolved either way: when he registered his wife's death in September 1888 his address was given as 38 Cudworth Street, Bethnal Green — outside the immediate murder district [MS, critic's flag]. He appears on the 1889 Clerkenwell electoral register at Corporation Row, where he took over a cat's-meat shop [MS] — a base to which the Gray–Wise framework attaches a Thames-Torso-proximity significance that belongs to that framework and not to the canonical-five object. By 1891 he was again at 29 Hanbury Street, where he died [PV: census; civil registration]. Daily movement for August–November 1888 is not documented [UN]. A secondary detail has him drinking at the Romford Arms, 3 Heneage Street [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No asylum admission or contemporary psychiatric record located [UN]. His daughter Harriett died on 18 June 1888 of emaciation from nerve damage caused by untreated congenital syphilis contracted from her mother [PV: death certificate], from which the published case infers syphilis in the wife and, by congenital transmission, possibly in James — though no record documents James's own status [PV, inferential; UN as to direct documentation]. The wife's own cause of death is itself disputed: Gray and Wise read it as syphilis-related, while a critic gives it as epilepsy [MS]. Gray and Wise further advance, as interpretation, that Hardiman self-medicated with mercury and declined mentally through 1888 — unsupported by independent primary evidence and flagged as the authors' framework, not documented fact; the certified deaths are carried as fact, the inferred decline quarantined as advocacy [MS, advocacy]. His tuberculosis is documented to the 1891 death-certificate entry [PV]. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault, or domestic-violence complaint located [UN]. A Casebook research note records a James Hardiman, born c. 1858–60, imprisoned at an unspecified date with a physical signalment on file; the same note acknowledges the identification with the 29 Hanbury Street man as unconfirmed, and it is not merged into the candidate here [MS, unconfirmed identification]. Social and family circumstances. Married Sarah, born Birmingham; daughter Harriett, born 1887, died 18 June 1888; wife Sarah died on 15 September 1888 [PV; MS for the birth/baptism dates]. By autumn 1888 Hardiman was a recently and wholly bereaved widower — his daughter dead since June, his wife since mid-September, the second bereavement falling between the Chapman murder of 8 September and the Stride–Eddowes double event of 30 September. His mother Harriet and sixteen-year-old brother William were at 29 Hanbury Street throughout; it was William whom Harriet sent to investigate the commotion on the morning of 8 September, returning to say a woman's body had been found in the yard, and Harriet was the cat's-meat saleswoman who deposed at the Chapman inquest [CP: Harriet Hardiman's inquest deposition, The Times, 11 September 1888]. William is recorded as having attended C. R. Ashbee's Guild of Handicraft, opened in Whitechapel in 1888 [MS]. A brother, Edward, entered the licensed trade in Clerkenwell [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Hardiman lived about three years beyond the Kelly murder of 9 November 1888 and roughly ten months beyond the killing of Frances Coles in February 1891 — Coles being a non-canonical later victim used by the authors to frame the timeline — dying at 29 Hanbury Street of tuberculosis on 22 December 1891; he is recorded there in the 1891 census with his mother and brother William [PV: census; civil

registration]. The death closes his personal availability late in 1891, but it falls three years after the Kelly murder and does not explain the November-1888 cessation of the canonical series. Specific 1888 evidence. No direct documentary placement of James Hardiman at any canonical-five scene has been located [UN]. His mother's Chapman-inquest testimony places her household — but not James, who was not resident at 29 Hanbury Street that autumn — on the premises at the discovery [CP]. A Casebook discussion raises a possible link to PC Spicer's arrest, on the night of the double event, of a man with bloodied sleeves at a bin in Heneage Court near 13 Heneage Street, a man reportedly taken for a respectable doctor and released; the primary press source has not been located, and it is treated as an unverified propagated claim not to be built upon [MS forum claim; CP, unverified]. Two anonymous items in the Ripper correspondence are tonally suggestive of the trade — a letter of 24 September 1888 declaring the writer a horse slaughterer, and another signed by a cat's-meat man — but given the volume of hoax correspondence that autumn their probative value is low, and they are not treated as connecting Hardiman to the offences [CP, low probative value]. Suspect-attribution. Hardiman was named as a suspect by Drew Gray and Andrew Wise in *Jack and the Thames Torso Murders: A New Ripper?* (Amberley, 2019), which both proposes him and argues that the Whitechapel and Thames Torso murders were the work of one offender [MS-R]; the candidacy originated earlier with Robert Hills, in *Ripperologist* (November 2003) and *True Detective* (December 2004, "Jack A Knacker?") [MS-R]. The expanded Whitechapel-plus-Thames-Torso single-offender framing is the authors' framework, not the canonical-five object of this assessment. The Gray–Wise case rests on four circumstantial pillars: residence and family within the offence area; a trade said to supply both anatomical familiarity and a cover for bloodstaining; a motive grounded in syphilitic bereavement and decline; and a terminal trajectory closing the cessation window [MS-R, advocacy]. It is a wholly circumstantial modern reconstruction: no contemporary primary source — police file, witness statement, inquest deposition, or press accusation — names or implicates Hardiman, and two of its load-bearing pillars are contested within the secondary literature itself (the slaughterman/anatomical-skill claim, the only documented trade being cat's-meat selling; and the offence-area residence, the death-registration address placing him at Bethnal Green).

P088 — Harris, Harry. Demographic particulars. Male; named in both contemporary and modern accounts as one of three Jewish men together that night and a member of the Imperial Club, a Jewish social club [MS: Casebook.org]. Forename recorded as both "Harry" and, in the contemporary press, "Henry" [CP: Evening News, 9 October 1888, via Casebook reproduction]. A modern genealogical reconstruction places his birth at approximately 1843, as a son of Joseph Harris, himself a furniture dealer (c. 1816–1896), with a marriage to a Rebecca in the West London district about 1866, all on a tentative basis [MS: Casebook.org A–Z entry on Harry Harris; PV: GRO birth and marriage indices]. Date and cause of death, precise birthplace, and any verified aliases not located [UN]. Not to be confused with several similarly-named figures the record throws up: candidate Harry Harris is distinct from his father Joseph Harris the furniture dealer; the two other Imperial Club men, Joseph Lawende and Joseph Hyam Levy, share the forename Joseph with that father, and all three Josephs are to be kept apart; and the Levy/Levey/Lawende cluster requires that witness Joseph Hyam Levy the butcher not be merged with the like-named panellist or with the separately-held suspect of that surname. Occupational and educational history. Furniture dealer in autumn 1888, the same trade as his father [CP: Evening News, 9 October 1888; MS]. Specific premises or employer in the Aldgate–Whitechapel furniture trade not anchored [UN; PV: London Post Office Directory, 1888]. No medical, anatomical, paramedical, or butchering training of any kind located — a discriminating dimension, carried as such [UN]. Geographic history. Recorded in the contemporary press as a furniture dealer of Castle Street, Whitechapel [CP: Evening News, 9

October 1888, via Casebook reproduction]; the house number is not given in that source [UN; PV: 1891 census, Castle Street, Whitechapel]. The Imperial Club stood at 16–17 Duke Street (Duke's Place), Aldgate, a short walk north-east of the Church Passage entrance to Mitre Square [MS]. The 9 November 1888 address is not documented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN] across the dimension. Documented violence. No record located [UN] across the dimension. Social and family circumstances. Member of the Imperial Club at 16–17 Duke Street, a Jewish social and political club in the Aldgate quarter [MS]. Family on the modern reconstruction: son of Joseph Harris, furniture dealer, and husband of Rebecca, the wife recorded under the by-name "Hubba" in the 1891 census on that reconstruction — a notation flagged as pending census verification [MS: Casebook.org A–Z entry on Harry Harris; PV: 1891 census]. Household composition otherwise not anchored [UN; PV: 1891 census]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented change in residence, trade, or circumstances in this window located; the modern reconstruction places him in the 1891 census, consistent with continuity rather than any cessation event [MS; PV: 1891 census]. No sudden death, disappearance, or removal documented [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. On the night of the Eddowes murder Harris was one of three men — with Joseph Lawende, a commercial traveller in cigarettes, and Joseph Hyam Levy, a butcher — who left the Imperial Club at 16–17 Duke Street just after 1.30 a.m. on 30 September 1888, their departure delayed by rain and the time checked against the club clock and Lawende's pocket watch [MS: reference.org "Joseph Lawende"; Casebook.org]. At the corner of Duke Street and Church Passage they passed a man and woman talking quietly, the woman with her back to them; the sighting sits about ten minutes before City PC Edward Watkins found Eddowes's body in Mitre Square, Watkins having passed through the square shortly before and seen nothing [MS]. Of the three, Lawende gave the only substantive description of the man, and Harris did not corroborate it. Harris was not called to give evidence at the inquest — only Lawende and Levy testified — so his account survives through the City Police house-to-house inquiry and a press interview rather than a sworn deposition [MS: Casebook.org A–Z entry on Harry Harris; PV: City of London Police house-to-house records, direct archival consultation pending]. In that interview, in the Evening News of 9 October 1888, Harris was the more communicative of the two men questioned and held that neither Lawende nor Levy had seen more than he had, which was only the back of the man [CP: Evening News, 9 October 1888, via Casebook reproduction]. The bearing of that non-corroboration on the reliability of the only substantive description in the case, and the timing of the sighting against PC Watkins's round, are analytical/signature matters held panel-side and not adjudicated in this biography. No documented contact with the Metropolitan, City, or H Division police beyond this witness involvement is recorded [UN]. Suspect-attribution. Harris has not been advanced as a Ripper suspect in the published literature; his place in the record is solely as the third of the three Imperial Club witnesses to the Church Passage couple, his contribution subordinate to Lawende's description [UN; MS]. He is a witness, not a candidate, and no categorical observation is required. It must be flagged and rejected, however, that the out-group reflex — three Jewish men and a Jewish club in a quarter the contemporary press was blaming — must on no account be permitted to recast any of the three witnesses as complicit or suspect; the "a Jewish witness would not testify against a fellow Jew" trope attaches in the literature to a different witness and identification and has no application here, and is set aside as non-probative and prejudicial.

P089 — Harvey, James. Demographic particulars. Male, English; a serving constable of the City of London Police — the force responsible for the Square Mile, institutionally separate from the surrounding Metropolitan Police — in active service on the night of the Eddowes killing, 30 September 1888 [MS; CP: October 1888 press reproduction of his inquest evidence]. Birth date,

parentage, and death record not established at primary level, the common surname-and-forename combination a material obstacle on the indices [UN]. The precise force number is unsettled: secondary commentary attributed to Paul Begg gives a warrant number of 5045 and a date of joining of 30 November 1876, aged twenty-one years and eight months [MS: commentary attributed to Begg, via Casebook forum; PV: City of London Police service register], while the draft's "964" is uncorroborated and not carried. No alias attested [UN]. Not to be confused with several like-named figures in the record: candidate James Harvey is distinct from PC James Thomas Holland (the City officer on the adjacent beat that night), and from the James Greens and the James Hardiman held in their own separate entries — the shared forename James carrying no connection among them. Occupational and educational history. Police constable, City of London Police, with documented beat-patrol duty in the Aldgate quarter adjoining Mitre Square in the small hours of 30 September 1888 [CP; MS]. Educational record, prior-service history, and rank progression not located [UN]. No medical, surgical, or paramedical training [UN]. Geographic history. Operationally anchored to the City of London Police, whose stations in the period included Bishopsgate, Snow Hill, and the Old Jewry headquarters [MS]; his specific residential or section-house particulars not located [UN; PV: 1881 and 1891 census against City Police section-house accommodation]. The documented movement of evidential interest is his beat on 30 September 1888: a pass from Duke Street down Church Passage as far as the Mitre Square end at about 1.40 a.m., the time estimated by the Aldgate Post Office clock, on which he saw no one and heard no cry or noise, and on which, the sources agree, he did not enter or look into the square [CP; MS: Casebook.org], followed by his response to the alarm a few minutes later (below). Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN] across the dimension. Documented violence. None located in the personal record [UN] across the dimension. Social and family circumstances. Particulars not located at primary level [UN; PV: GRO indices under the common-name constraint; 1881 and 1891 census; City of London Police pensioner records]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No change in service through the canonical-five window established at primary level; secondary commentary indicates continued City of London Police service, the precise particulars unverified [MS, pending; PV: City of London Police service and pension records]. No sudden death, retirement, or disappearance documented in this window [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Harvey's documented role is as a City of London Police officer on a beat adjacent to that of PC Edward Watkins at the Eddowes scene — both men, with PC James Thomas Holland, City of London Police, the Square Mile being institutionally separate from the Metropolitan force, which is why the night's evidence survives in two jurisdictional registers. At about 1.40 a.m. on 30 September 1888 he walked from Duke Street down Church Passage to the Mitre Square end, did not enter the square, and saw and heard nothing [CP: October 1888 press; MS: Casebook.org; PV: Corporation of London Record Office, Eddowes inquest No. 135, 1888]. Watkins, on his own beat, had passed through the square at about 1.30 a.m. with nothing amiss and discovered Eddowes's body in the south-west corner at about 1.44 a.m. On the alarm, Watkins summoned George Morris, the night watchman at Kearley & Tonge's, who went out into Aldgate sounding his whistle and found Harvey and PC James Thomas Holland on adjacent beats; Holland ran for medical assistance and fetched Dr George William Sequeira, who reached the scene at about 1.55 a.m., while Harvey assisted at the square [CP; MS: Casebook.org]. The square's poor lighting — only two lamps, one by Kearley & Tonge's warehouse at the north-west and one at the Church Passage entrance — bears on why a man who did not enter the square registered nothing [MS]. The man-and-woman sighting by the Imperial Club party of Joseph Lawende, Joseph Hyam Levy, and Harry Harris at the Duke Street end of Church Passage falls just before Harvey's pass. The close-interval timing analysis built on these passes and the sighting — that Harvey's pass to the passage end fell only minutes before the discovery, the tightest documented interval between a

police pass and the finding of a canonical-five body, with the approach to and exit from the square going unregistered — is timing/analytic material held panel-side and not adjudicated in this biography. Harvey's account is preserved in his evidence at the City inquest before Coroner Samuel Frederick Langham — opening at the Golden Lane mortuary on 4 October and concluding 11 October 1888 — and in its contemporary press reproduction [CP: The Times, Daily Telegraph, October 1888; PV: inquest original at the Corporation of London Record Office]. Suspect-attribution. None. Harvey is not the subject of any established Ripperological suspect-attribution argument; he appears as the City of London Police officer whose Church Passage pass fell minutes before the discovery, and the standard scholarship treats his evidence as the honest report of a beat constable who passed close to an offence in progress without registering it, consistent with the speed, silence, and concealment of the killing and with the square's two-lamp lighting [MS: Sugden 1994 and successor scholarship; UN at any documented suspect-frame]. He is a witness, not a candidate, and no categorical observation is required.

P090 — DUPLICATE.

P091 — Hatfield, James. Demographic particulars. Male, English; a pauper inmate of the Whitechapel Workhouse in autumn 1888 [CP: Nichols inquest reporting, September 1888; PV: primary inquest record]. Described in the press accounts of his inquest appearance as an old man in workhouse uniform [CP: Dover Express, 21 September 1888; Reynolds's Newspaper, 23 September 1888]. Date and place of birth, parentage, and date of death not located; the common name and the absence of a working age band, birth parish, or parental identifier make disambiguation from the GRO index unfeasible from the accessible record [UN]. No verified aliases [UN]. Not to be confused with several like-named figures in the record: the Jameses thread runs James Hatfield ≠/James Harvey (the City police constable) ≠/the James Greens ≠/James Hardiman, each a distinct man held in his own separate entry, the shared forename carrying no connection. Occupational and educational history. Pauper inmate at the Whitechapel Workhouse in 1888 [CP]. Prior occupational history not located [UN]. He received no formal medical, anatomical, or paramedical training; his only documented corpse-handling was being pressed into assisting the mortuary keeper at the Whitechapel mortuary on the morning of 31 August 1888 [CP]. That task is cloth-handling, not anatomy — undressing a clothed body confers no anatomical knowledge, and it is his single documented corpse contact, not to be read upward into any anatomical competence (category, not candidacy; §6). No surviving work register placing him at that task has been located [UN]. Educational record not located [UN]. Geographic history. Whitechapel Workhouse, within the offence corridor; the body of Mary Ann Nichols was taken to the Old Montague Street (Whitechapel) mortuary, where Hatfield assisted at the stripping [CP; MS: Casebook.org]. As a workhouse inmate his movements were institutionally constrained, but no daily-movement reconstruction for autumn 1888 can be assembled from the contemporary records, and no external-errand or body-collection record for him has been located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No formal asylum admission, psychiatric diagnosis, or documented mental or physical illness located [UN]. The only observation in the record is the press description of an elderly workhouse pauper whose inquest testimony was inconsistent (below) — a presentation impression, not a clinical or institutional record, and not to be converted into a diagnosis [CP]. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault report, or violent-incident report located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. A pauper inmate of the Whitechapel Workhouse; no documented marriage, household, surviving family, or preserved individual case-note recoverable from the accessible record [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation evidence in either direction recovered: no workhouse-discharge record, death

registration, or post-1888 documentary trace located [UN]. Whether he remained in the workhouse through the post-Kelly window, transferred, died, or was discharged is not presently determinable — a genuine two-way "nothing," with no terminal-pathway reading available in either direction [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. On the morning of 31 August 1888, after breakfast, Hatfield assisted the mortuary keeper Robert Mann in undressing the body of Mary Ann Nichols at the Whitechapel mortuary, the two men working alone, against the police instruction that the body was to be left as it was — the instruction recorded as having been given by Detective-sergeant Enright [CP: Nichols inquest reporting; MS: Casebook.org; PV: primary inquest record]. This episode is material as the contamination of the first canonical scene's post-mortem evidence, and is carried as documentary fact. The precise time is not fixed in the record [CP; UN as to exact time]. At the resumed sitting of the Nichols inquest on 17 September 1888, before Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute, Hatfield gave evidence describing how the clothing was removed: he set aside an ulster, then a jacket, left the loose outer dress uncut, cut the bands of the petticoats and tore them down, and tore the chemise down the front, stating that the body wore no stays [CP]. His testimony was marked by documented inconsistency: his statement that there were no stays was contradicted on the spot by a juryman who recalled that Hatfield had himself shown the jury the stays in the yard, and the police evidence confirmed a pair of stays among the recovered clothing; his account of the clothing and the sequence of removal was incomplete and self-correcting under questioning [CP]. The body carries the documentary fact of that inconsistency; the witness-reliability reading of it — an elderly, confused pauper rather than an evasive one — is analytical and is held panel-side, not adjudicated here. No documented activity for Hatfield across the remaining canonical dates (8 September, 30 September, 9 November 1888) has been located; on the workhouse-residency anchor he would have been within the institution, but the master's records have not been consulted [UN]. Suspect-attribution. Hatfield is not the subject of any book-length suspect-attribution argument [UN]. He enters the suspect literature only derivatively, within the modern reconstruction that proposes the mortuary keeper Robert Mann as the offender, advanced by M. J. Trow (*Jack the Ripper: Quest for a Killer*, Wharncliffe, 2009); the [MS-R] tag belongs to Trow's killer-theory about Mann and is borrowed here by proximity only — Hatfield is introduced by nearness to Mann's mortuary work rather than on any independent evidentiary anchor, and his own biography carries no [MS-R] weight [MS-R: Trow 2009, as to Mann; MS]. On its own terms, Hatfield has no documented primary-source indication of suspect status in 1888 or after; he is scene-adjacent, not a co-suspect, and no categorical observation is required.

P092 — Headlam, Stewart Duckworth. Demographic particulars. Male, English; the Reverend Stewart Duckworth Headlam, Church of England clergyman, Christian socialist, and local politician. Born 12 January 1847 at Wavertree, near Liverpool, the elder son of Thomas Duckworth Headlam, a Liverpool underwriter [MS: ODNB / standard biographical record; NM-via-MS: Bettany, Stewart Headlam: A Biography, 1926, via modern scholarship; PV: GRO birth/baptism]. Married in 1878 to Beatrice Rosamond Pennington; the couple separated several years later, with no children [MS: Orens, Stewart Headlam's Radical Anglicanism, 2003]. Died 18 November 1924 at St Margaret's-on-Thames, Middlesex, aged 77 [MS; PV: GRO death-registration]. Aged 41 across the canonical-five window of autumn 1888. No verified aliases [UN]. Not to be confused with several figures the record draws alongside him: his estranged wife Beatrice Rosamond Pennington is a distinct woman from the Fabian Beatrice Webb (two Beatrices, never merged); Bishop Frederick Temple and the theologian Frederick Denison Maurice are each distinct from the Fredericks of the wider record (the inspector, the City surgeon, and the like-named doctor of another entry); and the Reverend Septimus Hansard and Oscar Wilde figure single-instance. Occupational and educational history.

Educated at Eton (1860–1865) and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating BA in 1869, where he came under the influence of the Christian-socialist theologian Frederick Denison Maurice [MS: ODNB; Orens 2003; PV: Eton and Cambridge registers]. Ordained deacon in 1870 and priest in 1872 on the standard account, the exact years varying between sources [MS; PV: Lambeth Palace Library / London diocesan ordination records]. He held a series of London curacies — St John the Evangelist, Drury Lane (from 1870); St Matthew's, Bethnal Green, under the Reverend Septimus Hansard (1873–1879); St Thomas's, Charterhouse; and St Michael and All Angels, Shoreditch (1881–1884) [MS; PV: Crockford's Clerical Directory 1885–1895]. At Bethnal Green his Christian socialism and his published lecture defending the theatre provoked the bishop's wrath and led to his removal; his licence to officiate was later revoked by the Bishop of London, Frederick Temple, reportedly for some eleven years, so that across autumn 1888 he held no settled benefice and was in effect a clergyman without a parish [MS: ODNB; Orens 2003; PV: diocesan registry / Crockford's]. He founded the Guild of St Matthew, a high-church Christian-socialist association, at St Matthew's, Bethnal Green, on 29 June 1877, and remained its warden [MS: Orens 2003]; founded the Church and Stage Guild in 1879 [MS]; edited the Guild's organ The Church Reformer (from 1884) [MS; PV: the Church Reformer run]; sat on the School Board for London (the election year given variously, commonly cited as 1888) [MS; PV: London School Board records]; joined the Fabian Society in 1886 [MS]; and wrote a body of pamphlets and works including The Service of Humanity (1882) and The Laws of Eternal Life (1888) [MS; PV: British Library catalogue]. No medical or anatomical training in any documented form [UN]. Geographic history. Across autumn 1888 his residence is documented in Bloomsbury at 31 Upper Bedford Place, in the Borough of Holborn — a non-corridor central-London address, attested as his home by the mid-1890s [MS: press features 1895; PV: 1888 Post Office London Directory for the specific autumn-1888 address]. His East End tie is the stale 1873–1878 Bethnal Green curacy, which does not place him at an East End address in autumn 1888 and is neither a residence nor a duty anchor in the window [MS]. His public activity in the period — Guild lectures, Fabian and theatrical engagements, editorial work — was conducted principally in central London and the West End rather than in the East End [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or psychiatric record located [UN]. No documented chronic illness across the canonical-five window located [UN; PV: Headlam's private papers]. No medical or surgical qualification [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal complaint or documented violent incident located against Headlam at any point in the available record [UN] across the dimension. Social and family circumstances. Across autumn 1888 he was separated from his wife and resident alone at the Bloomsbury address; no children [MS]. His documented social and intellectual circle included the Fabian Society (George Bernard Shaw, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Hubert Bland, Edith Nesbit), the Guild of St Matthew network of Christian-socialist clergy and laity, and the theatrical and music-hall figures whose work he defended [MS: Orens 2003]. In a noted later episode outside the canonical window, he stood part of the bail for Oscar Wilde at the 1895 trials, after which his Bloomsbury house was attacked by a mob — an episode vivid but bearing on character, not candidacy [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event documented; and the point runs affirmatively against candidacy rather than being a neutral absence. His public and organisational career continued without interruption across and well beyond the window, indeed to his death in 1924: the Guild of St Matthew continued under his wardenship, The Church Reformer continued to 1895, his School Board service continued, and his Fabian membership continued [MS; PV: Guild records, the Church Reformer run, School Board and Fabian records]. The Crockford's-continuity question is complicated by his intermittent licence status across these years and is a verification item against the relevant editions [PV: Crockford's Clerical Directory]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documentary placement of Headlam at any

canonical-five murder scene or on any canonical-five date (31 August, 8 September, 30 September, 9 November 1888) is recorded [UN]; his documented residence on 9 November 1888 was the Bloomsbury address [MS; PV: 1888 Post Office Directory]. No documented East-End mission, rescue, or slum-visiting work bringing him into repeated contact with women in the position of the canonical-five victims has been located; his documented engagement with the question of prostitution was at the political and theological level — his Guild theology held the institutional Church substantially responsible for the social conditions producing prostitution — rather than at street-level rescue work, and that reforming concern implies no contact with the victims [MS: Orens 2003; UN at any documented street-level engagement]. No documented public response by Headlam to the Whitechapel murders has been located [UN; PV: The Church Reformer, autumn 1888 issues]. No documented contact with the Metropolitan Police, the City Police, or H Division during autumn 1888 has been located [UN; PV: MEPO 3 series]. No documented contemporary mention of Headlam by any canonical-five victim or those who knew them has been located [UN]. Suspect-attribution. No suspect attribution against Stewart Duckworth Headlam has been advanced in the Ripperological literature [UN]. He has no documented position in the suspect field, and no categorical observation is required.

P093 — Helson, Joseph Henry. Demographic particulars. Male, English; Local Inspector, Metropolitan Police, J Division (Bethnal Green). Born 11 April 1845 at Buckland Monachorum, Devon [MS: Casebook A–Z (Begg, Fido & Skinner); Casebook.org; PV: GRO birth-registration]. Married Mary in 1875, with four children — Florence (b. 1877), Albert Henry (b. 1878), Joseph Edgar (b. 1879), and Edith (b. 1884) [MS; PV: GRO marriage and census]. Died in 1920 [MS; PV: GRO death-registration]. Aged 43 across the canonical-five window of autumn 1888. No verified aliases [UN]. A light forename note only: his forename Joseph is shared with several Josephs of the wider record, from whom he is kept distinct; his son Joseph Edgar Helson is likewise not to be confused with the father. Occupational and educational history. Before the police he worked for the South Devon Railway, latterly as a porter and railway policeman [MS]. Joined the Metropolitan Police as a constable on 4 January 1869; promoted sergeant and transferred to L Division (Lambeth) in May 1872; promoted Local Inspector of J Division (Bethnal Green) on 24 October 1887 [MS: Casebook.org; PV: MEPO 4 service register]. By 31 August 1888 he was the Local Inspector heading the J Division detective branch [MS]. He retired as an inspector in 1895 [MS; PV: MEPO 4]. No record of formal higher-educational qualification [UN]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. In 1888 he was living at 41 Rutland Road, Hackney, where he was a near-neighbour of Sergeant George Godley [MS; PV: 1891 census]. His J Division posting placed him operationally on the Bethnal Green divisional ground; his birthplace was Buckland Monachorum, Devon [MS]. Post-service and end-of-life addresses not located [UN; PV: 1901/1911 census, GRO]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented record located [UN]; the MEPO 4 service-medical record may supply primary documentation [PV]. Documented violence. No disciplinary record, civilian complaint, or criminal proceeding against him located [UN] across the dimension. Social and family circumstances. Married, with four children (above), resident at the Hackney address in 1888 [MS]. His documented circle in the period was professional — the J Division and Central Office officers of the Whitechapel investigation, and his Hackney neighbour Sergeant Godley [MS]. No documented association with the Bethnal Green / Whitechapel civilian social world beyond the police role [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event; and the point runs affirmatively against candidacy rather than being a neutral absence. He continued in J Division service across the window and beyond, retiring as an inspector in 1895 and dying in 1920 [MS; PV: MEPO 4 for the service-continuity detail]. Specific 1888 evidence. Helson was notified of the Nichols murder at about 6.45

a.m. on 31 August 1888 and took the J Division detective direction of the investigation [MS: Casebook.org; CP: contemporary press]. He went to the Old Montague Street mortuary, saw the body stripped and the mutilations, and examined the Buck's Row scene after the blood had been washed away, forming the opinion that Nichols had been murdered where she was found [MS; CP: press, September 1888; PV: LMA inquest record]. He directed the principal J Division inquiries — house-to-house in the Buck's Row and Whitechapel Road area, the tracing and identification of the body (cutting laundry-marked pieces reading "P.R., Princes-road" from the clothing for that purpose, the documentary trace of how Nichols was recovered to her own identity), and the early canvass — working with Detective Inspector Frederick Abberline of Central Office (sent back to the district from September 1888), the two officers recorded as agreeing that a single man had committed the killing [MS; CP: press; PV: MEPO 3]. He gave evidence at the Nichols inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute, appearing more than once, and testified that the wounds could have been inflicted while the deceased wore her stays, that there was no evidence of the body having been washed, and that there were no cuts in the clothing [CP: press reproductions, The Times, Daily Telegraph, East London Observer, September 1888; PV: LMA inquest depositions]. That evidence is an investigating officer's scene observation and is not to be read upward as anatomical knowledge. A report by Helson on the Nichols investigation is preserved in the National Archives MEPO 3 series, dated 7 September 1888 on the standing record [PV: National Archives MEPO 3]. Beyond Nichols, the standard record places him in the Annie Chapman investigation and the inquiry into the suspect John Pizer ("Leather Apron"), the later murders falling to H Division and the City Police with their own detective layers [MS: Casebook A–Z]. No documentary placement of Helson at the later canonical scenes themselves (Stride, Eddowes, Kelly) is recorded [UN]. His documented posture throughout is that of the directing investigator, which is affirmatively inconsistent with a covert-offender posture. Suspect-attribution. No contemporary or modern advancement of Inspector Helson as a Ripper candidate exists in the literature [UN]. No contemporary investigator, near-contemporary memoirist, or modern author has named him. He is a warranted officer with documented service well beyond 1891, and no categorical observation is required.

P094 — Hewitt, John. Demographic particulars. Male, English; a qualified physician (Dr John Hewitt). Born in 1850 [MS: Morley, A Suspect Guide; PV: GRO birth-registration]. Died in February 1892, aged 42, the cause recorded as General Paralysis of the Insane — the tertiary-syphilitic dementia [MS: descendant-researcher account; PV: GRO death-registration]. Aged about 38 across the canonical-five window of autumn 1888. No documented aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A general practitioner in Manchester [MS: Morley, A Suspect Guide]. The specific medical qualification (LSA, MRCS, LRCP, MB, or higher) and the qualifying institution are not specified in the accessible literature — and the secondary literature is not even uniform that he was a physician rather than a veterinarian, one account noting the M.D.-versus-veterinarian question was never fully clarified [UN; MS: Russo; PV: Medical Register of the General Medical Council]. No documented specialism, published professional output, or hospital appointment located [UN]. His medical training is the principal basis on which he enters the suspect literature [MS]. This is category, not candidacy: a physician-class qualification, if confirmed, bears on his standing, not on any part in the offences. Geographic history. Home and general practice in Manchester [MS]. In September 1888 he was admitted, at some distance from his Manchester home, to the Staffordshire asylum, and discharged the following March; the institution was Coton Hill at Stafford, a private asylum for upper- and middle-class patients [MS; PV: Coton Hill admission registers]. He is reported afterwards to have moved to Bournemouth, and he died in Staffordshire in 1892 [MS:

descendant-researcher account; PV: GRO and asylum records]. No documented London or East End residence or presence at any point is recorded [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Confined as a patient at Coton Hill Asylum, Stafford, from September 1888, having become mentally ill; discharged in March 1889 reportedly in a perfect state of health, and noted in the Lunacy Commissioners' minutes as a doctor as well as a patient via a December 1888 letter sent from the asylum [MS; PV: Coton Hill admission registers; Minutes of the Lunacy Commissioners]. His 1892 cause of death, General Paralysis of the Insane, indicates tertiary syphilis [MS; PV: GRO death-registration]. He was, on the research record, a voluntary (private) patient [MS]. The GPI death evidences earlier syphilis, not any Whitechapel presence — which the asylum records exclude — and is not to be warmed into a syphilitic-madness placement. Documented violence. No documented violent offending, court appearance, criminal record, or domestic-violence complaint located [UN] across the dimension. Social and family circumstances. He is reported to have married a nurse from the asylum and moved with her to Bournemouth after his discharge [MS: descendant-researcher account; PV: GRO marriage]. No further documented family detail (parents, siblings, children) located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Across the window his documented trajectory is asylum confinement at Coton Hill (September 1888 to March 1889), discharge in good health, marriage, and removal to Bournemouth, followed by death in 1892 [MS; PV: asylum and GRO records]. This is affirmatively a documented trajectory of confinement-and-recovery, not the abrupt cessation event the suspect framing presupposes [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No contemporary investigation of Hewitt by the police exists; he was not a suspect in 1888, was named in none of the surviving Metropolitan Police, City Police, or Home Office files, and appears in none of the Macnaghten, Anderson, Swanson, Littlechild, or Abberline materials [UN]. The documentary fact bearing on 1888 is his admission to Coton Hill in September 1888; and modern research into the Coton Hill records — reported both by the descendant-researcher account and, independently, in the secondary literature, which cites documentation released from Coton Hill in 1988 — is reported to have established that he was confined inside the asylum on the nights of the murders, the point that removes him as a possibility [MS: descendant-researcher account; MS: Russo; PV: Coton Hill admission registers]. One qualification is carried honestly: the secondary literature also states he was released from the asylum a number of times during 1888, so the exclusion holds firmly for the dates the confinement spans, and the September admission covers Chapman, the double event, and Kelly for certain, while the Nichols date (31 August) turns on the exact admission day and the release pattern — the load-bearing verification point (Action B). Suspect-attribution. Hewitt's standing as a Ripper suspect is a modern attribution resting on the profile-match of a medical man confined to an asylum in 1888, recorded in Russo, *The Jack the Ripper Suspects* (2004) — the single source into which the Library of Congress suspect-inventory record folds, the LoC entry being Russo's book — and in Christopher J. Morley's *A Suspect Guide* [MS-R: Russo 2004; Morley, A Suspect Guide]. The candidacy is bound up with the Sitwell/Sickert "unnamed veterinary student" lodger story — a tale (a lodger at 6 Mornington Crescent said by an elderly couple to have been the Ripper, who burned his clothes on the murder nights and was taken back to Bournemouth by his widowed mother to die soon after) originally assumed to point to Montague John Druitt, into which Hewitt was inserted by Stewart Hicks in 1985 as a candidate for the unnamed figure, the research publicised by Colin Wilson [MS]. No book-length investigation, named principal advocate of substance, or documentary chain of involvement exists; the attribution rests on combination-logic (medical training plus asylum confinement plus presumed late-1888 liberty) rather than evidence, and the presumed liberty is contradicted by the asylum records. The secondary literature further deflates the name-match at its root: Sickert never proposed any name for the veterinary student, the "Hewitt" resemblance arising from a McCormick

misinterpretation of the Drewen/Druitt/Hewitt name-cluster, so the onomastic hook that first attracted Hicks is itself a mirage [MS: Russo]. It is a circumstantial profile-match candidacy, now effectively refuted by the documentary record of his confinement.

P095 — Holland, Henry John. Demographic particulars. Male, English; a boxmaker, resident at 4 Aden Yard, Mile End Road, in autumn 1888 [CP: Chapman inquest reporting, September 1888; PV: LMA inquest deposition]. Described in the standard record as a sickly-looking young man with straw-coloured hair [MS: Casebook.org]. Date and place of birth, parentage, marital status, and date of death not located [UN; PV: GRO indices and the 1881/1891 census]. No documented aliases [UN]. Not to be confused with PC James Thomas Holland, the City of London Police officer of the Eddowes scene held in his own separate entry — an unrelated man of the same surname, never to be merged. Occupational and educational history. A boxmaker, employed in Chiswell Street, London EC, across the relevant date [CP: inquest reporting; MS: Casebook.org]. His specific employer and length of service are not located [UN; PV: trade directories for the Mile End / Spitalfields boxmaking trade]. Educational record not located [UN]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at 4 Aden Yard, Mile End Road, with his work in Chiswell Street; his morning route took him along Hanbury Street, roughly three-quarters of a mile from his home [CP; MS]. Residential continuity across the 1888 window and his post-1888 movements not located [UN; PV: 1891 census]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented record located [UN; PV: GRO and any preserved poor-law medical records]. Documented violence. No criminal proceeding, civilian complaint, or domestic-violence record against him located [UN] across the dimension. Social and family circumstances. Family circumstances not located [UN; PV: GRO and census]. No documented association with the Spitalfields / Whitechapel civilian world beyond his presence at the discovery [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event located; his employment, residence, and trajectory across the window are not established at primary level, and the record supplies no indicator of confinement, death, or removal during the window — a genuine two-way null, nothing established in either direction [UN; PV: 1891 census and GRO]. Specific 1888 evidence. On the morning of Saturday 8 September 1888, at about eight minutes past six, Holland was passing 29 Hanbury Street on his way to work in Chiswell Street when an elderly man came out of the house and asked the men nearby to look in his back yard — the elderly man being John Davis, the resident who had just found the body [CP: Chapman inquest reporting; MS: Casebook.org; PV: LMA inquest deposition]. Holland went through the passage and saw the deceased lying in the yard by the back door; he did not touch the body — the proper handling of the scene — then went for a policeman in Spitalfields Market, but the officer, a fixed-point constable under standing orders not to leave his point, told him he could not come, and finding no other constable he went to Commercial Street Police Station to report the case, returning afterwards to Hanbury Street where he saw constables present without re-entering [CP]. Inspector Joseph Chandler of H Division, encountered nearby, came to the scene and took charge. At the inquest Holland complained of the fixed-point constable's refusal to come; the coroner elicited that constables at certain fixed points were under instruction not to leave them but to send another officer — a datum preserved as documentary evidence of the thin, rule-bound policing of the district, not as any fault of Holland's [CP]. He gave his deposition at the Chapman inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute (the sitting reported variously as 10 or 12 September 1888, both carried, neither chosen) [CP: press reproductions, The Times, Daily Telegraph, Morning Advertiser, East London Observer; PV: LMA inquest record]. His evidence is one of the documentary anchors for the time of discovery of the Chapman body, a little after 6 a.m. [CP]. Suspect-attribution. No contemporary or modern advancement of Henry John Holland as a

Ripper candidate exists in the literature [UN]. No contemporary investigator, near-contemporary memoirist, or modern author has named him; the en-route-to-work civilian-witness role at the Chapman scene has drawn no suspect-attribution attention. He is a witness, not a candidate, and no categorical observation is required.

P096 — Holland, James. Demographic particulars. Male, English; a Police Constable of the City of London Police — number 814 — in active service on the night of the Eddowes killing, 30 September 1888 [CP: Eddowes inquest evidence, October 1888; PV: City of London Police service register]. His forename is given as James (and as "James Thomas" in some modern compilations), not firmly fixed in the primary record [MS; PV]. The warrant number proper was not retrieved (814 being his City collar number); birth date, parentage, and death record not established, the common name a material obstacle on the indices [UN; PV: City of London Police personnel records, GRO]. No alias attested [UN]. Not to be confused with Henry John Holland, the boxmaker and civilian Chapman-scene witness held in his own separate entry — an unrelated man of the same surname; the two Hollands are never to be merged. The variant "Hollins," in which PC Harvey recorded the name, is a misnaming of this same officer, not a separate person. Occupational and educational history. Police constable, City of London Police, on duty in the Bishopsgate–Aldgate area adjoining Mitre Square in the small hours of 30 September 1888 [CP; PV: inquest record]. Educational record, prior service, and rank progression not located [UN]. No medical, surgical, or paramedical training [UN]. Geographic history. Operationally anchored to the City of London Police, whose stations in the period included Bishopsgate, Snow Hill, and the Old Jewry headquarters [MS]; his residential and family particulars not located [UN; PV: 1881/1891 census against City Police section-house accommodation]. His documented movement on 30 September 1888 was the response to the alarm at Mitre Square and the errand to fetch the surgeon (below). Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None located in the personal record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Particulars not located at primary level [UN; PV: GRO indices under the common-name constraint, 1881/1891 census, City of London Police pensioner records]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No change in service through the window established at primary level; secondary commentary indicates continued City of London Police service, the precise particulars unverified [MS, pending; PV: City of London Police service and pension records]. No sudden death, retirement, or disappearance documented in the window [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Holland was one of the constables summoned to the Eddowes scene in the minutes after the discovery. PC Edward Watkins, finding the body in Mitre Square, raised the alarm at the Kearley & Tonge warehouse, and the watchman George Morris went into Aldgate sounding his whistle and met PC Harvey and PC Holland (814 City), the three going to the square at about 1.49 a.m. — all three City of London Police officers, the Square Mile being institutionally separate from the Metropolitan force [CP: Eddowes inquest evidence, October 1888; MS: Casebook.org; PV: Corporation of London Record Office inquest record]. Harvey and Watkins stayed with the body while Holland was sent to fetch the nearest surgeon, Dr George William Sequeira of 34 Jewry Street, Aldgate, who arrived at about 1.55 a.m., pronounced life extinct, and made no detailed examination, awaiting the City Police Surgeon Dr Frederick Gordon Brown [CP; MS]. Holland's actions are recorded in the inquest evidence of PC Harvey (who deposed that "Hollins" went for Dr Sequeira while he waited with Watkins) and Dr Sequeira, and in the contemporary press; no separate sworn deposition by Holland himself is found in the reproduced inquest record, so he is known only through the evidence of others [CP: The Times, Daily Telegraph, Illustrated Police News, October 1888; PV: inquest original]. The fetching of Sequeira is the documentary contribution of the entry, anchoring the immediate-medical-summons step of the Eddowes scene response. No documented placement of Holland at

any other canonical scene is recorded [UN]. Suspect-attribution. None. Holland is not the subject of any modern Ripperological suspect-attribution argument; he appears as the City of London Police officer who fetched the first surgeon to the Eddowes scene [UN]. He is a witness-officer, not a candidate, and no categorical observation is required.

P097 — Holmes, H. H. (Herman Webster Mudgett). Demographic particulars. Male, white American; born Herman Webster Mudgett on 16 May 1861 at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, son of Levi Horton Mudgett and Theodate Page Price [MS]. Hanged on 7 May 1896 at Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, following his conviction for the first-degree murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel [MS; PV: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania court and execution records]. Aged 27 across the canonical-five window of autumn 1888. Principal alias Henry Howard Holmes (the name under which he became known from the mid-1880s) — itself an alias atop a thicket of further fraud names, including H. M. Howard, Harry Gordon, Edward Hatch, and Alexander E. Cook, used across several states [MS; PV: trial record and his 1896 published confession]. Not to be confused with Jeff Mudgett, the descendant-advocate who advances the London attribution — the shared Mudgett surname being part of the candidacy's descent-claim machinery, the two men never to be merged. Occupational and educational history. Brief pre-medical attendance at the University of Vermont (1881–1882), then the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating MD in June 1884 [MS]. Brief schoolteaching in rural New Hampshire and at Mooers Forks, New York, in the mid-1880s [MS]. Pharmacist in Chicago from August 1886, taking over the Englewood pharmacy of Dr E. S. Holton at 63rd and Wallace, the terms revised in modern scholarship [MS: Selzer, H. H. Holmes: The True History of the White City Devil, 2017]. Built the three-storey building at 601–603 West 63rd Street — the "Castle" or "World's Fair Hotel" — in stages between about 1887 and 1892 [MS]. He held a physician-class qualification (the 1884 Michigan MD), but had no documented post-graduate clinical training in surgery, anatomy, or pathology beyond the Michigan curriculum, and his later "medical" activity was pharmacy and fraud rather than clinical practice [UN]. The MD is carried as category, not candidacy: it is necessary to clear a medical-training axis but not sufficient, and it does not imply Whitechapel competence. Geographic history. Gilmanton, New Hampshire (birth to the late 1870s); Burlington, Vermont (1881–1882); Ann Arbor, Michigan (1882–1884); Mooers Forks, New York, and elsewhere in the north-eastern United States in the mid-1880s; and Chicago — principally Englewood at 63rd and Wallace — from August 1886, with a bigamous second household at Wilmette from 1887 [MS]. No documented residence in or travel to England, or anywhere outside the United States, in August–November 1888 has been located; the contemporaneous record of his Chicago business activity places him in Illinois across the canonical-five window [MS]. The travel-record argument advanced in support of the London attribution rests on a claimed family-line diary inheritance and on inferences from gaps in U.S. records, the diary's provenance and dating not independently authenticated in the published literature [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented asylum commitment and no contemporaneous psychiatric diagnosis [UN]. Retrospective characterisations — the "moral imbecile" and "born criminal" terms of the Lombrosian discourse current at his trial, and modern psychopathy designations — are interpretive and are not carried as clinical findings [MS]. No primary documentation of major physical illness during the window located [UN]; some compilation accounts attribute syphilis to him, but no primary documentation has been located, and it is not carried as motive-colouring [UN]. Documented violence. Convicted at Philadelphia in October–November 1895 of the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel (committed 2 September 1894 as part of an insurance fraud) and hanged for it on 7 May 1896 [MS; PV: court and execution records]. In a confession serialised in William Randolph Hearst's New York Journal in April 1896 he claimed

twenty-seven murders — including three of Pitezel's children in 1894, several relatives of his wives, several employees, and others [MS; CP: New York Journal, April 1896]. Several named "victims" were later shown to have been alive, and the confession is regarded as a mixture of genuine admissions, embellishment produced for the Hearst fee, and fabrication [MS]. Modern scholarship supports roughly nine homicides, concentrated in 1891–1894, with no homicide attributed to him before 1891 [MS: Selzer 2017]; on the documented timeline he had not yet killed in autumn 1888. His documented method — poison, gas, and confinement, his victims known associates, employees, wives' relatives, and the Pitezel children, killed for money and concealment — is the antithesis of the stranger-targeting, motiveless, frenzied-blade Whitechapel offender. Social and family circumstances. Bigamist, with three marriages, the second and third contracted while the first was extant: Clara A. Lovering (Alton, New Hampshire, 4 July 1878, never divorced); Myrta Z. Belknap (28 January 1887); and Georgiana Yoke (Denver, Colorado, 17 January 1894) [MS; PV: civil-registration records]. A son with Lovering (Robert Lovering Mudgett, b. 1880) and a daughter with Belknap (Lucy Theodate Holmes, b. 1889) [MS; PV: civil registration]. In autumn 1888 he was based in Chicago in the bigamous Belknap household at Wilmette, running the Englewood pharmacy, with his first wife and son still in New Hampshire [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continuously present and active in Chicago and the United States across the window [MS]. The period corresponds to the early-middle phase of his Chicago career — pharmacy expansion, the staged construction of the Castle, and a series of documented insurance and real-estate frauds — and the first homicides credited to him date from 1891 [MS]. He was free and mid-career at the November 1888 stop, not incarcerated, dead, or geographically removed from his ordinary U.S. jurisdiction at any point in the window, so the cessation pattern is explicitly neutral for the Whitechapel attribution, which cannot explain it; the dispositive question is the specific 1888 evidence [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. He is documented in the United States throughout autumn 1888: the Englewood pharmacy, the Belknap household at Wilmette, and surviving insurance and real-estate paperwork place him in Illinois, the record being unusually full because of the litigation his frauds generated [MS: Selzer 2017]. Two specific affirmative anchors against a London presence are noted in the modern record: Holmes registered to vote in the autumn of 1888, and relatives testified that he visited them in New Hampshire in October 1888 [MS: Selzer 2017]. No contemporary documentation — passenger manifest, port record, hotel register, correspondence, or press mention — has been located placing him in London or any English port in August–November 1888 [UN]; the contrary argument is inferential from gaps in U.S. record-keeping and from unauthenticated family-line materials, no transatlantic crossing in the window having been produced in the published literature [MS]. Suspect-attribution. The Holmes-as-Ripper attribution is advanced principally by Jeff Mudgett, who claims descent as Holmes's great-great-grandson, in his book *Bloodstains* and in the History Channel series *American Ripper* (2017, made with the former CIA officer Amaryllis Fox), the latter including a handwriting comparison between Holmes's signatures and the "Dear Boss" and "Saucy Jacky" correspondence [MS-R]. That comparison generates no evidential signal: it is pattern-resemblance measured against correspondence that is not treated as the killer's, so it tests a supplied void rather than the offender. Mainstream Ripper scholarship — Sugden, Begg, Evans and Skinner, Rumbelow, and the Casebook reference apparatus — does not accept the attribution, treating the absence of any documented London presence in autumn 1888 as fatal; the principal modern biography (Selzer 2017) examines and rejects the argument on the documentary grounds and criticises specific claims in *Bloodstains* [MS]. Categorically, the attribution is a familial-speculation candidacy — advanced from a claimed descent line and resting substantially on family-inherited materials and televised popular treatment rather than on documentary evidence of involvement — and non-serial in the relevant sense, importing a

separately documented American murder career onto the Whitechapel series across a transatlantic gap the record contradicts, and across a chronology on which he had not yet killed. Its persistence in popular and televised treatment, rather than any evidentiary support, is what keeps Holmes in modern compilation suspect lists [MS].

P098 — Hutchinson, George. Demographic particulars. Male, English; the Kelly-scene witness who gave a statement to police on 12 November 1888, identified at the time only as "George Hutchinson," a name common enough in the East End that the witness has never been resolved at primary-document level [UN]. No birth date or place, parentage, ethnicity, or death record can be attached to the 1888 witness with documentary confidence [UN]. Contemporary descriptions had him as an unemployed labourer and former groom, resident at the Victoria Home for Working Men on Commercial Street, and "of military bearing," from which some have inferred prior army service — an inference, not a record [CP: contemporary press, 13–14 November 1888; MS gloss]. His age was not recorded in the statement, not asked at the interview, and not given in the located press; the figures in circulation (variously about 22 to 33) are Ripperological-tradition estimates without primary basis, several tied to particular modern identifications [MS, contested]. No verified aliases [UN]. Not to be confused with two other men who share the name. First, the unconfirmed "Toppy" identification — George William Topping Hutchinson (plumber, b. 1866, d. 1938) — is a family-testimony hypothesis, not established as the 1888 witness, and is kept distinct. Second, and more sharply, the witness is not the escaped American "criminal lunatic" also named George Hutchinson who circulated in the press: a wholly separate man, held apart and not merged with the Victoria Home witness. Occupational and educational history. By his own statement and the corroborating press, an unemployed labourer in November 1888, described as a former groom in the older sense of a stableman or coachman [CP]. Two modern identifications attach competing occupational records, neither documentarily linked to the 1888 witness: Bob Hinton (From Hell: The Jack the Ripper Mystery, 1998) proposes a George Hutchinson born 10 December 1859, appearing as a barman at the John of Jerusalem public house, 1 Rosaman Street, Clerkenwell, in the 1881 census, without any documentary link to the Victoria Home resident [MS, qualified; PV: 1881 census]; and the "Toppy" identification (Melvyn Fairclough, The Ripper and the Royals, 1991, on the testimony of Reginald Hutchinson) proposes George William Topping Hutchinson — born 1 October 1866, a plumber, died 1938 — supported in later discussion by signature comparison between the 1888 statement and Topping's marriage and census signatures, but contested [MS]. No educational record is locatable for any candidate [UN]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. In November 1888 resident at the Victoria Home for Working Men, 39–41 Commercial Street, Whitechapel — a better-regulated single-men's lodging house with strict admission rules and a one o'clock curfew [CP; MS]. On the night of 8–9 November 1888, by his account, he had been to Romford and was returning to Whitechapel on foot, reaching Commercial Street at about 2 a.m. — too late for admission to the Victoria Home under the curfew, and so obliged to walk the streets [CP/MS: the statement; PV: National Archives original]. The purpose of the Romford journey was not given in the statement; the much-repeated "going to see his sister" detail does not derive from any located contemporary source and is a modern accretion [MS]. The wider daily-movement record for autumn 1888 is undocumented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record located for the 1888 witness or for any candidate identification across the relevant window [UN]. Social and family circumstances. The 1888 witness was unmarried so far as the record indicates and was lodging in a single-men's home rather than maintaining a household [CP]. By his statement and Abberline's report, he had known Mary Jane Kelly about three years and had occasionally given her a few shillings [CP/MS]. The competing identifications carry their own

family records — Topping married Florence Jervis at Trinity Church, Stepney, in 1895 and lived until 1938 — but neither is confirmed as the witness [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). After his witness role in the Kelly investigation, Hutchinson disappears from the documentary record almost entirely; that disappearance is from the record only, unremarkable for a transient, common-named labourer, and is not to be read as a cessation event or as evidence for the suspect reading [UN]. The only routes by which a later biography can be carried forward are the competing modern identifications — Hinton's 1859 Clerkenwell barman and the Toppy line to 1938 — neither confirmed as the 1888 witness [MS; UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The statement is the primary document, and is among the last documentary glimpses of Mary Jane Kelly alive; it is handled with that care. At about 6 p.m. on 12 November 1888, three days after the killing and after the close of the single-sitting Kelly inquest under Coroner Macdonald at Shoreditch Town Hall, Hutchinson presented at Commercial Street Police Station and gave his statement to Sergeant Edward Badham (31H) [CP/MS; PV: the original, National Archives]. The account placed him on Commercial Street near Flower and Dean Street at about 2 a.m. on 9 November; Kelly addressed him by name and asked to borrow sixpence; he had none, having spent his money going to Romford; she walked off toward Thrawl Street; a man approached her from the opposite direction, tapped her shoulder, spoke, and laughed with her; Hutchinson stationed himself under a public-house lamp to watch them pass — the pub named "Queen's Head" in the final statement, the original "Ten Bell[s]" in Badham's hand having been struck through and altered, the standard reading being that Abberline made the change while going through the statement with Hutchinson after Badham [PV: the original statement; MS: published examination]. He described the man stooping his head with his hat over his eyes, and stooped himself to see the face; the pair walked on into Miller's Court; and he waited outside about three-quarters of an hour, to roughly 3 a.m., before leaving [CP/MS: the statement]. The "Astrakhan man" description was unusually full: about 34–35 years, five feet six, pale complexion, dark eyes and eyelashes, a slight moustache curled at the ends, dark hair, very surly; a long dark astrakhan-trimmed coat, dark jacket, light waistcoat, dark trousers, dark felt hat turned down in the middle, button boots and white-buttoned gaiters, a thick gold chain, white linen collar, black tie with a horseshoe pin, of respectable and "Jewish appearance," walking sharply [CP/MS: the statement]; over the following days he gave the press an expanded version adding a red stone seal on the chain, kid gloves, and a red handkerchief [CP]. The "Jewish appearance" element is carried only as the documentary content of what Hutchinson said he saw — possibly confabulated — and its role in the antisemitic well-dressed-Jewish-stranger construction of the period is a press/antisemitism matter held panel-side and not endorsed here. Inspector Frederick Abberline, interrogating him the same evening, reported that he believed the statement true and that Hutchinson had known the deceased about three years; Hutchinson afterwards made himself available to the police, identifying Kelly's body at the mortuary the following day, and took part in the district searches [CP/MS: Abberline's report; MS: Dew's late memoir recollection]. The senior reception was mixed: Abberline endorsed it; Robert Anderson, in his later account, held that the only sound witness identification had been made by a Jewish witness, which Hutchinson was not [NM-via-MS: Anderson's memoir]. The unusually rich detail combined with the late delivery — 12 November, three days on, after the inquest had closed and after days of saturating press — is the documentary basis on which the competing readings draw, and is presented here neutrally rather than resolved. Suspect-attribution. Hutchinson entered the suspect literature late: he was discussed for many years after the murders, but was first advanced in print as a suspect only in 1996 (Brian Marriner), with subsequent treatments by Bob Hinton — *From Hell: The Jack the Ripper Mystery* (1998), the first book-length witness-as-suspect argument — Stephen Wright, and Garry Wroe, and with John Eddleston's *Jack the Ripper: An Encyclopaedia* (2002) going furthest, its author calling

Hutchinson the primary suspect and the only one he could accept [MS-R: Hinton 1998; MS: Marriner 1996, Eddleston 2002]. The case rests on the implausible specificity of the description in November-night conditions and at the reported distance; the three-day delay in reporting, timed close to the press reporting of Sarah Lewis's deposition (Lewis having described a man waiting outside Miller's Court); the Queen's Head / Ten Bells alteration; and the proximity of his lodging to the Kelly room. Against it are Abberline's contemporaneous endorsement, the partial corroboration of his loitering by Sarah Lewis's independent deposition, his voluntary presentation and mortuary identification (which the secondary literature reads as inconsistent with a murderer's behaviour), and the absence of any contemporary police investigation of him as a suspect [MS]. Distinct from all this is the separate press-derived "American George Hutchinson" — an escaped criminal lunatic reported (Panama Star and Herald, via the Pall Mall Gazette, January 1889; and earlier in the Washington Evening Star and the Ottawa Journal of 16 November 1888) to have fled asylums at Elgin and Kankakee, Illinois, with a Chicago mutilation-murder attributed to him — whose identity with the Whitechapel witness has never been shown, and whose American presence in London at the murder dates has never been proven; the secondary literature treats the two as almost certainly different men and the American identification as unsupportable [MS]. The three readings of the witness himself (literal and reliable; partly or wholly confabulated; witness-as-suspect) are a witness-reliability assessment held panel-side; the body carries the statement's content and reception but not the adjudication among them. It is a contested witness-as-suspect reading, and the man behind the statement remains unidentified at primary-document level.

P099 — Hyams, Hyam. Demographic particulars. Male, English-born of Polish-Jewish parentage (second-generation Anglo-Jewish); born about 1853 [MS: Bax Horton, One-Armed Jack, 2024; PV: GRO/census]. Died 22 March 1913 at Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, the cause recorded as exhaustion from epilepsy and cardio-vascular degeneration, aged about 58 [MS; PV: asylum death record, LMA]. Aged 35 in 1888, consistent with the c. 1853 birth and the asylum records [MS]; described as about five feet seven and a half, ten stone seven, and broad-shouldered [MS: Bax Horton 2024]. Asylum case notes record a family history of epilepsy and insanity on the maternal (Levy) side — a maternal uncle who died insane and a maternal grandfather who died of epilepsy at about 36 [MS; PV: Colney Hatch case notes]. No verified aliases [UN]. Not to be confused with Joseph Hyam Levy, the Imperial Club witness of the Eddowes matter held in his own separate entry: the shared middle name "Hyam" is flagged, and the asserted family relationship between them is held hypothetical (Action C), not established. Within the wider Levy/Levey/Lawende cluster he is likewise kept distinct from the like-named panellist, from the separately-held suspect of that surname, and from Joseph Hyam Levy. And he is not Aaron Kosminski, the man Anderson and Swanson actually named as their Polish-Jew suspect — a competing candidate held in his own future entry, never merged, and himself kept distinct within the standing Cohen ≠ Kaminsky ≠ Kosminski thread. Occupational and educational history. A cigar maker by trade [MS: census and asylum records; PV]. No medical or formal anatomical training [UN]. The cigar-making trade involved daily close work with a small blade; the argument that this conferred knife skill applicable to abdominal mutilation is inferential rather than evidential, and is carried as the qualified inference it is — blade dexterity is not anatomical knowledge (dexterity ≠ anatomy), leaving the trade at or near the floor as a discriminator, category not candidacy [MS, qualified]. The February 1888 arm injury (below) left him unable to work at the trade [MS: Bax Horton 2024]. Geographic history. Raised in Mitre Street, immediately adjacent to Mitre Square — the site of the Catherine Eddowes murder of 30 September 1888 [MS: Bax Horton 2024; PV: census]. His adult addresses in autumn 1888 are documented in the asylum admission records and place him within the

Whitechapel and Aldgate residential corridor across the canonical-five window; the precise lodging at each killing is not fully reconstructed, an honest caveat carried against the corridor point [MS, partial; UN as to specific address mapping]. Daily-movement reconstruction is not possible from the surviving documentation [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. The medical record is unusually full. On admission his wife reported that he had developed severe epilepsy, became violent after his fits, was delusional and paranoid (believing his food poisoned and periodically refusing to eat), had a terror of the police, and suffered severe alcohol-withdrawal symptoms; she said she lived in fear of his violence and had suffered four miscarriages [MS: Stepney/Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary and Colney Hatch notes; PV: LMA]. The notes record self-abuse and prior addiction to drink, the drink carried at the recorded level [MS]. A medical note dated February 1888 records a fractured left arm leaving him unable to bend or extend it, producing a stiff arm, an irregular bent-knee gait, and an asymmetric shuffling walk [MS: Bax Horton 2024; PV: LMA medical notes]. On 29 December 1888 he was picked up by police in Leman Street with delirium tremens and taken to the Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary; discharged 11 January 1889; re-admitted 15 April 1889 and transferred to Colney Hatch under restraint; discharged recovered 30 August 1889; admitted to the City of London Lunatic Asylum at Stone, Kent, on 9 September 1889 as an insane person after stabbing his wife; transferred back to Colney Hatch on 4 January 1890 as patient #10757; and remained there until his death in 1913 [MS; PV: asylum records]. In confinement he was described as violent, threatening, noisy, and destructive, and on one occasion stabbed a medical officer in the neck with a makeshift knife [MS; PV: case notes]. Documented violence. The asylum records document a stabbing of his wife; an assault on his mother, attacking her with a "chopper," which resulted in his arrest; the September 1889 stabbing of his wife that precipitated the Stone admission; and the in-asylum stabbing of a medical officer; with threats and assaults on staff and patients recorded across the 1890–1913 confinement [MS: Bax Horton 2024; PV: asylum case notes]. This is a documented capacity for knife violence; but capacity for violence is not signature, and his documented violence is relational (wife, mother), post-ictal, witnessed, and arrested — categorically distinct from the stranger-directed, organised, unwitnessed, repeatedly-escaped offending of the canonical series. Social and family circumstances. Married, with young children in 1888; his wife was the principal informant at his 1889 admissions and herself the victim of two of the documented assaults, and she reported four miscarriages [MS]. She and his mother (the object of the chopper assault) are held in the biography as the real victims of documented violence they were. He lived within the tightly observed Polish-Jewish East End community; the wife's nine-year retrospective account on admission indicates his deterioration was registered by intimate observers, though no contemporary record from autumn 1888 itself documenting his behavioural state has been located [MS, partial; UN as to any autumn-1888 community report]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). The cessation record is unusually dense. Hyams was nearly continuously institutionalised from his 29 December 1888 pick-up onward — Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary (December 1888 – January 1889), at large (January–April 1889), Colney Hatch (April–August 1889), at large (30 August – 9 September 1889), Stone, Kent (September 1889 – January 1890), and Colney Hatch from January 1890 until his death in 1913 [MS; PV: asylum records]. The January–April 1889 interval and the ten-day gap between the Colney Hatch discharge and the Stone admission in late August / early September 1889 are the only documented windows in which he was not under restraint during the cessation period [MS]. This is a dense, largely non-circular cessation correspondence — stronger in shape than the inferred-confinement type-cases because here the confinement is documented rather than presumed — but two principal arguments run against reading it as incriminating: his twenty-three-year survival to 1913, inconsistent with the rapid-deterioration reading some draw from Anderson, and the fact that

Anderson and Swanson named Kosminski, not Hyams, as their Polish-Jew suspect [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documentary placement of Hyams at any canonical-five murder scene appears in the contemporary police file; he was not named as a suspect in the 1888 investigation [UN]. His Mitre Street upbringing and his documented psychiatric decompensation through the autumn are consistent with — but not evidence of — proximity to the offences [MS, geographic; UN as to direct connection]. The modern argument adduces his documented physical signalment (stiff left arm, irregular gait) as corresponding to witness descriptions of a man seen near the offences; this is an interpretive modern-scholarship claim, not a primary identification, and the same signalment cuts two ways — a stiff-armed man with a shuffling gait is, as a physical-capacity matter, an argument against the manual capacity for rapid bilateral abdominal mutilation, even as Bax Horton turns it into her identification; the two uses are not to be conflated [MS: Bax Horton 2024]. Suspect-attribution. Hyams was first developed as a Ripper candidate in the modern literature by Martin Fido and Mark King, through asylum-record research at the London Metropolitan Archives cross-referencing Anderson's "low-class Polish Jew" framing against the Colney Hatch admission population [MS: Fido and King]. The book-length argument is Sarah Bax Horton, *One-Armed Jack: Uncovering the Real Jack the Ripper* (Michael O'Mara Books, 2024) — Bax Horton being a great-great-granddaughter of a Metropolitan Police officer on the original case, Sergeant Harry Garrett of H Division at Leman Street — which advances the case on several combined elements: the documented psychiatric trajectory; the documented history of knife violence; the stiff-arm-and-gait signalment said to match a set of witness descriptions; the residence within the offence corridor and adjacent to the Eddowes scene; the institutional removal from circulation after the Kelly killing; and, on her account, a family relationship to Joseph Hyam Levy, the Imperial Club witness who declined to identify the man seen with Eddowes at Church Passage [MS-R: Bax Horton 2024]. The candidate-selection method underlying the whole line — Fido and King cross-referencing Anderson's antisemitic "low-class Polish Jew" framing against the Colney Hatch population — is the out-group construct the panel has rejected wherever it appears, here operating generatively at the level of who becomes a candidate at all; the selection doctrine carries no evidentiary value, and the documented medical and violence record is assessed on its own merits rather than on the doctrine that surfaced it. The principal arguments against rest on his survival for twenty-three years after commitment, inconsistent with the rapid-deterioration cessation some draw from Anderson's writings, and on the fact that Anderson and Swanson named Kosminski rather than Hyams as their Polish-Jew suspect [MS]. It is a substantive, evidence-based modern candidacy resting on the documented medical and violence record; no categorical observation is required.

P100 — Isenschmid, Jacob. Demographic particulars. Male, Swiss-born; born 20 April 1843 at Buch, Bümpliz, near Bern, the son of Bendicht Isenschmid, farmer, and Catharina (née Pfäffli) [MS: genealogical research; PV: Swiss civil registration and the 1867 marriage record]. Much contemporary and secondary writing gives his birth year as 1845; the earlier 1843 date rests on genealogical reconstruction and is carried as the better-supported figure pending direct confirmation, both noted [MS]. He died at St John's Road Workhouse, Islington, of recurrent mania with lobar pneumonia and exhaustion, aged 63 — placing his death about 1906 [MS; PV: death certificate, medical officer W. J. Seward]. Ethnicity: Swiss German; recorded religious persuasion at his 1887 asylum admission, Church of England [MS; PV: Colney Hatch admission paper]. The 1888 press knew him locally as "The Mad Pork Butcher," with "The Crazy Butcher" a further variant, and some reports rendered his forename "Joseph" rather than "Jacob"; "Jacob" is carried, the marriage register, the asylum papers, and the death certificate consistently giving that form against the press "Joseph" variant [CP, 13–19 September 1888; MS; PV]. Not to be confused with several figures

the record draws alongside him: his daughters Catharine Annie (b. 1872) and Annie (b. 1878) are held distinct from the victim-Annie thread (Annie Chapman, and the other Annies of the wider record); his wife Mary Ann (née Joyce) is a documented near-victim in her own right; and Colney Hatch is a shared institution across two distinct candidates — Hyams (patient #10757, separately held) and Isenschmid (admitted 1887) — with no connection between the two men asserted, and held distinct from the other confinement institutions of the corpus (Coton Hill, Matteawan, Stone Kent, Bow Infirmary, Grove Hall). Occupational and educational history. A pork butcher by trade — the 1881 census records him as a journeyman butcher — the occupation recorded consistently across the 1867 marriage record, the 1887 Colney Hatch admission, and the 1888 asylum papers [MS; PV]. After his December 1887 discharge he took a journeyman position in Marylebone High Street [CP: Star interview with his wife]. No medical training [UN]; the butcher's trade nonetheless conferred routine hands-on familiarity with the mammalian abdomen through porcine slaughter and dressing work — genuine anatomical familiarity of a kind that clears the trade above the horse-slaughterman floor while remaining below any surgical benchmark, and carried as category not candidacy, with the 1888 popular inference that butchery explained the wounds expressly not imported (the period medical witnesses were themselves divided) [MS, occupational inference]. Geographic history. By the 1881 census the family was at Kingsbury Road, Hackney [MS; PV: census]. After 1886 the household is recorded moving through a succession of Islington-parish addresses in short stays [MS; PV: Islington Union records]; the 1887 Colney Hatch admission gives 59 Elthorne Road, Holloway [MS; PV]. By autumn 1888 his estranged wife Mary Ann was at 97 Duncombe Road, Upper Holloway [CP; MS]. From 5 September 1888 he lodged with George Tyler at 60 Milford Road, Holloway, having presented himself to Tyler that day; Tyler later told police that Isenschmid often stayed out at night and had been absent from the lodging since Annie Chapman's murder on 8 September 1888 [CP; PV: Tyler's statement]. Daily-movement reconstruction for autumn 1888 is otherwise undocumented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. The record on his mental state is unusually full, running from 1882 to his death. His wife dated the onset of his disturbed behaviour to a "fit" — described in one account as heat-stroke — suffered about 1882–83 [CP; MS]. On 24 September 1887 he was admitted to Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, aged 43, a married pork butcher of 59 Elthorne Road; the admission paper records a first attack of about one month, supposed cause given as drink, not epileptic, not suicidal, but dangerous to others [MS; PV: Colney Hatch admission paper]. Dr John Gray of the Islington Infirmary recorded his delusions, which included a threat to blow up the Queen with dynamite and threats against his wife, children, and neighbours [CP; MS]. He was discharged "cured" about ten weeks after admission, on 2 December 1887 [MS; PV]. A press report of 19 September 1888 records his belief that he was the "King of Elthorne Road" and that his attacks recurred yearly at the close of summer [CP, qualified by the sensational character of much 1888 reporting]. He spent two separate periods in Colney Hatch and was institutionalised repeatedly thereafter, across Grove Hall, the Bow Infirmary, and the Islington workhouse infirmary, to his death [MS; PV: Islington Union and asylum records]. Documented violence. His wife told Sergeant William Thick that he habitually carried large knives and that, while she did not think he would harm anyone but herself, she believed he would kill her given the chance [CP; PV: police statement]. No conviction for assault is recorded; the 1887 and 1888 commitments were on grounds of insanity rather than crime [MS; PV]. The documented violence is relational (wife-directed) and grandiose rather than stranger-directed; capacity for violence is not signature. Social and family circumstances. He married Mary Ann Joyce, the daughter of a farmer, on 26 December 1867 at St Barnabas's, parish of St Luke, Middlesex, her father being Richard Joyce [MS; PV: marriage record]. Four daughters: Catharine Annie (b. 1872), Ada (b. 1875, Hackney), Annie (b. 1878), and Minnie (b. 1880, Islington) [MS; PV: civil registration]. By

autumn 1888 the couple had been separated about two months following an argument, the wife stating she had not seen him in that period [CP; MS]; she is held here as the documented near-victim she was. On her account he was a heavy Bible reader given to self-incriminating reflection [CP: Star interview]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). On 11 September 1888 two Holloway doctors, Cowan and Crabb, alerted police that the landlord Tyler suspected his tenant; on 12 September 1888 Isenschmid was arrested and taken to Holloway police station, where he was judged insane, sent first to the Islington workhouse, and on 17 September transferred to the Bow Infirmary Asylum on Fairfield Road, Bow [CP; MS; PV: police file and Islington Union records]. He was accordingly in institutional custody on 30 September 1888 (the Stride and Eddowes "Double Event") and on 9 November 1888 (the Kelly murder); because he was in custody when the later murders occurred, he was exonerated — the soundest form of exoneration, a documented custodial alibi against continuing murders [MS]. The precision the panel directs is carried: the custody gates only the dates it covers, so Nichols (31 August) and Chapman (8 September) precede the 12 September arrest and are not covered by the custodial alibi. His subsequent life is a documented succession of asylum admissions, brief discharges, and re-admissions to his death [MS; PV: admission and death records]. Specific 1888 evidence. Inspector Frederick Abberline's report of 18 September 1888 assessed that, although no evidence then connected Isenschmid to the murders, he appeared the most likely person yet to have come under police notice [MS: standard reproductions; PV: MEPO 3/140, The National Archives]. Sergeant Thick searched his clothing for bloodstains, with none recorded as found [CP; PV]. Isenschmid had told a number of women in Holloway that he was "Leather Apron," the figure then circulating in the East End press as the suspected killer — the behaviour of a psychotic man broadcasting the public panic, which runs actively against the offender's concealment signature rather than toward it [CP; MS]. Police further connected him by description to the wild, partly bloodstained man whom Mrs Fiddymont, landlady of the Prince Albert at 21 Brushfield Street, saw enter her house at 7 a.m. on 8 September, shortly after the murder of Annie Chapman and only some four hundred yards from the Hanbury Street scene, and whom a second witness, Joseph Taylor, also described — both placing a man in his early forties, about 5 ft 7 in, with curling ginger hair; it is a contemporary description-match that was never confirmed as a positive identification of Isenschmid [CP; MS]. So Nichols and Chapman remain neither positively tied to him nor cleared — merely overtaken by the later custodial alibi; the clothing search found no blood; and the arrest and custody, set against the murders that followed while he was confined, together constitute the exoneration [MS]. Suspect-attribution. Isenschmid is a contemporary-investigation suspect, named in the autumn 1888 police file at the highest level then handling the case as the most likely candidate under notice [PV: MEPO 3/140; CP]. He is not a posthumous proposal — the period police, not a modern author, advanced him — and this is the highest-grade suspect provenance in the run so far; the historiography treats him as exonerated by his institutional custody during the Double Event and the Kelly murder [MS: Sugden; Begg]. No published argument contends the exoneration is mistaken [UN]. It is a contemporary police suspicion closed by a documented custodial alibi, and no categorical observation is required.

P101 — Isaacs, Joseph. Demographic particulars. Male, Polish-Jewish; born about 1858 and recorded as thirty years old at his December 1888 arrest [CP: Worship Street proceedings as reported; PV: court record]. No date or place of birth, and no death date, has been located in primary record [UN]. No aliases are verified for the 1888 incident. A Joseph Isaacs of 3 Cock and Hoop Yard, Houndsditch — of the same self-described cigar-making trade — appears in an earlier 1888 Bishopsgate criminal matter to which modern research asserts a forward link, but the identification of the two men is a research interpretation, not a documented one; the Easter-1888 Bishopsgate Joseph Isaacs and this November-1888 Kelly-phase lodger are held as possibly, not

confirmedly, one man, and the Easter matter is not carried onto this man as fact [MS: Ripperologist 173, Spring 2025, contested; CP]. Occupational and educational history. A cigar maker by his own description, "of no fixed abode" at his arrest [CP]. In the East End criminal milieu of the 1880s the cigar-making claim was sometimes a pickpocket's cover, and the documented later record — pickpocketing, watch theft, and confidence offences — fits that pattern better than sustained cigar manufacture [MS: Ripperologist 173, 2025]. The trade carries no anatomical weight in any case: whatever blade dexterity it involves is a manual skill, not training, and a knife to hand is not a knife used — category, not candidacy. No medical or anatomical training has been located [UN]. Geographic history. In the days before the Kelly murder he lodged as a single lodger at Mary Cusins's common lodging house in Little Paternoster Row, off Dorset Street, Spitalfields, for three or four nights [CP; PV: Cusins's statement]. He vacated the room about the time of the killing and dropped from the lodging-house circuit until 5 December 1888 [CP; PV]. His movements between 9 November and 5 December 1888 are otherwise undocumented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented psychiatric admission or medical record has been located [UN]. Press reports drawing on the lodging-house accounts of Mary Cusins and the co-lodger Cornelius Oakes described his conduct as frequently strange — pacing his room through the night, repeatedly changing his clothing, keeping a violin and other instruments he was never seen to play, and threatening violence to all women over seventeen [CP; PV: depositions]. These are co-residents' characterisations as reported in the December 1888 press, not psychiatric or police findings, and no clinical inference is drawn from them; an open, announced threat to one's own landlady is anti-concealment in character and cuts against an offender's signature as much as toward it, and is treated as non-probative in either direction. Documented violence. No violence against any canonical victim, and no act connected to the murders, is documented [UN]. An Easter 1888 Bishopsgate warehouse assault — in which a Joseph Isaacs and a co-accused named Hadler assaulted a porter and two others and were fined forty shillings or one month's hard labour at Worship Street — is attributed to this man only on the contested research identification noted above and is not relied on here as his act pending documentation of that identity [CP: The Echo, 3 April 1888; MS: Ripperologist 173, 2025, contested]. A 1913 retrospective of the criminal career built on that same identification records two assault convictions in total, which — if the identification holds — would indicate a lengthy record in which sustained violent offending was not the principal element [MS: Ripperologist 173, 2025; PV: criminal records]. Social and family circumstances. No marriage, household, or family record has been located [UN]; the "no fixed abode" description and the lodging-house pattern indicate an itinerant single-man circumstance through this period [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Isaacs returned for the violin bow he had left behind on 5 December 1888; on police advice his return was watched, and he was followed to Julius Levenson's pawnshop, where — having asked Levenson to repair the bow and then bolting from the shop — he made off with a gold watch valued at thirty shillings [CP: Lloyd's Weekly, 9 December 1888; PV]. He was arrested in the Seven Dials / Drury Lane district on 6 December 1888, taken to Bow Street and then by cab to Leman Street in the custody of Detective-Sergeant Record of H Division [CP; PV: police record]. Charged at Worship Street Police Court with stealing the watch, the property of Julius Levenson, and remanded for inquiry into his movements on the night of 8–9 November, he was — Detective-Sergeant Record stated — under no further charge at that date; he was convicted of the theft on 14 December 1888 and sentenced to three months' hard labour [CP; PV]. That custody covered the killing of Rose Mylett in Clarke's Yard, Poplar, on 20 December 1888 — a non-canonical, ambiguous death not folded into the five — but it did not cover the 21 November attack on Annie Farmer, a non-canonical assault victim not to be confused with the canonical Annie Chapman, which fell within his undocumented at-large period, nor the 9 November Kelly killing

itself: the custody reaches only the post-arrest window and gates nothing in the canonical calendar. His voluntary return on 5 December for a cheap possession refutes any reading of the November disappearance as flight or cessation; it reads as an itinerant man's ordinary churn. The later criminal career traced in the 2025 re-examination — a nine-month Worship Street sentence, a three-month sentence at Gravesend petty sessions in November 1897 for stealing a vice, a 1900 matter, and a record running into 1913 — rests on the same unconfirmed identification and is carried as research trace, not settled fact [MS: Ripperologist 173, 2025, contested; PV: criminal records]. Specific 1888 evidence. Cusins's report of his night-pacing and of his leaving the lodging about the time of the Kelly killing was the operative ground for police interest, the watch on the house being set in the lodging-house search that followed the murder [CP; PV]. The co-lodger Cornelius Oakes was among those deputised to watch for his return for the bow [CP; PV]. A press observation noted a superficial resemblance between Isaacs and the "Astrakhan man" George Hutchinson had described, but police did not advance this as the basis for the surveillance, and Isaacs's circumstance — a cigar-maker of no fixed abode — does not match the affluent figure Hutchinson described; the resemblance-claim is a loose press flourish of the out-group pattern-matching kind, not evidence [CP, qualified]. No documentary placement of Isaacs at the Miller's Court scene, or at any canonical-five scene, has been located [UN]. Suspect-attribution. Isaacs is a contemporary-investigation suspect: named in the police search of December 1888, surveilled, apprehended, and eliminated on the surviving police judgement — but the elimination was never a Kelly alibi. His 9 November movements were the very thing the police remanded to inquire into and remain undocumented; the custody that later cleared him of the post-arrest incidents reaches no canonical-five date. He is the subject of no modern book-length argument as the killer, and the most recent detailed re-examination stops short of advancing him, treating him as a documented suspect-of-the-moment in the December 1888 phase [CP; PV; MS: Ripperologist 173, Spring 2025]. In tier terms he is a [CP] contemporary suspect re-documented by [MS] scholarship and emphatically not [MS-R]: the 2025 source does not name him as the murderer. The attribution falls outside the six standing non-serial frameworks and requires no categorical observation.

P102 — James, Henry (properly John James of Hackney). Demographic particulars. Male, English. The contemporary record — the testimony of the signalman Thomas Eade at the inquest into Mary Ann Nichols — names the man as "John James, of Hackney," the surname being the stable, documented element and the forename "Henry" a later-compilation rendering; John is the name carried here [CP: press report of the Nichols inquest, September 1888; MS]. Date and place of birth, parentage, age in 1888, and date of death are not located in the accessible record [UN]. No verified aliases beyond the John/Henry forename variance [UN]. The common forename-and-surname combination, lacking an age band, parental identifier, occupation, or birth parish, cannot be disambiguated from the civil-registration index on the accessible record, and the demographic particulars are treated as irrecoverable on that footing [UN]. Occupational and educational history. No occupation, trade, or employment record is located [UN]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training is documented [UN]. No educational record is located [UN]. The only contemporary descriptive detail is physical rather than occupational: Eade described the man as of peculiar appearance, as if he had a wooden arm [CP]. The "peculiar two-peaked cap" carried in the draft is not found in the contemporary description located and is set aside as an unsourced accretion pending a source [UN]. Geographic history. Recorded in the contemporary testimony as "of Hackney," not as a Whitechapel resident; the sighting that brought him to notice was near Forester's Music Hall on Cambridge Heath Road, on the northern edge of the murder district [CP]. No residential address, lodging-house, or workhouse anchor is located [UN]. Daily-movement

reconstruction is not feasible, and no post-1888 placement is documented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. At the Nichols inquest the coroner, Wynne Baxter, observed that the man was a well-known harmless lunatic of whose innocence there was no question [CP: press report of the Nichols inquest]. This is a period social categorisation conveyed through a coroner's remark, not a clinical record, and is not read here as a documented diagnosis; in its own setting it functioned as an in-period exculpation, not any finding against the man, and no clinical inference is drawn from it. No asylum admission, psychiatric diagnosis, workhouse-infirmary admission, or other institutional or medical record is located [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault charge, or violent-incident report is located [UN]. The one documented circumstance bearing on the question is that Eade reported seeing about four inches of a knife blade carried up the man's sleeve — several newspapers instead placed the knife in his trouser pocket — near the time and area of the early murders [CP]; a knife carried is not a knife used, and the inquest itself set the sighting aside once the man was identified and characterised as a harmless lunatic, the coroner treating what the witness had seen as no clue to the crime [CP]. No finding of violent disposition was made. Social and family circumstances. Marital status, household, intimate observers, and family circumstances are not located [UN]. The only social datum is that the man was, on the coroner's statement, well known locally as a harmless eccentric — sufficiently recognised that his identification resolved the inquest's interest in the knife sighting [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation evidence in either direction is located. Whether the man remained in the district through the post-Kelly window, was institutionalised, moved away, or died in the period is not determinable from the accessible record [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The sole contemporary anchor is the Eade testimony at the Nichols inquest. At around noon on Saturday 8 September 1888 — the day of the Chapman murder — Thomas Eade, a signalman of the East London Railway, passed the man near Cambridge Heath Road and caught sight of the knife; he first deposed to the sighting at the inquest on Monday 17 September 1888, and at a later sitting testified that he had since identified the man as John James of Hackney, whereupon the coroner observed that James was a well-known harmless lunatic of unquestioned innocence [CP: press report of the Nichols inquest, September 1888]. No documentation places James at any canonical-five scene, and no activity is documented for him on the murder dates [UN]. The modern compilation literature cites Inspector Edmund Reid in connection with the dismissal; the contemporary record located attributes the "harmless lunatic" characterisation to the coroner at the Nichols inquest, and the Reid attribution is uncorroborated in the accessible record [MS; UN as to Reid]. Suspect-attribution. James is a contemporary-investigation figure of the slightest kind: a man fleetingly drawn into the inquiry by a single witness's knife sighting, promptly identified and dismissed as a harmless lunatic within the autumn 1888 phase [CP]. He is the subject of no modern book-length suspect argument [UN] and features in none of the principal police memoranda — Macnaghten, Anderson, or Swanson [UN]. The standing treatment places him among the obscure footnote-tier contemporary names whose documentary anchor — a single sighting, a brief inquest mention, a dismissal — does not extend to substantive attribution [MS]. The attribution falls outside the six standing non-serial frameworks and requires no categorical observation.

P103 — Jenkinson, Sir Edward George. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born Edward George Jenkinson on 5 January 1836, though some sources give 1835 — both years are carried pending resolution — the son of the Reverend John Jenkinson and Frances (née Hawkshaw) [MS]. Died 1 February 1919, aged 83, in retirement [MS]. Aged 52 in autumn 1888. Appointed KCB, the date not fixed on the accessible record [MS]. No personal aliases [UN]; the cover-names and cipher correspondence associated with his career were operational designations of his subordinates and

informants, not aliases of Jenkinson himself [MS]. English, of clerical-professional middle-class background. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Haileybury, the former East India Company College, he entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1856 [MS]. He served as magistrate and administrator in India through the 1860s and 1870s — famine relief, district administration, the suppression of agrarian disturbance — returning to England about 1880 [MS]. In August 1882 he was seconded to Dublin Castle as Assistant Under-Secretary for Police and Crime, a temporary post created on 9 May in reaction to the Phoenix Park murders of 6 May 1882, in which the Chief Secretary, Lord Frederick Cavendish, and the Under-Secretary, Thomas Henry Burke, were stabbed to death by dissident Fenians styled the Invincibles, the post held initially by Colonel Henry Brackenbury [MS]. Reporting to the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Spencer, and liaising from London with Scotland Yard, Jenkinson became in effect the head of Irish CID — the "spymaster-general" of the nationalist press — and across 1882–1886 built up his own network of spies and informants in Ireland and on the British mainland, with liaison to services in the United States and on the Continent, directed against the Fenian dynamite campaign and its Irish-American supply chain [MS]. His operation conflicted with Scotland Yard's intelligence men — Adolphus Williamson's Special (Irish) Branch, Robert Anderson (whom Jenkinson succeeded in having relieved of all London Fenian duties on 9 May 1886), and James Monro, Assistant Commissioner CID from 1884, with whom relations were of mutual loathing and mistrust — a rivalry documented in the surviving Home Office and Cabinet correspondence and the modern intelligence-history literature [MS]. He was forced from office in January 1887, his secret department promptly closed and its work absorbed into Monro's new Section D, which brought Anderson back; thereafter he was a private citizen of independent means, continuing to write and correspond on Irish and intelligence affairs but holding no further public office [MS]. No medical, butchering, or anatomical training is documented [UN]. Geographic history. India from 1856 to about 1880; England and Ireland from 1880; Dublin Castle 1882–1887 with frequent travel to London; resident principally in England from 1887 [MS]. No documented residence in, or movement through, the East End offence corridor in autumn 1888 has been located; by then he was a private citizen of senior official background in conventional upper-middle-class circumstances, in no operational post and with no documented reason for a Whitechapel presence [MS]. Daily-movement reconstruction across the canonical-five dates is not available, and the absence of any East End anchor is the principal geographic feature of the record [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No commitment to asylum, no contemporaneous psychiatric diagnosis, and no record of major physical illness during the canonical window has been located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No assault, threat, conviction, or violent episode appears anywhere in the published biographical record [UN]. His intelligence-administration work involved the authorisation of detentions, surveillance, and prosecutions, but the exercise of official authority is category, not candidacy: it is not personal violence in the offender-behavioural sense a Ripper attribution would require [MS]. Social and family circumstances. He married Annetta Pennefather in 1865; the couple had children, and the household across the canonical window was conventional upper-middle-class English domestic [MS]. The 1888 household composition has not been reconstructed to primary-source level [PV]. No documented marital instability, household disruption, or domestic violence [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continued private-citizen life in England across the window — no professional re-engagement, no relocation, no documented absence from England of the kind the canonical sequence would require to be explanatorily relevant — and continued correspondence and publication on Irish and intelligence matters [MS]. The pattern reads as the continuity of private retirement, not as a halt. Specific 1888 evidence. No contemporary police, judicial, or press record places Jenkinson at or near any canonical-five scene, and none links him to

any victim or witness [UN]. No Metropolitan Police, City Police, or Home Office record treats him as a suspect at any point in the 1888 investigation [UN]. Any Jenkinson attribution rests not on contemporary 1888 documentation but on retrospective inference from his pre-1887 intelligence role [MS]. Suspect-attribution. The Jenkinson name attaches to the modern "covert-state" or "false-flag" cluster of Ripper theories — the proposition that the killings were not the work of a lone offender but a covert operation, the serial-murder appearance serving as camouflage for a political purpose directed against the Irish-republican networks his old service had targeted [MS]. The principal published exponent of that cluster is Tom Slemen, with Keith Andrews, arguing that the murders were executed by a military-trained assassin hired by the British Intelligence Service, that each victim was a courier of a Fenian–anarchist alliance, and that the trail runs up toward the office of the Prime Minister himself [MS-R: Slemen and Andrews]. The named perpetrator in that published thesis is not Jenkinson but Colonel Claude Reignier Conder, with Sir Charles Warren cast as having covered up the killer's identity for a friend; the killer-theory tier therefore attaches to Conder, not to Jenkinson, and no [MS-R] source naming Jenkinson himself as either the hand or the commissioning authority of the killings has been located [MS-R: Slemen and Andrews name Conder, not Jenkinson; UN as to any source naming Jenkinson]. Not to be confused with Colonel Claude Reignier Conder, the man actually named as the killer in the thesis to which Jenkinson's name has become loosely attached. What the documentary record does establish is the factual kernel such theories build upon: Jenkinson's intelligence work extended to the engineering and exposure of spurious bombing incidents for political ends, the agent-provocateur dimension examined in Christy Campbell's Fenian Fire (2002) around the 1887 Jubilee Plot — solid intelligence history concerning the manipulation of bomb scares, and expressly distinct from, not to be inflated into, the commissioning of street murder [MS: Campbell 2002]. Mainstream Ripper scholarship advances no Jenkinson attribution, and the structural objections are decisive: no contemporary intelligence, police, or Cabinet document indicates any such operation; the canonical-five victim profile answers to no operational logic of an anti-republican framing; and Jenkinson had been out of public office, and out of any operational apparatus, since January 1887 — more than eighteen months before the murders [MS]. Categorically, the candidacy belongs to the targeted-killing-with-camouflage-series framework, in which the murders are read as an orchestrated operation rather than the acts of an individual offender; assessed within that framework the candidate figures as an alleged organising authority rather than the hand, and even the published version of the framework names another man as the killer and a higher office as the authority, leaving Jenkinson attached to it only by his former institutional role.

P104 — Johnston, Edward. Demographic particulars. Male; forename Edward, surname Johnston — rendered "Johnson" in some press reproductions, but "Johnston" is the form carried in the consolidated transcripts and adopted here [CP: Stride-inquest deposition as reproduced in the press, week of 1 October 1888]. He gave his address at the inquest as 100 Commercial Road, the surgery premises, deposing that he lived there, so he resided at the practice [CP]. Date and place of birth, age, height, and physical description are not recorded in the surviving inquest material, and the demographic particulars are treated as possibly irrecoverable absent an age band or birth parish to disambiguate a common surname [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Assistant to the surgeons Dr. John Wm Kay and Dr. Frederick Wm Blackwell, in practice at 100 Commercial Road East, in autumn 1888 [CP: inquest deposition]. The deposition does not state whether he was a qualified medical man in junior capacity, an unqualified dispensing assistant, or a medical student in attached training. The register that would carry a qualified man has now been checked, and it settles part of the question: the Medical Directory for 1888 does not list an Edward Johnston as a

qualified practitioner at 100 Commercial Road East — the two practitioners of record at that address being John Wm Kay (M.D. Giessen 1872, M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859, L.S.A. 1858; London Hospital) and Frederick Wm Blackwell (L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. Edin. 1882, L.S.A. Lond. 1878; London Hospital) — nor does an Edward Johnston appear elsewhere in the Directory's Commercial Road East list; the single "Johnson" carried there is a W. H. Johnson at number 717, a different man at a different address [PV: Medical Directory for 1888]. The registration check therefore runs against the qualified-medical-man reading: his qualified status is not established. Whether he was instead an unqualified dispensing assistant or a student in attached training is not settled by the Directory — that turns on the training-register search, not completed here — and no operative anatomical training is thereby established; no further educational record is located [UN]. Not to be confused with the qualified surgeons he served, Kay and Blackwell, the two practitioners of record at the address, or with George Bagster Phillips, the H Division police surgeon who later conducted the senior examination: Johnston was the summoned assistant, not a principal of the case. Geographic history. Resident and working at 100 Commercial Road in autumn 1888 [CP]. The premises lay a short distance — about a five-minute walk — from Dutfield's Yard at 40 Berner Street, within the H Division area [MS]. No other address is recorded [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No criminal complaint or documented violent incident is located against Johnston [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No record of death, departure from the practice, asylum admission, emigration, or other terminal-pathway event has been located for the November 1888 – 1891 window [UN]. The documentary silence is consistent with continued ordinary employment in the practice but is not affirmative evidence of it. Specific 1888 evidence. Johnston's documentary footprint is his deposition at the inquest into Elizabeth Stride, before Coroner Wynne Edwin Baxter at the Vestry Hall of St George-in-the-East; his evidence was reproduced in the Western Daily Press of Thursday 4 October 1888 [CP; the precise sitting-day is not consistently fixed in the reproductions and is carried pending the MEPO 3/140 inquest file, PV]. The substance: at a few minutes past one on the morning of 30 September 1888 a constable, 436 H by his deposition, called at the surgery; Johnston informed Dr. Blackwell, who was in bed, and accompanied the constable to the scene, going ahead while Blackwell dressed; the literature identifies the constable as PC Edward Collins [CP]. He was thus the first medically-engaged person to reach Stride's body in Dutfield's Yard after its discovery by Louis Diemschütz [CP/MS]. He deposed that he examined the woman and found an incision in the throat that appeared to have stopped bleeding; that he felt the body and found it all warm except the hands, which were quite cold; that he undid the dress to see if the chest was warm; that he did not move the head, leaving the body exactly as he found it — the proper scene-handling of a man preserving the scene for the senior examiner; and that the stream of blood reaching the gutter was all clotted, with very little blood near the neck, nearly all of it having run away — satisfying himself that life was extinct and handing the case to Dr. Blackwell on his arrival [CP]. That scene conduct is death-confirmation by a surgery worker, not evidence of operative anatomical training. Dr. Blackwell reached the yard at about 1.16 a.m. and conducted the scene examination, joined some twenty minutes to half an hour later by Dr. George Bagster Phillips [CP/MS]. Johnston's documented position is the first medical-layer arrival, between PC Henry Lamb's securing of the scene and the senior examination by Blackwell and Phillips [CP/MS]. His warmth observation is one input to the Stride time-of-death question, though the estimate itself — that she could not have been killed more than about twenty minutes before, the body being still warm — was Blackwell's, not Johnston's [CP/MS]. Suspect-attribution. No suspect attribution against Edward Johnston has been advanced in the Ripperological literature [UN]. He is a Stride-scene medical witness — the first non-

constabulary arrival in the scene sequence — recorded here for completeness of the scene record; the entry carries no categorical observation, and no framework applies to a summoned medical assistant.

P105 — Kelly, John. Demographic particulars. Male; described in the literature as an Irishman, though some accounts give English birth of Irish parentage, and the discrepancy is unresolved at primary level [CP/MS]. His age was given at the Eddowes inquest as about 47, placing birth around 1841 [CP: inquest as reported in The Times, Daily Telegraph, and Lloyd's Weekly, 5 and 7 October 1888]. Precise birth date, place, parentage, and date and cause of death are not securely located; the secondary literature gives a death in the early 1890s of tuberculosis or pulmonary disease without primary citation, and that is carried as unverified [MS, unverified]. The common "John Kelly" name is a heavy search constraint, mitigated only by triangulation with the Cooney's residence, the Spitalfields employment, and the inquest record [UN as to primary birth record]. Occupational and educational history. A labourer who jobbed about the markets, mainly in the employ of a fruit salesman named Lander — by one account for over twelve years — at Spitalfields [CP]. The trade meant early starts and day-rate pay against the load handled, with seasonal supplementation by agricultural work; Kelly and Eddowes's late-summer 1888 hop-picking in Kent reflects that pattern [CP; MS]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training is documented [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at Cooney's Lodging House, 55 Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields, from 1881, where he met Eddowes [CP]. The street was among the most notorious in the rookery and was associated in the period with the residences of several of the canonical victims [MS]. The late-summer 1888 hop-picking at Hunton, near Maidstone, Kent, with a return to London at the end of the month about 27 September, is a documented temporary absence from the district immediately before the killing [CP; MS]. Length of residence before 1881 is not established [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No psychiatric record [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. He was described in 1888 as quite ill, suffering from kidney trouble and a bad cough, consistent with his recorded subsequent decline; the "bad foot" attributed to him in the draft is not supported in the record located and is set aside [MS, unverified]. The boots pawned on 29 September were pledged for money, the couple being penniless, not on account of any foot ailment [CP]. Documented violence. No violent act is recorded against him; the deputy Frederick William Wilkinson deposed that the couple were always on good terms, with only occasional words when Kate was in drink, and that he had never seen Kelly the worse for drink [CP]. Drink is carried at that recorded level — occasional words, no more — neither inflated nor used to excuse. Social and family circumstances. Common-law husband to Catherine Eddowes for about seven years from 1881, he knew her as Catherine Conway — the pairing beginning after Eddowes had left Thomas Conway, by whom she had had children; she was known thereafter as Kate Kelly [CP; MS]. Not to be confused with the canonical victim Mary Jane Kelly, to whom John Kelly was no relation; and the Eddowes name-cluster is to be held apart at every point — Catherine Eddowes, also called "Kate Kelly" and "Catherine Conway"; Thomas Conway, her former partner, the "TC" of the tattoo and the father of her daughter Annie; the alias "Jane Kelly" under which the boots were pledged; and Emily Birrell, the hop-picking acquaintance whose pawn ticket was among those found near the victim — each a distinct name, none to migrate onto another. The cohabitation was, on the inquest evidence of Kelly and Wilkinson, a stable doss-house pairing; both deposed that she got her living by hawking and cleaning, was a very jolly woman, and was not often in drink, and Kelly said he had no knowledge of her walking the streets and would not have allowed it — his account of her, carried as he gave it [CP]. No marriage and no children of the relationship are documented [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Kelly continued at Cooney's through the aftermath of the killing; the inquest

closed on 11 October 1888 with a verdict of wilful murder by some person or persons unknown [CP]. His later movements are documented only thinly; the secondary literature places his death in the early 1890s of pulmonary disease, consistent with the ill-health noted at the inquest, but the date and cause are unverified at primary level [MS, unverified]. Specific 1888 evidence. Kelly's deposition was given before Coroner Samuel Frederick Langham at the Eddowes inquest at the Coroner's Court, Golden Lane, City of London, on the first sitting, 4 October 1888, surviving in summary across the principal papers [CP: The Times and Daily Telegraph, 5 October 1888; Lloyd's Weekly, 7 October 1888; PV: City of London / LMA inquest file]. The account: he and Eddowes had been hop-picking at Hunton, Kent, returning to London with little money about 27 September [CP]; short of lodging money, they slept at the casual ward, and on the following night the two were separated — Eddowes at a casual ward, from which she was turned out the next morning, and Kelly at Cooney's — before they reunited on the morning of 29 September, the casual-ward sequence and the precise nights differing between accounts and carried with that caveat [CP]; on the morning of Saturday 29 September a pair of Kelly's boots was pawned at Jones's pawnbroker's in Church Street for two shillings and sixpence, Eddowes taking them in and pledging them under the name "Jane Kelly" while Kelly waited barefoot outside, the money going on food and the bed, the pawn ticket bearing "Friday" though Kelly, who admitted he had been drinking, was bewildered as to the day [CP]; by about two o'clock that afternoon their money was gone, and Eddowes parted from him in Houndsditch on very good terms, saying she would go to Bermondsey to find her daughter Annie and would return by four, and she did not [CP]; he placed himself in the Flower and Dean Street vicinity thereafter, and later heard she had been locked up at Bishopsgate, Wilkinson's evidence as deputy being consistent with Kelly's presence at the lodging-house that night [CP]; and having read of pawn tickets in the names of Kelly and Birrell found near the victim, he went to Bishopsgate police station on the Tuesday, 2 October, and was taken to the Golden Lane mortuary, where he identified the body, the "TC" tattoo on the left forearm — the initials of Thomas Conway — among the markers [CP]. Emily Birrell was the hop-picking acquaintance who had given Eddowes a pawn ticket for a flannel shirt [CP/MS]. Suspect-attribution. John Kelly has not been advanced as a Ripper suspect in the published literature; his place in the record is solely as Eddowes's common-law husband and the principal documentary source for her last day [UN]. No categorical observation applies; he is a victim's-partner witness, recorded for the completeness of the Eddowes scene record. Held at full weight, he is a bereaved man who identified his partner's body, not a figure the record either clears or incriminates in any offender sense, because no such question is raised against him.

P106 — Kent, Constance Emily. Demographic particulars. Female, English; born 6 February 1844 at Sidmouth, Devon, a daughter of Samuel Saville Kent, an inspector of factories, by his first wife Mary Ann (née Windus), who died in 1852 [MS: standard Road Hill House scholarship — Bridges 1955; Summerscale 2008; PV: GRO]. She died on 10 April 1944 at Strathfield, New South Wales, aged 100 — outliving the 1860 killing by eighty-four years and the canonical-five Whitechapel window by fifty-five [MS]. From her emigration to Australia in 1886 she lived under the assumed name Ruth Emilie Kaye [MS: Dictionary of Sydney; Australian institutional records]. Her continuous residence in Australia from early 1886 — two and a half years before the first canonical Whitechapel killing — is the governing fact of the entry, and it is dispositive: she was on the far side of the world for the whole of the window and after [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at home and at a girls' school near Bath in the late 1850s [MS]. After her twenty-year imprisonment she trained as a nurse in Australia and was, for some twenty years, matron of a nurses' home at East Maitland, New South Wales, before retiring around the eve of the First World

War [MS]. The nursing was the apprenticeship-trained institutional variety of the period, not formal medical or anatomical education, and is not to be read upward into surgical knowledge: access to a nursing role is not anatomical training — category, not candidacy [MS]. Geographic history. Resident in southern England — Sidmouth, then Walton-in-Gordano, then the Road Hill House address at Road (Rode), on the Wiltshire–Somerset border, from 1855 — through childhood and adolescence [MS; PV: census]. Imprisoned for twenty years from her 1865 conviction to her release on 18 July 1885, held variously at Salisbury, Millbank, Parkhurst, Woking, and Fulham, the precise sequence and final establishment varying slightly between accounts [MS; PV: Home Office penal files, HO 24]. She emigrated to Australia early in 1886, joining her brother William in Tasmania, where he worked as a government fisheries adviser, and lived in the colonies — Tasmania, then mainland Victoria and New South Wales — continuously until her death in 1944 [MS]. No documented return to England, and no documented absence from Australia, between 1886 and 1944 [MS; UN in the sense of no positive evidence either way]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented psychiatric admission [UN]. The 1860 investigation and the 1865 case produced period speculation as to her mental state — hereditary instability through the maternal line, or religious mania associated with her time at St Mary's Home, Brighton — but these were contemporary surmise, not clinical findings, and no clinical inference is drawn from them [MS]. The death sentence passed in 1865 was commuted to penal servitude for life, owing to her youth at the time of the offence [MS; PV: Home Office papers]. Her long life and active nursing career into her seventies argue against any disabling condition in the post-release period [MS]. Documented violence. Her single documented violent act is a childhood-family killing of 1860, noted here only as the documented history it is and as the sole basis on which any analogy to the Whitechapel case has been raised: the murder of her half-brother Francis Saville Kent, aged three, at Road Hill House on 30 June 1860, the throat cut — the feature that later attracted the analogy [MS; PV: inquest depositions and the Salisbury Assizes trial record]. Detective Inspector Jonathan Whicher of Scotland Yard fixed on the family and on Constance in the summer of 1860, but the police could not secure a conviction and she was released; she confessed in 1865 — to the Reverend Arthur Wagner at St Mary's Home, Brighton — and surrendered for trial, declaring in a handwritten statement that she alone and unaided had done it, the confession admitting the act but giving no motive [MS]. Examined rather than merely noted, that killing is categorically the antithesis of the Whitechapel offending: a known child-victim within the home against adult strangers in the street, and a single intimate familial act against a series. The throat-cutting supplies the surface resemblance and nothing beneath it. No other violent act appears anywhere in the eighty-four years following; the detailed Australian record contains none [UN, in the strong sense]. Social and family circumstances. Daughter of Samuel Kent and his first wife Mary Ann Windus; Francis was a child of Samuel's second marriage, to the former family governess [MS]. Not to be confused, across the shared surname, are three distinct persons and one alias: Constance Emily Kent herself; her Australian alias "Ruth Emilie Kaye," under which she lived the whole of her colonial life (the same woman, not a separate identity); her half-brother and victim Francis Saville Kent; and her brother William Saville-Kent — himself among the 1860 suspects, the figure Summerscale argues her confession may have been shielding — who became a marine biologist of standing in the Australasian colonial scientific establishment and appears to have helped arrange her emigration [MS]. The 1865 conviction severed her English family connections; she never married, lived under the alias throughout, and her institutional nursing career formed the framework of her later social existence [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continuously resident in Australia across the window, the New South Wales residential sequence documented in the modern scholarship as movement between Sydney and Parramatta institutional postings [MS]. No documented transatlantic travel in any year of the

window [UN, strong sense]. The cessation question is in any case subordinate to the geographic ground: she was on the far side of the world throughout, and her long, active life to 100 argues against both any disabling condition and any cessation reading [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documentary placement of Kent in London or anywhere in Britain at any point in 1888 [UN]. No contemporary 1888 record names her, considers her, or references her in connection with the Whitechapel murders; she appears in no contemporary suspect list, in no Macnaghten, Anderson, Swanson, or Abberline trace, and in no contemporary press speculation [UN]. By autumn 1888 she had been in Australia under her assumed name for about two and a half years [MS]. Suspect-attribution. The Ripper attribution to Kent is a late and slender one, resting essentially on a single source: the crime historian E. J. Wagner, in The Science of Sherlock Holmes (Wiley, 2006), offers her in passing as a possible suspect — a suggestion the book's own reception treats as thin — within the broader "Jill the Ripper" female-offender hypothesis, the notion (traced to a reported speculation of Inspector Abberline's and to a suggestion of Conan Doyle's) that the killer might have been a woman, drawing on Kent's documented homicidal history, the Road Hill House throat-cutting, her later nursing knowledge, and the gap between her 1885 release and her 1886 emigration [MS-R: Wagner 2006]. Wagner's treatment is explicitly a passing, speculative aside within a survey of forensic method, not a developed candidacy, and is carried as such [MS]. Kent appears in none of the principal contemporary suspect lists, nor in the standard modern inventories or first-tier advocacy literature; the Jill-the-Ripper thread traces to the Doyle/Abberline strand rather than originating with her [MS]. Of the women raised within that thread, she is the one most decisively excluded by the documentary record, having been continuously in Australia since early 1886. The attribution corresponds to none of the six standing non-serial frameworks and requires no categorical observation; it is a thin analogical proposition closed by geographic impossibility.

P107 — Kent, James. Demographic particulars. Male, English; recorded in his inquest deposition as James Kent, of 20 Drew's Blocks, Shadwell, a packing-case maker [CP: deposition reproduced in the press, September 1888; PV: LMA inquest deposition]. Date and place of birth, parentage, marital status, age in 1888, and date of death are not recorded in the inquest material and are not otherwise located [UN; PV: GRO and census]. Occupational and educational history. A packing-case maker employed at the workshop of Mr. Bayley at 23A Hanbury Street, Spitalfields [CP]. The trade was a working-class manufacturing one — wooden cases for the export and warehouse trades — employing carpenters and assemblers across the small-master and journeyman layers; it is woodworking, not anatomy, and carries no anatomical or surgical implication. Length of service at Bayley's is not recorded [UN]. No educational record is located [UN]. Geographic history. He worked at Bayley's, three doors from 29 Hanbury Street on the same side of the street, and lodged at 20 Drew's Blocks, King David Lane, Shadwell — toward the docks, south-east of the murder district [CP]. His corridor presence is therefore workplace, not residence: he was at the Chapman scene because his employment stood three doors from it, not because he lived in the district. No earlier address is located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No criminal proceeding, civilian complaint, or violent-incident record is located against him [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No family record is located [UN]; his only documented connection to the district is the Bayley employment and his presence at the Chapman scene [UN as to wider circumstances]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event is located; his employment, residence, and later life across the window are not recovered [UN]. The absence of record is not positive cessation evidence. Specific 1888 evidence. Kent's documentary footprint is his deposition at the Chapman

inquest. On the morning of Saturday 8 September 1888 he reached Bayley's at about ten minutes past six and was waiting at the open gate for the other men when Davis, who lived a few doors away, ran from his house into the road and called for men to come [CP]. Kent went with his fellow Bayley workman James Green; the box-maker Henry John Holland, passing on his way to work in Chiswell Street, also looked in [CP]. Through the passage of No. 29 they saw a woman lying in the back yard between the steps and the partition fence, her head toward the house and her clothes disarranged [CP]. Kent did not enter the yard or disturb the scene — by his evidence no one entered the yard until the arrival of Inspector Chandler [CP]. So shaken was he by the sight that he went for a drink to steady his nerves; he also fetched a piece of canvas to cover the body, though the police took charge before it was used — the reactions of a shaken witness [CP; PV]. He gave his evidence at the Chapman inquest, before Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute, on 12 September 1888, the inquest having opened on the 10th, his testimony reproduced across the contemporary press [CP: The Times, Daily Telegraph, East London Observer, South Wales Daily News; PV: LMA deposition — the sitting-day carried pending the file]. His account corroborates the Davis discovery sequence at the immediate civilian-witness layer and forms part of the documentary anchor for the time of discovery; the later tension between that time and Dr. George Bagster Phillips's time-of-death estimate belongs to the analytic file and is not adjudicated here — the body of this entry holds to what Kent saw and when [CP/MS]. Not to be confused with James Green: two different men, both named James, both packing-case makers at Bayley's, both at the Chapman scene, and documented as present together — Kent's own deposition names Green as the fellow workman who came with him to look through the passage. They are never to be fused into one man. Suspect-attribution. No suspect attribution against James Kent exists in the contemporary or modern literature; no investigator, memoirist, or Ripperologist has advanced him [UN]. He is an early-arrival civilian witness at the Chapman scene, recorded for the completeness of the scene record; no categorical observation applies.

P108 — Kerby, Henry. Demographic particulars. Male, English; a Metropolitan Police sergeant of J Division (Bethnal Green). The surname is recorded as "Kirby" in the response accounts and as "Kerby" elsewhere, both forms carried pending resolution; the forename "Henry" appears in some modern compilations but is not verified, no rank-and-name identification having been confirmed against the service register [CP/MS; PV: MEPO 4]. Date and place of birth, parentage, marital status, and date of death are not located [UN; PV: GRO]. The entry rests essentially on a single point — his presence at Buck's Row on 31 August 1888 — the surrounding biographical record being materially thin, and the demographic and cessation record is not positively recoverable absent the register identification. Occupational and educational history. Metropolitan Police service: by 31 August 1888 he held the rank of sergeant in J Division [CP]. Joining date, warrant number, divisional rotations, rank progression, and later career are not located [UN; PV: MEPO 4]. No educational record is located [UN]. Geographic history. His J Division posting placed him in the Bethnal Green / Buck's Row area at the relevant date [CP]. Residence in 1888 and any post-service or end-of-life address are not located [UN; PV: census]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN; PV: MEPO 4 service-medical record]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No disciplinary record, civilian complaint, or criminal proceeding against him is located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No family record is located [UN]; no documented connection to the district beyond his uniformed service [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event is located; his service appears to have continued, but this is not recovered at primary level [UN; PV: MEPO 4]. Absence of record is not positive cessation evidence. Specific 1888 evidence. The documented anchor is his attendance at the Nichols scene. On the morning of Friday

31 August 1888, after PC John Neil (97J) found Mary Ann Nichols's body against the gates of Brown's stable yard in Buck's Row at about a quarter to four, the response gathered there: Neil, by his own evidence, did not whistle but called a constable passing along Brady Street — PC John Thain (96J) — telling him to run for Dr. Llewellyn, and sent another constable seen in Baker's Row, PC Jonas Mizen, for the ambulance, with Dr. Rees Ralph Llewellyn arriving at about four o'clock and Inspector John Spratling of J Division shortly after [CP]. Sergeant Kirby joined the officers at Buck's Row in the gathering response — not on any signal — and it is likely that all four policemen accompanied the body to the Old Montague Street mortuary [CP/MS]. The draft's statement that he was summoned by Neil's whistle is not borne out and is struck: Neil testified expressly that he did not whistle [CP]. Whether Kerby gave a separate deposition at the Nichols inquest — held before Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute, opened on 1 September and concluded on 22 September 1888, with intermediate sittings on the 3rd and 17th — is not confirmed in the accessible record; his footprint is his attendance at the scene as attested in the response narrative [CP; PV: LMA inquest depositions]. No engagement at any further canonical-five scene is recorded [UN]. Not to be confused with the other Buck's Row response officers named alongside him — PC John Neil (97J), PC John Thain (96J), PC Jonas Mizen, and Inspector John Spratling — each a separate man of the same scene, none to be merged with the sergeant. Suspect-attribution. No suspect attribution against Sergeant Kerby exists in the contemporary or modern literature; no investigator, memoirist, or Ripperologist has advanced him [UN]. He is a uniformed officer of the Nichols-scene response, recorded for the completeness of the scene record; no categorical observation applies.

P109 — Kosminski, Aaron. Demographic particulars. Male, Polish-Jewish; recorded as born Aron Mordke Kozminski on 11 September 1865 at Kłodawa, then in the Russian Empire (now Poland), son of Abram Józef Kozminski, a tailor [PV: Russian civil registration; Polish-Jewish genealogical reconstruction]; a modern suspect survey gives the birth year only as 1864 or 1865, consistent with an age of about twenty-three in autumn 1888 [MS: Russo]. He died on 24 March 1919 at Leavesden Asylum, Hertfordshire, aged 53, the cause given as gangrene of the left leg [PV: asylum death certificate; corroborated MS: Russo], and was buried on 27 March 1919 at East Ham Cemetery, the address at death recorded as 5 Ashcroft Road, Bow — the home of his brother-in-law Morris Lubnowski [PV: burial register]. The family emigrated to England in or about 1881, settling in Whitechapel [PV: immigration record; family-history reconstruction]. Occupational and educational history. A hairdresser or barber by trade, so described in the workhouse admission paper and by his brother Isaac, a tailor [PV: Mile End Old Town Workhouse admission paper; Colney Hatch case-book]; no anatomical or medical training is recorded, and the trade is not to be read upward into anatomical capacity — a razor-hand's dexterity is not anatomy, and access to a blade is not training [UN]. Geographic history. At the time of the canonical murders he is placed at addresses on or about Providence Street and Greenfield Street, both close to the offence sites, the admission addresses recorded in Mile End Old Town on the edge of Whitechapel [PV: workhouse admission paper]; his brother Isaac's Greenfield Street house lay in the immediate vicinity of the Berner Street (Stride) site [PV: census; address record]. No documented daily-movement record for autumn 1888 has been located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. The Mile End infirmary record states he had been insane for about two years before the July 1890 admission, placing onset at roughly mid-1888 [PV: workhouse-infirmary record; corroborated MS: Russo]; the record is not wholly internally consistent, the relieving officer Maurice Whitfield having separately noted the first attack as beginning only in July 1890 — a documented inconsistency carried and not resolved here [MS: Russo]. Mile End first admitted him in July 1890 and discharged him within days into a brother-in-

law's care, named as Woolf Abrahams in the modern account against the draft's Morris Lubnowski (the brother-in-law at whose Bow home he later died); the two are described as separate relatives, and the identity of the 1890 caretaker is left unresolved at register level [PV: workhouse admission records; MS: Russo]. He was re-admitted on 4 February 1891, found of unsound mind, and committed to Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum within days — about 7 February on the modern account — then transferred to Leavesden on 19 April 1894, a modern account giving 13 April, the variance unresolved at register level, where he remained until death [PV: workhouse and asylum admission records; MS: Russo]. Dr Houchin's examination at Mile End recorded a belief that he was directed by an instinct governing his mind, a claim to know the movements of all mankind, and a habit of compulsive self-abuse [PV: case notes; corroborated MS: Russo]. The Colney Hatch notes describe him as deluded, morose, at times incoherent and excitable, otherwise quiet and clean in habit [PV: case-book; MS: Russo]. The relieving officer's committal note recorded him as not dangerous to other people, and the Leavesden admission order described a harmless lunatic [MS: Russo]. The recorded symptom-picture is consistent with paranoid schizophrenia in the modern diagnostic frame; the clinical read is carried as that and no more, and no lay label is treated as a clinical finding [MS]. Documented violence. The principal documented instance is the report by Jacob Cohen to the admitting authorities that Kosminski had taken up a knife and threatened his sister, alongside accounts that he refused food from others' hands, ate scraps from the gutter, and would not be washed [PV: workhouse-infirmary case notes; corroborated MS: Russo]. In the asylum the sole recorded outburst was his seizing a chair and threatening an attendant with it; he was otherwise recorded as harmless [PV: asylum case-book; MS: Russo]. This is a single relational threat within the household set against an otherwise self-neglecting, institutionally harmless picture — cutting against, not toward, the organised, mobile stranger-predation the offending would require. Social and family circumstances. He lived with his brother Isaac and other family in Whitechapel from about 1881 and was family-supported rather than self-supporting through the 1888 window and after [PV: census; family record]; his sister Matilda married Morris Lubnowski, at whose Bow home he died in 1919 [PV]. Not to be confused, across the several similar names the case has accreted: Aaron Kosminski, this man, is distinct from Nathan Kaminsky, the alternative asylum-record fit that Martin Fido's own search favoured; from the "David Cohen / ?Kaminsky" of the separate East End asylum thread; and from Jacob Cohen, the witness who reported the knife-threat — three different men, not to be merged with the suspect or with one another. He is likewise distinct from Severin Klosowski, alias George Chapman, a separate Polish suspect of a wholly different case; and from Hyam Hyams, the other Polish-Jewish asylum candidate reached through the same Anderson account. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). He was at liberty for roughly twenty-seven months between the Kelly killing of 9 November 1888 and his February 1891 asylum admission [PV: admission record]. The only located documentary trace through that window is his name in a December 1889 newspaper report of a minor court matter over unmuzzled dogs [CP]. The Macnaghten memorandum gives his asylum removal as "about March 1889," roughly two years early against the documented February 1891 admission — so the confinement-cessation reading, the spine of the contemporary case, rests on a dating error; on the correct date the series does not close with his removal, and he remained at large well beyond it [PV: Macnaghten memorandum, against the asylum admission record]. This is a documented point and not merely inferential: a modern survey makes the same observation, that some eighteen months elapsed between the July 1889 McKenzie killing and the February 1891 committal with no further murder of the kind [MS: Russo]. Specific 1888 evidence. No primary-document placement of Kosminski at any canonical-five scene has been located [UN]. The documentary basis for the attribution is the contemporary-police identification recorded in Swanson's marginalia in his copy of Anderson's

1910 memoir, naming "Kosminski," describing an identification at the Seaside Home, surveillance at the brother's Whitechapel house, and removal to Stepney Workhouse and Colney Hatch with his hands tied [PV: Swanson marginalia; NM: Anderson, published memoir]; the annotated copy passed to Swanson's grandson in 1980 and was made public in 1987 [MS: Russo]. Against that account, several discrepancies stand at equal prominence, so that the senior officers cannot be said to agree the identification occurred. The Convalescent Police Seaside Home at Hove did not open until March 1890, and Kosminski was not confined until February 1891, so the earliest possible identification falls seventeen to eighteen months or more after the autumn-1888 sightings [MS: Russo confirms the March 1890 opening]; the one witness said to have had a real look, Joseph Lawende, had stated he saw the man only briefly and doubted he could identify him again [CP/MS]; Swanson's note that the suspect "died shortly afterwards" cannot be reconciled with Kosminski's survival to 1919 [PV; MS: Russo]; and the claimed City CID day-and-night surveillance goes unmentioned by Major Henry Smith, the City force's acting commissioner, who in his own memoir attacked Anderson's account and would have known of any such watch [MS: Russo]. Macnaghten separately recorded his view that the murderer was never actually seen by anyone, which sits in tension with the Anderson–Swanson identification account; the two versions of his memorandum, both now confirmed in their wording, describe a Polish Jew of the district, insane through years of solitary vice, with a hatred of women and homicidal tendencies, removed to an asylum about March 1889, the personal draft adding a resemblance to the man the City PC saw near Mitre Square [PV: Macnaghten memorandum; wording carried in MS: Russo; NM: Anderson]. The out-group machinery of this account must be named for what it is: Anderson's "low-class Polish Jew" doctrine, and the device that a Jewish witness would not swear against a fellow Jew, originate in this very identification narrative, are of nil evidentiary value, and are to be held rigorously distinct from the documented man [MS]. Suspect-attribution. Kosminski is the principal named contemporary-police suspect, appearing in three senior-officer documents — the Macnaghten memorandum of February 1894 (one of three candidates named as more probable than Cutbush), Anderson's 1910 memoir (unnamed, a low-class Polish Jew confined in an asylum), and the Swanson marginalia of about 1910 (named as "Kosminski") [PV; NM: Anderson; MS: Russo]. The three evidentiary layers are held at their distinct tiers and never collapsed. First, the contemporary naming itself [PV]/[NM]. Second, the identification of that police "Kosminski" with Aaron Kosminski, which emerged from Martin Fido's 1987 asylum-record search — Fido himself judging the records a closer fit for a different man, Nathan Kaminsky [MS: Fido 1987]. Third, the modern DNA advocacy of Russell Edwards, in Naming Jack the Ripper (2014) and a 2024 sequel, advancing Kosminski on mitochondrial-DNA analysis of the Catherine Eddowes shawl by Jari Louhelainen, the methods published with David Miller in 2019 [MS-R: Edwards 2014; cf. Louhelainen & Miller 2019] — contested on the shawl's undocumented provenance across more than a century, on the principle that mitochondrial DNA can exclude a suspect but cannot positively single one out (the maternal-line sequence being widely shared), and on technical criticism from historical-DNA geneticists, Dr Hansi Weissensteiner of Innsbruck cited as representative [MS]. Edwards has since engaged a legal team and, with descendants of Eddowes and of Kosminski, is pressing the Attorney General for an inquest to name Kosminski formally, an earlier such request having been refused — a live but non-probative development, and the shawl to be treated with provenance scepticism. The documentary arguments against the attribution are that his recorded age (about 23 in 1888) does not match the Chapman witness Elizabeth Long's "over forty" man or William Marshall's stout middle-aged man; that his documented insanity onset precedes the canonical window, raising the question why an actively homicidal man would then desist for twenty-seven months before removal; that his asylum-period harmlessness sits against the homicidal characterisation in the Macnaghten memo; and that

Macnaghten later inclined toward Druitt [MS]. The attribution falls outside the six non-serial frameworks: Kosminski is advanced as the offender in his own right and is characterised here on those terms.

P110 — Kelly, James. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 20 April 1860 at 43 St Mary's Street, Preston, Lancashire, the illegitimate son of Sarah Kelly, a domestic servant, and John Miller, a clerk who deserted on learning of the pregnancy [PV: civil registration; birth date corroborated MS: Russo]. He was raised by his maternal grandmother — named Teresa in the modern survey — in a religious household, believing her to be his mother until about the age of fifteen [MS: family-history reconstruction; MS: Russo]. He died on 17 September 1929 at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Berkshire, of double lobar pneumonia, aged 69, his Broadmoor convict number 1167 [PV: death certificate; year corroborated MS: Russo]. He was 28 in autumn 1888. Occupational and educational history. He left school at thirteen and was apprenticed as an upholsterer to Ray & Miles of London Road, Liverpool; at about seventeen he took a position at Isaac H. Jones, pawnbrokers, of 102 West Derby Road; he moved to London in 1878, working as an upholsterer and as a dock labourer [PV]. The upholsterer's trade involved routine knife-work, including a tool documented as a "ripping chisel"; the derivation of the press's "Ripper" sobriquet from that tool is an explicit speculation advanced by some commentators and is not part of the record, and the trade in any case is blade dexterity, not anatomy — access to a cutting tool is not anatomical training [MS-R, identified as speculation]. No medical or anatomical training is recorded [UN]. Geographic history. In London from 1878, he lodged with the Brider household at 21 Cottage Lane, off City Road, from about 1881, including through the courtship and brief marriage to Sarah Brider [PV]. He was confined at Broadmoor from August 1883 to his escape on 23 January 1888 [PV; escape corroborated MS: Russo]. His whereabouts between the escape and late 1888 are not fully reconstructed from contemporary documentation [UN]; on his own later memoir account he obtained money from friends, walked to Liverpool and was harboured by relatives, walked to Harwich attempting a Continental passage, was nearly recognised by a policeman, returned to London by late June 1888, and crossed to Dieppe via Dover in November or December 1888, thereafter remaining in France some three years [NM-via-MS: Kelly's Broadmoor-period memoirs, reliability-qualified]. No contemporary documentary placement of Kelly in Whitechapel during the autumn 1888 window has been located [UN]. Against any reading that he stayed in London to offend, the modern survey records that Scotland Yard was alerted immediately on his escape, that Monro as Assistant Commissioner investigated it and had his photograph and descriptive circulars distributed, and that Kelly was nearly retaken by a constable soon after — so that he knew himself actively sought in London [MS: Russo]. Psychiatric and medical history. At the 1883 trial and in confinement the medical examiners found him insane and delusional [PV: trial and medical records]; the modern diagnostic characterisation of paranoid schizophrenia is a retrospective framing, carried as such and not as a period finding [MS]. Religious mania was noted at Broadmoor, including a belief that he was the subject of a divine plan [PV: Broadmoor case notes]. He went totally deaf in 1917 and his physical health declined from 1924 [PV]. Documented violence. He killed his wife, Sarah Brider, by a single knife-stab to the throat — the weapon a penknife on the modern account — at their lodgings on 21 June 1883, during an argument arising from his delusional belief that she was prostituting herself and had infected him with venereal disease; she died of the injury on 24 June 1883, and his recorded remark on arrest was "I don't know what I am, I must be mad" [PV: inquest; Old Bailey trial record, 1 August 1883; weapon MS: Russo]. This was a single, domestic, relational psychotic killing: thematically — a prostitution delusion, a knife to the throat — it echoes the canonical series, but in signature it does not match it, the canonical

offending being organised, repeated, mobile, mutilating, and escaping where this was one confined domestic act. Sarah Brider is held here as the documented victim she was, not as a prefiguring data-point. He escaped Broadmoor on 23 January 1888 using a key he had fashioned from workshop metal, and remained at large for the next thirty-nine years, until his voluntary return in 1927 [PV]. Social and family circumstances. He married Sarah Ann Brider at the Brider parents' household, 21 Cottage Lane, on 4 June 1883; the marriage lasted seventeen days before the killing, and there were no children [PV]. Not to be confused: James Kelly here is a wholly separate man from John Kelly, Catherine Eddowes's common-law husband and a scene-witness, and from the canonical victim Mary Jane Kelly — three unrelated Kellys falling close together in the record, none to be run onto another. The distinction from the victim is load-bearing, because an early proponent built a motive-theory on an alleged prior relationship between this James Kelly and Mary Jane Kelly; that link is unevidenced and is contradicted by the documented chronology, Joseph Barnett's account placing Mary Kelly's arrival in London about 1884, after Kelly's 1883 incarceration [MS: Russo]. Across his decades at large no documented marriage or settled household is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). On 10 November 1888 — the day after the Miller's Court killing — detectives are said to have called at the Brider household and questioned Mrs Brider as to Kelly's whereabouts; this reaches the record through a later complaint made on her behalf by her solicitor, no contemporary Metropolitan Police record of the visit having been located [PV: Brider solicitor's complaint letter; UN: surviving police record]. On his own account he left England for France in late 1888, remained there about three years to 1891, and afterward lived itinerantly between the Continent, the United States, and Canada — but this is [NM] self-report, partly contradictory, and non-probative, not a load-bearing cessation fit [NM-via-MS: Kelly's memoirs]. That he later sought return rather than hid is on record: in 1896 he presented himself to the British Consulate in New Orleans asking to come back under pardon, and Scotland Yard, contacted, proved indifferent to him — conduct on both sides difficult to square with his being the most wanted man of the case [MS: Russo]. Specific 1888 evidence. No direct documentary placement of Kelly at any canonical-five site has been located [UN]; the Cottage Lane enquiry of 10 November 1888 is the principal documented contemporary police interest in him [PV]. Suspect-attribution. The earliest located naming of Kelly as a Ripper candidate is John Morrison's, in Jimmy Kelly's Year of the Ripper Murders (1986) — a proponent who claimed decisive evidence but never produced it, and whose motive-theory (the disproven Mary-Jane-Kelly relationship above) collapses on the chronology [MS: Russo]; Terence Sharkey advanced him in Jack the Ripper: 100 Years of Investigation (1987), and the principal book-length argument is James Tully's Prisoner 1167: The Madman Who Was Jack the Ripper (U.S., 1997; The Secret of Prisoner 1167, U.K.) [MS]. Tully drew on archival and inquest material to argue that Kelly's manner of killing his wife — knife to the throat, under a delusion of prostitute-induced infection — prefigures the canonical wound pattern, and rested part of his case on a claimed Monro–Matthews cover-up read from a September 1888 Home Office memo; that reading is contested, the memo admitting an ordinary explanation in Monro's contemporaneous Special Branch work against the Fenian campaign [MS; MS: Russo]. The retired NYPD cold-case detective Ed Norris extended the argument in the Discovery Channel programme Jack the Ripper in America (2010), drawing on Kelly's memoirs (in which he acknowledges hiding in London across the murder months and expresses sustained hatred of prostitutes) and on a proposed coincidence between later prostitute killings in U.S. cities and his documented presence there — a presence-coincidence, expanded-series claim that abandons the canonical-five object [MS]. His Home Office case file is sealed until 2030 (H.O. 144/10064), bearing an endorsement that it is not to be destroyed despite related files having been destroyed shortly before — a procedural point treated by Kelly-as-suspect advocates as anomalous, though it admits an ordinary archival

explanation [PV: file closure; MS-R: the anomaly reading]. The principal arguments against the attribution are the absence of any contemporary press or police identification of Kelly as a suspect during the canonical murders; the absence of any documented placement at a scene; the unverifiable character of his own retrospective account of his 1888 movements; the fact that he knew himself actively hunted in London and later sought return under pardon; and the difficulty of attributing both the Whitechapel series and a transatlantic series to one man on timing-coincidence grounds [MS; MS: Russo]. The attribution falls outside the six non-serial frameworks: Kelly is advanced as the offender in his own right and is characterised here on those terms.

P111 — Kidney, Michael. Demographic particulars. Male, recorded in the contemporary sources as English or Irish-English. His age is to be treated with care: the press and inquest gave it variously, from the mid-thirties to the early forties, and no primary civil-registration entry has been matched to the Michael Kidney of the Stride inquest [UN, pending GRO]. The death date of 1898 carried in the prior material has not been documented to a certificate and is flagged pending verification [UN, pending GRO]. No verified aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A dock or waterside labourer in the East End [PV: Stride inquest deposition, 3 October 1888; CP]. "Whitechapel Docks" is loose contemporary usage for dock work in the London Docks complex east of the Tower — principally the London Docks at Wapping, St Katharine Docks adjacent, and the West India and Millwall docks further east — rather than a specific dock named Whitechapel; his particular dock of employment is not recorded [UN]. No medical or butchering training is documented, and the trade is not read upward into anatomy: dock labour is hard manual work, not anatomical knowledge [UN]. The work carried the intermittent, contracting availability characteristic of casual dock employment in the late 1880s. Geographic history. He lived on and off with Elizabeth Stride at Whitechapel addresses through a relationship her testimony placed at nearly three years — that is, from about 1885 [PV: Stride inquest deposition]. His address at the time of the murder is given as 35 Devonshire Street, Whitechapel [PV: inquest deposition]. Not to be confused across the shared street-name: this Whitechapel Devonshire Street is distinct from the similarly named Devonshire Streets in Mile End and Bethnal Green, and Kidney's address is not to migrate onto either. Devonshire Street lies within the broader Whitechapel offence area, north of the cluster of canonical murder sites. Stride's own residence in late 1888 was unsettled — variously at Kidney's address, at the common lodging-house at 32 Flower and Dean Street, and elsewhere — the on-and-off cohabitation documented across the inquest [PV: inquest depositions, multiple witnesses]. Flower and Dean Street was among the most notorious in the rookery, and Stride's lodging at No. 32 is on the same street as, but a distinct address from, the several other lodging-houses along it; the address is kept apart from its neighbours and their lodgers. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness or asylum admission has been located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Heavy drinking is documented across the inquest record, by his own admission and by witnesses, and is carried at that recorded level — neither inflated nor used to excuse anything [PV: inquest depositions]. Documented violence. The documentary record of violence against Stride specifically is a single assault charge she laid against him on 6 April 1887 at the Thames court, which she failed to pursue — she did not appear at the hearing and the charge was discharged. A charge laid is not a charge proved, and a discharged charge is not a dismissed ordeal; the record shows the one unpursued charge and no more. The relationship was stormy and at times physical, but the broader characterisation of Kidney as habitually abusive is not supported by the surviving record and has been contested; a three-day sentence he served in July 1888 was for drunk and disorderly conduct and using obscene language, unrelated to Stride [MS]. Social and family circumstances. The cohabitation was unsolemnised; Stride was the widow of John Thomas

Stride, a London carpenter who died in 1884, having married him on 7 March 1869, and she is held here as the person she was, not merely as the anomaly that enables the theory; Hallie Rubenhold's The Five (2019) reframes Stride's biography and disputes the prostitution characterisation rather than the marriage [PV: civil registration; MS]. Kidney's wider family circumstances are not documented [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). The cessation-window evidence is documentarily weak: no death, asylum admission, emigration, or imprisonment of any duration is recorded within the November 1888–1891 window [UN]. The 1898 death carried in the prior material sits about seven years beyond the window and is itself undocumented to a certificate [MS]. To the extent the secondary literature reconstructs it, his subsequent life was a continuation in East End dock-labouring with continued drinking [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. He was investigated by the Metropolitan Police in connection with Stride's murder of 30 September 1888: he came voluntarily to Leman Street Police Station on 1 October — the day after the killing — gave a statement, and was called to depose at the Stride inquest on 3 October 1888 [PV: MEPO 3/140 fragments; inquest record]. His account was that he had been drinking heavily, had been with Stride earlier in the evening, that they had quarrelled and she had left, and that he had gone home and slept; he produced no documentary alibi for the murder hours, but the officers did not find his account suspicious enough to detain him, and the H Division investigation did not advance him as a primary suspect [PV; CP; MS]. The tenor of that contemporary handling is exculpatory rather than incriminating: a man treated as a witness, not held. At Leman Street, drunk, he denounced police incompetence, saying that had he been the officer on the Berner Street beat that night he would have shot himself [CP]; the outburst is carried as demeanour only, probative in neither direction. Suspect-attribution. The candidacy is properly framed as a domestic-homicide reading of Stride alone: the argument that the Berner Street killing — uniquely interrupted, the least mutilated of the five, and lacking the abdominal work seen in the others, in a yard Kidney could plausibly have known — could have been a domestic crime disguised as, or coincidentally resembling, a Ripper murder, the very absence of mutilation being part of what makes the domestic reading available [MS]. The principal disqualifier for the series is plain and stated first: there is no evidential link of any kind between Kidney and Nichols, Chapman, Eddowes, or Kelly. The attribution appears diffusely across the broader Stride literature without a single book-length advocacy; some authors hold that Stride was not a Ripper victim at all and suggest she was killed by Kidney, while at least one published treatment argues expressly for his exoneration — and that exoneration is carried here alongside the suspicion, not buried beneath it [MS]. The standing scholarly position is that he was a credible domestic-violence suspect for Stride specifically but not for the canonical series, the absence of any link to the other victims being decisive. Where the record supports neither, he is best described as un-excluded as to Stride and un-incriminated as to the series, rather than cleared or charged on either. Categorically, the Kidney attribution falls within the targeted-killing-with-camouflage (false-flag) framework — Stride treated as a discrete domestic homicide masked by or mistaken for the series — rather than advancing him as the canonical offender.

P112 — Konovalov, Vassily. Demographic particulars. Purported male, purported Russian; the alleged biographical particulars are documentarily unanchored and vary across the attribution sources, and the figure is presented throughout as alleged. In the principal source — Donald McCormick's The Identity of Jack the Ripper (Jarrolds, 1959; revised 1962, 1970) — "Vassily Konovalov" is offered as the alleged true legal name of the figure earlier named "Pedachenko," with the further alias Count Andrey Luiskovo [MS: McCormick 1959, contested]. The modern survey describes the naming mechanism precisely: McCormick claimed the name derived from a January 1909 secret Russian police bulletin, the "Ochrana Gazette," which supposedly declared Konovalov dead and listed him as wanted for one woman killed in Paris in 1886, one in St Petersburg in 1891,

and five in the East Quarter of London in 1888 — the last taken as the canonical five — and gave "Pedachenko" among his aliases [MS: Russo]. In other treatments drawing on McCormick at second or third hand, "Konovalov" appears instead as a distinct Okhrana agent operating alongside or after Pedachenko [MS, contested]. No primary documentary anchor for a Vassily Konovalov answering any of these descriptions has been located in any Russian state archive, in extant Okhrana records, in Metropolitan Police or Home Office files, or in any genealogical or émigré-community reference work [UN]. The standing view across the principal reference works is that "Konovalov" is most probably a McCormick-introduced alias for the equally undocumented "Pedachenko," with no independent existence as a historical figure — a conclusion the modern survey reaches independently, finding him an invented suspect who should be set aside until McCormick's documentation can be traced [MS: Sugden 1994; Begg 2003; Evans and Skinner 2000; MS: Russo]. What follows records what the attribution literature has alleged, with the documentary absence flagged throughout. Occupational and educational history. Alleged to have been a Russian-trained physician and surgeon, identical to the alleged Pedachenko on this point, with the claim that "Konovalov" was the name under which the medical training was recorded [MS: McCormick 1959, contested]. No primary educational, professional-registration, or qualifying-examination record has been located [UN]. Geographic history. Alleged to have moved between Russia and London during the late 1880s under Okhrana direction, to have lodged in Walworth, South London (the address given for the alleged Pedachenko), and to have departed London after the canonical-five window [MS: McCormick 1959, contested]. No documented residence, lodging, workplace, or movement record for any individual using the name Konovalov in London during autumn 1888 has been located [UN]. The Okhrana-agent framing was elaborated principally in mid-twentieth-century sensational treatments of Imperial Russian intelligence; the academic historiography of the Okhrana's late-1880s European operations does not support the Le Queux–McCormick narrative, and no scholarly account places an operation of the alleged kind in London in 1888 [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Alleged, as with Pedachenko, to have suffered paranoid delusions and a homicidal compulsion, with confinement in a Russian asylum after the canonical-five window [MS: McCormick 1959, contested]. No primary asylum record or psychiatric reference has been located, and the particular is carried only as an echo of the Pedachenko narrative, not as anything independently anchored to this name [UN]. Documented violence. The narratives allege his responsibility — as the alleged true-named Pedachenko, or as a distinct Okhrana agent — for the canonical-five killings and for unspecified further killings in Russia and possibly Paris [MS, contested]. No documented criminal record, court appearance, or contemporary press notice has been located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Not separately specified; in McCormick's treatment the alleged accomplices already named in the Pedachenko narrative — "Levitski" as lookout and a tailoress, "Miss Winberg," as decoy — are presented as Konovalov's accomplices under the parallel-name framework, and they carry no independent existence, being part of the same undocumented fabrication [MS: McCormick 1959, contested]. No documented marital status or household record has been located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Per the McCormick narrative, the figure was extracted to Russia after the Kelly killing and entered asylum confinement — identical to the Pedachenko cessation pattern and not separately anchored for "Konovalov" in any located source [MS, contested]. No primary documentary evidence has been located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented placement at any canonical-five scene; no contemporary police investigation of any individual named Konovalov in surviving Metropolitan Police, City of London Police, or Home Office files; no contemporary witness, sighting, or other primary evidence has been located [UN]. Suspect-attribution. The name enters the Ripperological literature through McCormick's 1959 elaboration of William Le Queux's 1923 memoir Things I Know

About Kings, Celebrities and Crooks, in which Le Queux claimed a French manuscript attributed to Rasputin named an insane Russian surgeon and Okhrana agent, Pedachenko, as the Ripper, sent to discredit Scotland Yard; McCormick added that he had been shown a lithographed copy of an "Ochrana Gazette" of January 1909 identifying Vassily Konovalov as the Ripper [MS: McCormick 1959; MS: Russo]. The narrative is regarded as fabricated on several converging grounds. Le Queux's informant, the London-based Russian journalist Nideroest, was a known inventor of sensational stories whom contemporary reviewers branded a liar; Rasputin is not credibly the author of a French manuscript; and the purported 1909 document refers to "Petrograd," a name not in use until 1914 — the city being St Petersburg in 1909 — an anachronism that exposes it as inauthentic [MS]. The modern survey adds an independent layer of fabrication tells drawn from the source chain itself. Each of McCormick's sources is untraced and, examined, discredits itself: the 1909 bulletin was said to have been shown to McCormick in the scrapbook of a Russian émigré, Prince Sergei Belloselski, before his death in 1951, yet Belloselski's daughter stated the scrapbook held only family photographs and that neither she nor his circle knew of any Ripper document [MS: Russo]. A second untraced pillar is the set of three handwritten "Chronicles of Crime" volumes attributed to Dr Thomas Dutton — reported by a Hermione Dudley after Dutton's 1935 death, never produced, and the purported channel for the claim that Pedachenko and the barber Severin Klosowski were look-alikes who might have exchanged identities [MS: Russo]. A third is a 1947 Glasgow Evening News item bylined "Cairns" but supplied by a "G. D. K. M'Cormick"; a fourth an untraced Basil Thomson letter of about 1939, first cited only in the 1962 edition, by which McCormick attached to Konovalov the alias Mikhael Ostrog — and McCormick then repeated the Ostrog attribution in a later work published under his own established pseudonym, "Richard Deacon," a self-corroboration rather than independent confirmation [MS: Russo]. McCormick himself is assessed by academics and Ripperologists as a serial hoaxer who fabricated sources, his Ripper book being one whose evidence was largely falsified or altered [MS]. Two ties are noted and not adjudicated here, their assessment held elsewhere: the "Chronicles of Crime" trail runs back to Dr Thomas Dutton, the source-node of the McCormick fabrication, whose own reliability is a separate question; and Mikhael Ostrog is a genuine, separately documented suspect of the period whom McCormick's chain fabricationally swept into the Konovalov node — Ostrog is not to be absorbed into the fabrication and is held apart as a real man of his own record. The Klosowski limb of the chain is independently broken: the surveillance story on which it depends requires Klosowski to have been at the White Hart cellar during the murders, and research has shown he did not work there until 1890 — so that device collapses on its own dating, without any need to adjudicate Klosowski, who stands elsewhere [MS: Russo]. The standing position is that there is no evidence Pedachenko ever existed, nor that Konovalov and Pedachenko were the same person; "Konovalov" has no independent documentary base and is best understood as an internal artefact of the attribution literature [MS: Sugden 1994; Begg 2003; Evans and Skinner 2000; MS: Russo]. Not to be confused, and this is the entry's crux: "Konovalov" and "Pedachenko" are not two suspects but a single non-existent fabrication node wearing two names; the parallel-name device must not be allowed to inflate the suspect count, and the accomplices "Levitski" and "Miss Winberg" are figures of the same fabrication with no separate existence. Categorically, the attribution falls within the pure-fabrication-trail framework — the name exists only within an undocumented, self-referential, and demonstrably anachronistic source chain, with no independent historical anchor.

P113 — Kozebrodski, Isaac. Demographic particulars. Male, Russian/Polish-Jewish (also recorded as "Isaacs"; nickname "Pesach"); born about 1869–1871 on the secondary literature's age estimate, placing him at roughly seventeen to nineteen in autumn 1888 [MS]. No birth registration has been

directly verified in Russian, Polish, or British civil indexes — the late-1880s Russian-Jewish migrant population of the East End being documentarily hard to anchor against birth records — so the birth is carried as unverified [UN, as to direct verification]. His identity is consistent with his membership of the International Working Men's Educational Club at 40 Berner Street and with the contemporary press [PV; CP]. Date and cause of death not located [UN]. Not to be confused, across the "Isaacs" rendering, with Joseph Isaacs the cigar-maker suspect: they are different men, and the shared surname-form is a direct collision hazard, this Isaac Kozebrodski (also "Isaacs," nickname "Pesach") not to migrate onto the other. Occupational and educational history. Contemporary sources identify him as a young tailor — a tailoring machinist [CP]. His documented public role is as a member of the club at 40 Berner Street who assisted the steward, Louis Diemschutz [PV: inquest and press]. No medical, surgical, or butchering training is documented, and the trade is not read upward: needle dexterity is not anatomy, and a tailor's handling of a blade is not surgical knowledge [UN]. No documented educational record; translator-assisted testimony is plausible given his migrant status, though his English-language capacity is not directly verified [UN]. Geographic history. Documented presence at 40 Berner Street, St George-in-the-East, on the night of 29–30 September 1888 [PV: Stride inquest and press]. No specific residential address has been located — whether he lodged at the club, nearby, or further afield is not specified [UN]. The club sits in the southern part of the offence area, St George-in-the-East abutting Whitechapel to the south and east. No documented presence at any other canonical-five scene [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or psychiatric record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. No documented physical illness located [UN]. Documented violence. His only documented violence is the Berner Street demonstration of 16 March 1889. A demonstration of Jewish unemployed formed a procession at the club in Berner Street and marched to a synagogue in Aldgate, were refused admittance by the Chief Rabbi, and held a meeting at Mile End Waste, followed by Inspector Ferrett and nine constables; in the disorder, Kozebrodski was arrested alongside Diemschutz and Samuel Friedman on charges of riot and of assaulting several named persons [PV: police-court records; CP: press, March 1889]. At the April 1889 sessions Diemschutz and Kozebrodski surrendered to their bail, while Friedman failed to surrender and his recognisances were estreated; Kozebrodski, recommended to mercy, was ordered to pay a fine of £4, or one month's imprisonment in default [CP: Morning Post, 26 April 1889]. No other violent offending has been located [UN]. Political disorder at an unemployment demonstration is a categorically different kind of conduct from planned single-victim sexual-mutilation offending, and the two are not to be equated. Social and family circumstances. No documented spouse, children, parents, siblings, or settled household has been located [UN]. His documented social context is the Berner Street club — a network of Russian- and Polish-Jewish migrant workers, with attached printing, educational, and political-activism activity [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). His documented club association continues across the window — the March 1889 arrest places him in the club's activism at that point, and the literature implies continued association thereafter [MS]. No documented change of residence, behaviour, or trajectory in the November 1888–1891 window has been located beyond the arrest itself [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. His documented presence at 40 Berner Street on the murder night places him at the Stride scene within minutes of the discovery. When Diemschutz drove into Dutfield's Yard and found the body, he called Kozebrodski out; the two, with the club member Morris Eagle, returned with a light, saw the blood, and went for police — Diemschutz and Kozebrodski running south toward Fairclough Street shouting for help and encountering the horse-keeper Edward Spooner on their return [PV; CP]. His account of the discovery survives chiefly as a contemporary press statement, and at least one secondary treatment states he was not called as a witness at the

inquest, so whether he gave sworn deposition is uncertain [CP; UN, as to inquest deposition]. His documented 1888 role is that of witness, not contemporary suspect; he does not appear in the Macnaghten memoranda, the Anderson or Swanson commentary, the Littlechild letter, or the Abberline reminiscences. No other contemporary 1888 evidence has been located [UN]. Suspect-attribution. His standing as a Ripper suspect is wholly retrospective, deriving from a single modern advocacy stream — a three-man killing-team thesis (cited as Randy Williams, 2017) casting Diemschutz as organiser, Friedman as enforcer, and Kozebrodski as the most violent of the three, implicating them in both the Stride and Eddowes killings as a coordinated operation, with Diemschutz's "discovery" recast as a staged alibi for the Berner Street killing and the near-simultaneous Eddowes killing in Mitre Square (about three-quarters of a mile west) assigned to a second team member during the Stride distraction [MS-R: advocacy source as cited]. That construction takes three Jewish migrant club members and builds them into a Jewish killing-team; it is an antisemitic-conspiracy framing of nil evidentiary value, and the documented teenage tailor is held entirely apart from it. The "most violent" characterisation in particular does not survive contact with the record: his only documented violence is the 16 March 1889 unemployment-demonstration disorder, and political disorder at a demonstration cannot be equated with planned single-victim sexual-mutilation offending. The thesis is not accepted in mainstream Ripperology, which treats Stride and Eddowes as the Double Event of a single offender — the Berner Street attack interrupted by Diemschutz's arrival and the Mitre Square killing committed by the same hand roughly forty-five minutes later [MS, standard view]. At roughly seventeen to nineteen, Kozebrodski was markedly younger than the age range usually associated with the offender, a genuine discriminator [MS]. Direct evidence connecting him to any canonical killing is absent; the team framing rests on retrospective rearrangement of the documentary record rather than on any contemporary evidentiary anchor [MS]. Categorical observation: the attribution falls outside the six non-serial frameworks — it is a modern multi-offender team thesis applied to documented historical persons, and Kozebrodski is characterised here on his own terms as a documented Stride-scene witness.

P114 — La Bruckman, Arbie. Demographic particulars. Male, born c. 1862; ethnicity recorded in the New York materials as Moroccan or North African, described variously in the 1891 American press as North African, Algerian, or "Arab" — the terminology inconsistent across the contemporary record, with no birth registration located to anchor it beyond the New York investigators' characterisation [MS: New York press, April–May 1891; modern research by Wolf Vanderlinden and Michael Conlon]. He was about twenty-six in 1888 and twenty-nine at the April 1891 Brown murder. "Arbie" is the form used in the standard literature; "Albert La Bruckman" appears as a press variant; "John Stephenson" is recorded as an alias used in the United States [MS]. No verified birth date or place of origin has been located in the standard genealogical indexes — consistent with a man born outside the British and American civil-registration systems and entering both via maritime employment — so the c. 1862 birth and the identity are carried as unanchored, with the name variants flagged [UN, as to direct primary anchor]. Date and cause of death not verified [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Butcher and slaughterman by trade, the attribution coming from the New York investigative materials and from his own self-description in that investigation [MS]. He is also recorded in some accounts as a merchant sailor, the two trades reconciled in the literature as a man whose primary trade was butchery but who took maritime work for cross-Atlantic and inter-port mobility [MS]. No medical or formal anatomical training [UN]. No documented educational record [UN]. The trade is carried as category, not candidacy: a working butcher-slaughterman would carry the knife-handling competence and the tolerance for the relevant violence, but not the organ-specific anatomical knowledge of a medically trained man —

the same calibration applied to any working slaughterman, access to a killing-floor being competence, not anatomy. Geographic history. Documented as a sailor of varied port residence; the specific East End address or lodging in which he is alleged to have lived during the canonical-five window has not been located in the 1881 or 1891 census returns under any documented spelling of his name [UN]. His documented New York presence from at least early 1891 is established by the Brown investigation [MS: New York press]; whether the New York residence was a continuation of established residence or a fresh arrival from Europe is not determinable from the materials accessible [UN]. The profile, on the available materials, is that of a transient seaman whose East End familiarity, if real, was accumulated through repeated shore-leave rather than continuous residence — the dockside-lodging and slaughterhouse-work footprint that would not surface in parish-rate or census indexes [MS]. No documented vessel arrival ties him to London in the canonical window, so the geographic claim is unanchored absent dock-schedule evidence (a matter for direct records). Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness or asylum admission located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. No documented physical illness located [UN]. He carries no psychiatric attribution in the literature beyond the implicit attribution of murderous violence in the Brown case. Documented violence. His documented violence turns on the April 1891 Carrie Brown investigation. Brown — a longtime Bowery prostitute known as "Old Shakespeare," held here as the person she was and not as a same-hand data-point — was found murdered in a room of the squalid East River Hotel on the Manhattan waterfront on 24 April 1891 (the killing occurring overnight on the 23rd–24th), in Room 31; she had been strangled and her abdomen mutilated [PV: New York press, April 1891]. Notably her throat had not been cut, unlike the 1888 Ripper victims — a signature dissimilarity — though the abdominal mutilation prompted immediate Whitechapel comparison [MS]. The NYPD under Chief Inspector Thomas Byrnes — who had publicly disparaged Scotland Yard's failure to catch the Ripper — was under heavy pressure to solve it quickly [PV; CP]. The man eventually charged was not La Bruckman but Ameer Ben Ali, an Algerian known as "Frenchy" or "Frenchy No. 1," who had occupied a room across the hall; not to be confused with La Bruckman, Ben Ali is a distinct man, the one wrongly convicted and later exonerated. On 3 July 1891 Ben Ali was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment [PV: New York press and court record]. The conviction was later set aside and Ben Ali released in 1902, after about eleven years, following the emergence of exculpatory evidence — a missing room key and a bloodstained shirt reportedly found at a New Jersey farm in a room let to a man who had vanished after the murder — amid findings of investigative misconduct; that exoneration is credited here as the documented correction it was [MS]. The contemporary investigation also pursued a second man — Brown's actual companion on the murder night, the "Frenchy No. 2" of the press, described as a travelling associate or "cousin" of Ben Ali — who was never charged [PV: New York press]. The modern revisionist reading identifies La Bruckman with that companion figure and casts him as the more probable killer of Brown, carrying the implication back across the Atlantic [MS, advocacy]. This is advocacy rather than documented attribution: on the modern account La Bruckman was investigated and not charged, and the revisionist case rests on weighing the documentary record against the Ben Ali conviction rather than on direct evidence implicating him in Brown or any Whitechapel killing [MS]. Social and family circumstances. No documented spouse, children, parents, siblings, employers, or fellow workers have been located under any documented spelling of his name [UN]. His social context is recoverable only through the New York investigative file and the contemporary press, which describe an itinerant North African sailor-butcher without a fixed social network [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). No documented change in his behaviour, employment, or trajectory in the November 1888 to early 1891 window has been located [UN]. His reappearance in the record at

the East River Hotel in April 1891 — if a prior East End residence is taken as established — would represent a transatlantic continuation rather than an interruption; on the modern advocacy reading the 1888 cycle was self-terminated by relocation, with the 1891 Brown killing read as a continuation of the same pattern in a new jurisdiction [MS, advocacy]. This is noted without endorsement. Specific 1888 evidence. No direct documentary evidence of his presence at any canonical scene, no contemporary 1888 identification by any witness, no statement of his to police, no contemporary press identification of him as a suspect during the 1888 investigation, and no naming of him in the surviving Metropolitan Police, City of London Police, or Home Office files have been located [UN]. He is not in the Macnaghten memoranda, the Anderson or Swanson commentary, the Littlechild letter, or the Abberline reminiscences. The 1888 record on him as a contemporary suspect is empty; his suspect status is wholly retrospective, dating from April 1891 and the cross-Atlantic press coverage of the Brown case. Suspect-attribution. His standing as a Ripper candidate derives from the April 1891 Brown investigation and the press coverage that followed; London correspondents covering the case immediately drew the Whitechapel comparison, and the investigation proceeded with the Ripper question explicitly in view [PV; CP]. The modern case for La Bruckman has been developed principally in journal-article form — cited as the research of Michael Conlon and the Ripperologist articles of Wolf Vanderlinden, who argue that La Bruckman was the actual killer of Carrie Brown (Ben Ali being a wrongly convicted scapegoat) and, by extension, a Whitechapel candidate on the same-hand model, though the specific articles were not independently verified in-run [MS]. No book-length investigation of La Bruckman as the Ripper independent of those articles has been located, and the standard suspect treatments place him in a secondary tier. The architecture of the candidacy is a doubly-disputed cross-Atlantic inference: first that the Brown killing was La Bruckman's rather than Ben Ali's, and second that the Brown killer was the Ripper — a chain that bears on capacity rather than on any 1888 presence, and whose first link is itself cut against by the throat dissimilarity. The out-group construction of the 1891 investigation — the North African / "Arab" / "Frenchy" framing that shaped it — is flagged for what it was; and reassigning the killing from one North African sailor to another does not escape that frame absent direct evidence. The documented strengths of the candidacy are his trade as a butcher-slaughterman, a plausible intermittent East End familiarity on the seaman model, and — if the Brown attribution is accepted — a demonstrated capacity for the relevant violence; the documented weaknesses are the absence of any 1888 contemporary identification, the dependence of the modern case on the disputed Brown attribution, and the difficulty of reconciling a transient-sailor profile with a fixed East End anchor [MS]. Categorical observation: the attribution falls outside the six non-serial frameworks — it is a cross-jurisdictional same-offender argument advancing La Bruckman as the canonical killer, and he is characterised here on his own terms.

P115 — Lamb, Henry. Demographic particulars. Male, English; a Metropolitan Police constable of H Division (Whitechapel) in active service at the date of the Stride killing of 30 September 1888, his divisional collar number 252H [PV: Stride inquest deposition before Coroner Wynne Baxter; divisional record]. The standard reference record gives his birth year as 1851, his joining of the Metropolitan Police as 1875, and his warrant number as 58824, these service identifiers carried from the reference base pending primary confirmation [PV/MS: Casebook]. No alias is attested in the investigative record [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A serving uniformed-branch constable of the H Division complement, with documented beat-patrol duty on Commercial Road in the early hours of Sunday 30 September 1888 [PV: inquest]. Educational particulars and rank-progression record are not located at primary level [UN]; the Metropolitan Police service requirement of literacy and basic numeracy is the relevant background [MS: Bell, Capturing Jack the

Ripper, 2014]. No medical, surgical, or paramedical training [UN]. Geographic history. The H Division section-house infrastructure in Whitechapel is the documented operational anchor at the date of the killing [PV: divisional record]; residential and family-address particulars are not located [UN]. His documented movement on the night of 29–30 September 1888 begins on the Commercial Road beat, where he was alerted to the killing, proceeds to 40 Berner Street and Dutfield's Yard shortly after about 1.00 a.m., and continues through the scene-management sequence and the morning's coordination under the supervisory officers — Inspector Charles Pinhorn, Chief Inspector West, and Inspector Edmund Reid [PV: inquest deposition; divisional record]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. None located in the personal record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Particulars are not established at primary level [UN]; the leads are the 1881, 1891, and 1901 census enumerations against H Division section-house accommodation, the GRO marriage and birth indices under the common-surname constraint, and Metropolitan Police pensioner records on the post-service side. Cessation evidence (November 1888–1891). As a serving officer who is not a suspect, the offender-cessation dimension does not apply; he continued in Metropolitan Police service through and beyond the canonical-five window on the available evidence [MS: Bell, 2014], the precise service particulars to 1891 not yet established at primary level [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Lamb is the documentary anchor for the first uniformed-officer entry into Dutfield's Yard following the Diemschutz discovery and for the immediate scene-management sequence at the Stride scene. The record rests on his sworn deposition before Coroner Wynne Baxter (the inquest opened on 1 October 1888 at the Vestry Hall of St George's-in-the-East, Cable Street, and concluded 23 October 1888), the contemporary press reproductions of that evidence, and the divisional reports referencing his actions [PV: inquest deposition; CP: The Times, Daily Telegraph, Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, East London Observer, St James's Gazette, October 1888; PV: divisional records]. The documented sequence is as follows. While on the Commercial Road beat at about 1.00 a.m. he was hailed by Morris Eagle and another club member running from Berner Street, who told him there had been another murder; he ran to Dutfield's Yard, followed by a fellow constable (Collins), and on turning his lamp on the body saw that the woman's throat had been cut. He felt the face still slightly warm and could find no pulse at the wrist, and observed that her clothing was undisturbed and that she appeared to have been laid down quietly. He dispatched the constable for Dr Frederick William Blackwell at 100 Commercial Road and sent Morris Eagle to Leman Street Station for the inspector; Blackwell's assistant Edward Johnston reached the scene first, finding the body warm except the hands, and Blackwell himself arrived about ten minutes after Lamb. Lamb ordered the bystanders back to keep blood off their clothing, had the yard gates closed with the assistance of Edward Spooner, posted a constable on the gate, then searched the club room by room — including behind the stage — examining the occupants' hands and clothing for bloodstains by lamplight, and finally examined the cottages and water closets in the yard. His observations — the cut throat, the absence of any abdominal mutilation, the still-warm body with continuing blood flow — are carried as a competent officer's scene-reporting, not as anatomical knowledge, and are not read upward. What those observations may imply about the killing having occurred only minutes earlier, and about Diemschutz's arrival having interrupted the offender, belongs to the signature-and-timing file and is not adjudicated here; the body of this entry holds to what Lamb saw and did. His canvass of the club and adjacent cottages produced no occupant who had heard a cry or disturbance at the relevant time [PV; CP]. His scene-handling — no contamination, gates secured, an immediate room-by-room canvass — stands as documentary fact. Suspect-attribution. None. Lamb appears in the witness-and-procedural record as the principal uniformed immediate-responder at the Stride scene; he is not the subject of any suspect-

attribution argument, and no categorical-framework question arises [N/A]. Not to be confused with the other officers of the Stride sequence named alongside him — the fellow constable Collins, Inspector Charles Pinhorn, Chief Inspector West, and Inspector Edmund Reid — each a distinct man of the same scene, none to be merged with Lamb.

P116 — Lane, Catherine. Demographic particulars. Female, English (working East End). Her surviving testimony gives no age; the standard secondary literature places her in her forties in 1888 [MS]. No birth record or death record has been located [UN]. No alias is attested [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A charwoman, by her own inquest testimony [CP] — the standard low-wage casual domestic occupation of 1880s Spitalfields, covering house-cleaning, washing, and general domestic labour on a piecework or short-engagement basis [MS, occupational context]. No medical, anatomical, or formal trade-school training is documented, and the occupation carries no anatomical content to read upward [UN]. Her delivery of sworn evidence indicates functional literacy [PV]. Geographic history. Resident in 1888 at 32 Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields — a common lodging-house, the same establishment at which Elizabeth Stride lodged on and off [PV: inquest; CP]; by her testimony she and her husband had lived there since 11 February 1888 [CP]. Not to be confused across the shared street: 32 Flower and Dean Street, the Stride-and-Lane lodging, is a distinct house from Cooney's at 55 Flower and Dean Street — same notorious street, different establishments, the two addresses not to migrate onto one another. The lodging-house lay in the densest victim-residence locale of the case — the "wicked quarter-mile" of Flower and Dean Street and Thrawl Street that Rossmo's geographic profiling identifies as the peak-probability zone — with Nichols (Thrawl Street and the White House at 56 Flower and Dean Street), Eddowes (Cooney's, 55 Flower and Dean Street), and Chapman (Crossingham's, 35 Dorset Street) all residing within a contiguous block of a few hundred yards [MS]. That central position reflects the quarter's poverty — the same cluster in which the victims themselves lived — and is in no sense a suspect anchor; she is a resident of the zone, not a figure placed in it by any evidence. Prior and subsequent residential history is not documented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. None located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. By her inquest testimony she was a married woman, her husband Patrick Lane a dock labourer, the couple having lived at 32 Flower and Dean Street since 11 February 1888 [CP] — a settled married-couple residence rather than the separated, widowed, or unmarried pattern often assumed of the lodging-house population, and a correction to that assumption. She had known Stride for six or seven months [CP]. She appeared at the Stride inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter as a deponent to Stride's residential pattern and last documented movements; the contemporary press treated her evidence as contextual rather than identification-substantive, and she attracted no sustained later attention [CP; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Not applicable — Lane is a witness, not a suspect [N/A]. No documented post-inquest trajectory has been located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Lane's documented role is her co-residence with Stride at 32 Flower and Dean Street and her inquest testimony [PV: deposition before Coroner Wynne Baxter; CP: press reproduction, e.g. The Scotsman, 4 October 1888]. By that testimony: on the Thursday before the murder Stride had returned to the lodging-house, telling Lane she had "had a few words with her young man" and left him — the man being Michael Kidney [CP]; on the Saturday afternoon Stride had cleaned two rooms for the deputy, Elizabeth Tanner, for which she was paid sixpence, and she showed Lane the sixpence she had earned [CP; PV]. Between about seven and eight in the evening Stride left the lodging-house, and as she left she gave Lane a large piece of green velvet to mind until she returned [CP] — one of the last documentary glimpses of Stride alive, and an ordinary expectation of a return that did not come. Lane had no sighting of Stride after that

early-evening departure and no contact with the killer, and subsequently identified the body at the mortuary as "Long Liz" [CP]; that identification was one of several and was complicated by the competing claim of Mrs Mary Malcolm that the deceased was her sister Elizabeth Watts, the police maintaining the Swedish identity [MS]. Her evidentiary contribution is the establishment of Stride's residential pattern, her last documented activity at the lodging-house, the "words with Kidney" detail, and the green-velvet detail. Suspect-attribution. None. Lane appears solely as an inquest witness to Stride's living circumstances and final-day movements; she is not advanced as a Ripper candidate, and no categorical-framework question arises [N/A]. Not to be confused with the other Stride-circle and identity-dispute figures named alongside her — the deputy Elizabeth Tanner, Mrs Mary Malcolm and her claimed sister Elizabeth Watts, and Stride's partner Michael Kidney — each a distinct person, none to be merged with Lane.

P117 — Laurenço, José (surname variant: Lourenço). Demographic particulars. Male, Portuguese — a merchant seaman / cattleman on the Portugal–London cattle boats, born in 1862, and about twenty-six in 1888, the one member of the theorist's cattle-boat set for whom even a birth year survives [MS: Morley; MS: Casebook suspect guide]. Beyond the birth year there is nothing — no appearance, no history, only a name on a crew list; place of birth, parentage, date of death, and any verified aliases are not located [UN]. The surname appears in the compilation literature as both "Laurenço" and "Lourenço," the variant flagged pending the records; the forename is rendered "José" [MS]. His documentary trace is essentially limited to his appearance in the Larkins-theory material and the official handling of it. Named as a suspect by Edward Knight Larkins, a clerk in the Customs Statistical Department, who held that the killer must be a Portuguese sailor and identified three men from three vessels — Manuel Cruz Xavier, José Laurenço and João de Souza Machado — as having committed the murders in rotation according to which ship was in dock. Larkins assigned Laurenço the Chapman murder (8 September) and, with Machado, the double event (30 September), dropping him from the Kelly attribution when he jumped ship in October 1888. Joachim de Rocha is a separate and later addition to the theory, brought in to cover the 1889 murder of Alice McKenzie when it was pointed out that none of the original three was in London that night. Larkins's correspondence reached the Metropolitan Police and the Home Office repeatedly; the vessels' movements were checked against the murder dates and the theory was set aside. [PV; MS]. Occupational and educational history, he was a merchant seaman — specifically a cattleman on the Portugal–London livestock boats — with nothing further recorded: his specific shipping line, vessel, or rating in the period record is not anchored, nor whether he sailed on the same vessel as de Rocha [MS: Morley; UN]. No medical, paramedical, anatomical, or butchering training is documented, and no educational record is located; no occupation of his touches the anatomical axis, and no medical or surgical claim is even advanced against him — a matter of category, not candidacy in its emptiest form, the theory that names him running on nationality alone [MS; UN]. Geographic history. On Larkins's reading of the customs shipping logs, Laurenço was in London aboard a Portuguese cattle boat around the Chapman and double-event dates of autumn 1888, and is recorded as having jumped ship in October 1888 — the one concrete thing known of his movements. These placements rest on Larkins's own reading of the logs and are not independently corroborated by verified dock schedules. No source places him in London in 1889: de Rocha was added to the theory precisely because none of the original three could be placed there for the McKenzie murder. [PV; MS: Morley] He was not English-born and not English-resident, his port presence falling on the merchant-marine turnover cycle rather than as a fixed inhabitant of the offence area; prior and subsequent residential or workplace addresses are not located, he is not anchored to a specific dock, lodging-house, or employer for the relevant window, and no

documented daily-movement pattern is located [MS; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded, and no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record; no asylum admission, psychiatric diagnosis, or institutional record is located, and there is no documented physical illness or syphilitic status [UN]. Documented violence, no criminal record, assault charge, or documented violent act is located [UN]. No offence, no arrest, no witness, and nothing connecting him to any violence at all, and does not describe a formal investigation of him as an individual [UN]. On either account nothing connects him to any violence [MS]. Social and family circumstances. No marital, household, family, or community-reception record is located; the record is simply unrecorded [UN]. As a non-English-resident transient seaman in 1888–89 London he sits outside the social-anchoring that produces Whitechapel-resident biographical records — the same structural position as the other names in the theorist's set [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented activity for Laurenço across the canonical-five window of autumn 1888 has been located, his documented presence being dated to 1889, within the post-canonical window, with no documented activity before or after the 1889 inquiry recovered, and whether he remained at sea, returned to Portugal, transferred to another flag, or died in the period not presently determinable [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. None located — none beyond the shipping log and the theorist's ethnic syllogism [UN]. He is not named in the contemporary canonical-five Metropolitan Police file, the Macnaghten memorandum, the Anderson writings, or the Swanson marginalia [UN]. The nomination belongs to Edward Knight Larkins, a clerk in the Customs Statistical Department, who reasoned that because Portuguese peasants had committed atrocities in the Peninsular War from 1808, a Portuguese man must have committed the Whitechapel atrocities, then searched the shipping logs for Portuguese cattlemen in London on the murder dates and wrote their names against the killings, swapping one named man for another whenever a movement broke against a date [MS-R: Larkins theory, via Morley; MS]. Larkins named three vessels (City of Oporto, City of Cork, City of Malaga), and the theory was received and dismissed by the officials to whom it came, Anderson recording him as a "very troublesome busybody" [MS: Anderson, Home Office memorandum]. Larkins assigned Laurenço the Chapman murder of 8 September and, in combination with João de Souza Machado, the double event of 30 September; then, when Laurenço jumped ship in October 1888 and was no longer in port, dropped him from the Kelly murder and reassigned it to Machado alone — a reassignment driven not by any evidence of guilt or innocence but purely by whether a shipping record happened to place him in London, which is itself the clearest confession of the theory's emptiness [MS]. Suspect-attribution. The position is none / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He was advanced by Edward Knight Larkins, a clerk in the British Customs Statistical Department, who believed that the injuries inflicted on the victims resembled wounds inflicted by Portuguese peasants and who correlated the movements of Portuguese cattle boats in the Port of London with the murder dates, naming cattlemen-seamen as candidates; that construction is the foreign-seaman out-group reflex — an ethnic-stereotype premise about the wounds joined to a shipping-movement correlation, of nil evidentiary value [PV; MS].

P118 — Lave, Joseph. Demographic particulars. Forename Joseph, surname Lave [PV: Stride inquest deposition reproduced in the contemporary press, week of 2 October 1888]. Male, by the context of the deposition [PV]. His deposition describes him as recently arrived in London from America, and he is identifiable with the Russian and Polish-Jewish immigrant membership of the club [PV: deposition; MS, contextual]; that recent American arrival is context, not a flag. Precise prior United States residence and the date of arrival are not stated in the surviving extracts [UN]. Date and place of birth, age, height, and physical description are not located [UN]. No alias attested [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Occupation in 1888 is not stated in the surviving extracts [UN]. He is identified as a member or resident of the International Working Men's

Educational Club at 40 Berner Street, his residence at the club at the time characterised in the deposition as temporary lodging while in transit [PV; UN as to the precise status]. Whether his connection was political — the club's socialist-anarchist community — or simply a transit-lodging arrangement is not settled in the extracts and is left unresolved here, resolved into neither a radical nor a mere-lodger reading; the club functioned as a Jewish socialist political centre rather than a general lodging-house, so association with its political community is the working reading pending verification [MS, contextual]. Educational history not located [UN]. No medical or butchering training documented [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at the club at 40 Berner Street on the night of 29–30 September 1888 [PV], which places him at the immediate Stride scene at the time of the killing. Prior United States addresses and subsequent address history are not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No criminal complaint or documented violent incident has been located against Lave [UN]. He is not among those arrested at the 16 March 1889 Berner Street riot [PV, by absence; UN as to any peripheral presence]. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). As a witness rather than a suspect, the offender-cessation dimension does not apply. No record of death, departure from the club, return to America, emigration, or other terminal event within the November 1888–1891 window has been located [UN]. The deposition's transit-lodging characterisation makes his onward movement the principal recovery target — United States immigrant-arrival records (the Castle Garden and later Ellis Island periods), Russian-Empire emigration records, and trans-Atlantic passenger manifests — though the documentary silence is consistent with onward movement out of the London record rather than affirmative of any destination [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Lave's substantive 1888 footprint is his sworn deposition at the Stride inquest before Coroner Wynne Edwin Baxter at the Vestry Hall of St George-in-the-East (the inquest opening on 1 October 1888); the surviving press extracts do not consistently fix the day of his testimony, which is carried as an early-inquest position pending the MEPO 3/140 file [PV]. By the deposition: finding himself oppressed by the smoke in the club's large room, he stepped out into Dutfield's Yard for air at about half past twelve, remained outside for some minutes, walked the length of the yard to the Berner Street gateway and back, observed nothing untoward, and saw no body and no other person before returning into the club at about twenty minutes to one [PV]. His evidence anchors the lower bound of the body-placement window at the Stride scene: with Diemschutz's cart entry at about 1.00 a.m. fixing the upper bound, and Israel Schwartz's sighting of an attack at the gateway at about 12.45 a.m. falling between the two, the operational window for the killing was on the order of twenty minutes [PV]. What that window, the Schwartz fit, and the interruption reading imply about the offender belongs to the signature-and-timing file and is not adjudicated here; the body of this entry holds to what Lave saw and when. His observation sits within a cluster of negative sightings — the secretary William West having looked into the yard at about ten past twelve and seen nothing unusual, and Morris Eagle, returning at about 12.35 to 12.40, likewise seeing nothing — a corroborating witness-cluster consistent with the body's placement only in the final stretch before Diemschutz's arrival [PV]. The deposition records the visual observation; the surviving extracts do not consistently render whether Lave heard anything from Berner Street [PV as to the visual; UN as to the auditory]. Suspect-attribution. None. No suspect attribution against Joseph Lave has been advanced in the located literature; the three-man-team thesis associated with his club (cited as Randy Williams, 2017, and not independently verified in-run) does not extend to him [UN; MS-R, by absence]. He figures solely as a scene-proximity witness fixing the killing window, and no categorical-framework question arises [N/A]. Not to be confused with the other Berner Street figures named alongside him — the club secretary William West, Morris Eagle, and the club members named in that team thesis,

Diemschutz, Friedman, and Kozebrodski, to whom Lave is expressly not joined — each a distinct man, none to be merged with Lave or drawn with him into a thesis he has no part in.

P119 — Lawende, Joseph. Demographic particulars. Male, Polish-Jewish; born in Warsaw in 1847 on the secondary literature's account, making him about forty-one in autumn 1888, this pending verification [MS: secondary literature]. That is at odds with the "age 46 / birth c. 1842" the prior material drew from the inquest summary; both are carried and the discrepancy flagged, pending the verbatim deposition. He emigrated to England around 1871 and was a naturalised British subject by 1891 [MS]. Death is given in the secondary literature as 1925, carried as unverified [MS, unverified]. The English-language attestation throughout the 1888 record is "Joseph Lawende"; by the 1891 and 1901 censuses the family name had been anglicised to "Lavender," both forms flagged [MS]. No alias in the criminal-investigation sense [PV; CP]. Not to be confused with Joseph Lave, the Berner Street witness at the Stride scene: the two are different men and the near-identical surnames are a close phonetic collision, this Joseph Lawende (later "Lavender"), the Eddowes-scene and Imperial Club witness, not to be run together with the other. Occupational and educational history. A cigarette maker and a commercial traveller in the cigarette and tobacco trade; the 1881 census lists him as a cigarette maker, and he had manufacturing premises at St Mary Axe while working the customer-facing salesman side of the trade [MS; CP]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at 45 Norfolk Road, Dalston, from about 1885 (earlier at 2 Tenter Street South in 1881) [MS]; Dalston lies a couple of miles north of the Aldgate and Mitre Square area, placing his home outside the offence corridor but his trade circuit within ordinary range of it [MS]. By 1891 the family had moved to Islington [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Annie Rosenthal in 1873, and the 1891 census records the couple with ten children, all born in Whitechapel [MS]. He was a member of the Imperial Club at 16–17 Duke Street (Duke's Place), Aldgate, the Jewish social club, in 1888 [PV; CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Not an offender-cessation question — Lawende is a witness, not a suspect. He continued in the cigarette trade through the 1890s [MS]. The principal documented post-canonical data are his uses by police to view suspects: in February 1891 he viewed James Thomas Sadler after Sadler's arrest for the Frances Coles killing and failed to identify him, and he was used again in 1895 to view William Grant Grainger [PV; CP]. His repeated use as an investigative comparator, despite his stated inability to re-identify the man, is itself documented; as one summary puts it, his evidence would not have been admissible given that caveat, so he served more as an investigative tool than as an identifying witness [PV; CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. His deposition was given before the City coroner Samuel Frederick Langham at the Eddowes inquest (Golden Lane, City of London) on 11 October 1888, reported in the press of 12 October [PV; CP]. The account: at about 1.30 a.m. on 30 September, delayed by rain, he left the Imperial Club with Joseph Hyam Levy, a butcher, and Henry Harris, a furniture dealer, the time checked by the club clock and his pocket watch [CP]. About fifteen yards along Duke Street, at the entrance to Church Passage leading into Mitre Square, the three passed a man and a woman talking quietly, the woman with her hand on the man's chest, in no apparent distress [CP]. Lawende, walking slightly apart, was the only one of the three to take note of the man; his companions gave no description [CP]. He described the man as about thirty, some five feet seven or eight inches, of medium build and fair complexion, with a fair moustache, wearing a pepper-and-salt loose jacket, a grey cloth cap with a peak, and a reddish neckerchief knotted at the throat, with the general appearance of a sailor [PV; CP]. The woman wore a black jacket and bonnet; he later identified her at the mortuary only by her clothing as Catherine Eddowes, and

maintained throughout that he could describe the man but would not be able to identify him again — a caveat that is consistent across his evidence and load-bearing to everything built on it [PV; CP]. Major Henry Smith, Acting Commissioner of the City Police, judged him a credible, disinterested witness and the police kept him from the press, the fullest description being withheld to preserve it for any later identification; the published inquest version is accordingly partial, and a fuller police-file description may survive in the case papers [PV; CP; NM: Smith's memoir]. Suspect-attribution. None against Lawende; he enters the record solely as the principal description-giving witness of the Eddowes scene, and his significance runs through three documented threads, which are kept at distinct evidentiary grades and not collapsed. First, his description — about thirty, fair, sailor-like — is the principal Eddowes-scene witness anchor, qualified throughout by his own statement that he could not re-identify the man. Second, the contested "Seaside Home" identification, which stands in three separable grades: Anderson's 1910 memoir claimed the only witness who had had a good view of the murderer identified the suspect at a police convalescent home but refused to give evidence because the suspect was, like himself, a Jew [NM: Anderson]; Swanson's marginalia named the suspect as Kosminski and the place as the Seaside Home, and indicated the witness recognised the man but would not swear to it out of a disinclination to send a fellow Jew to the gallows [PV: Swanson marginalia]; and the modern inference that the unnamed witness was Lawende, which is contested, some commentators advancing Israel Schwartz or another party [MS, contested]. The account creates a plain contradiction that must be stated: it requires a witness who could identify the man, whereas Lawende swore repeatedly that he could not — a contradiction which, taken with the identification-chronology problem attaching to the Kosminski case, bears directly against the Anderson–Swanson identification. And the "would not give evidence against a fellow Jew" element is Anderson's antisemitic construction, of nil evidentiary value: there is no evidence Lawende refused on sectarian grounds, the documented fact being simply his inability to re-identify, and the honest documented witness is held apart from the doctrine that later reinterpreted him. Third, his repeated use as a police comparator — the 1891 Sadler non-identification and the 1895 Grainger viewing — which, given his stated inability to re-identify the man, functioned as investigative testing rather than admissible identification [PV; CP]. No categorical-framework question arises, Lawende being a witness rather than a candidate [N/A].

P120 — Lechmere, Charles Allen. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born Charles Allen Lechmere in 1849 in the parish of St Anne's, Soho, the son of John Allen Lechmere and Maria Louisa (née Roulson), some sources giving 5 October 1849 [PV: civil registration]. He died on 23 December 1920, aged 71, of renal failure [PV: civil registration]. After his mother's 1858 remarriage to Thomas Cross, a Metropolitan Police constable, he took his stepfather's surname and gave his name at the Nichols inquest as "Charles Cross," though he appears as Lechmere in most civil-registration, census, and employment records, including at his Doveton Street address [PV]. Both names are carried here. The much-repeated description of "Cross" as a "false name" is contestable and is set aside: it was a genuine step-family surname, not a fabrication, and the real and narrower anomaly is that the inquest used a surname different from the "Lechmere" under which he is otherwise recorded [MS, qualified]. He was about 38 in autumn 1888. Occupational and educational history. A carman for Pickford's & Co. at the Broad Street depot in the City of London — a horse-drawn-cart delivery driver working regular daily routes between depots, customers, and the railway termini [PV: employment record; inquest]; he had been with the firm for around twenty years by 1888 [PV; MS]. No medical, butchering, or formal anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. In 1888 resident at 22 Doveton Street, off Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green [PV: census; inquest], and earlier in his married life at Mary Ann Street, Stepney [PV: census]. By his inquest testimony he left home

about 3.20 a.m. on 31 August 1888 for the Broad Street depot and was passing along Buck's Row about 3.40 a.m. when he came upon the body [PV: inquest]. The advocacy mapping of his home-to-work route as intersecting the canonical sites is an interpretive reconstruction; the primary inquest material documents only the single 31 August movement, not a recurrent route, and a carman's plausible pre-dawn route through the district is occupationally-expected presence, not a causal anchor [MS, advocacy]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or psychiatric record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault, or domestic-violence complaint located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Elizabeth Bostock in 1870; the couple had eleven children, two of whom died young [PV: civil registration]. He was a settled married working man of some twenty years' continuous employment at the time of the Nichols killing — a profile materially different from the lone-lodger or institutionally-displaced type of most named suspects, and one that stands against any assumption that the offender must have been marginal [PV]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). No interruption to his Pickford's employment or family life is documented; he continued in the same trade and the same household, fathering further children, until his death in 1920 [PV; MS]. That settled-life continuity runs against candidacy rather than toward it. Specific 1888 evidence. His name appears in the contemporary record principally as a witness at the Nichols inquest, where he testified on 3 September 1888 as "Charles Cross" to discovering the body in Buck's Row about 3.40 a.m. on 31 August [PV: inquest]. Robert Paul, a carman walking some distance behind, first saw him standing where the woman lay; Lechmere brought Paul over to look at her, and the two, uncertain whether she was dead, went to find a constable [PV: inquest; CP: Paul's Lloyd's Weekly interview, 2 September 1888]. They flagged down PC Jonas Mizen near the corner of Hanbury Street and Baker's Row, and by Mizen's later account the carman told him a woman was lying in Buck's Row and that he was wanted there by a policeman — wording the advocacy reads as a deliberate falsehood, since no constable was yet at the scene when the two left it, and which the inquest record allows to be read more innocently, as simply that they were wanted at the scene; the point is contested and turns on verbatim wording not yet fixed [PV; CP; MS, contested]. PC John Neil (J Division) had independently come upon the body on his beat shortly after the two carmen left, and was the first to see the throat wounds by lantern-light [PV: inquest]. Neither carman reported seeing blood in the dim pre-dawn light [PV]. Mary Ann Nichols is held here as the victim and person she was, not as the fixed-point of a route-map. Suspect-attribution. The Cross/Lechmere candidacy is wholly modern. It was first advanced by Michael Connor in a 2005 Casebook article opening with the assertion that Charles Cross was a serious suspect, the name-identification research having been pioneered by Connor and Derek Osborne, with Edward Stow becoming the principal Lechmere researcher; the case was popularised by the journalist Christer Holmgren, most prominently in the 2014 Channel 5 documentary Jack the Ripper: The Missing Evidence, with the criminologist Gareth Norris, and in Holmgren's book Cutting Point (2021) [MS-R, advocacy]. The framework rests on three propositions: that Paul interrupted Lechmere in the act of mutilation rather than after the killer had gone; that his inquest use of "Cross" rather than "Lechmere" was deliberate concealment; and that his home-to-work route, mapped also against an earlier victim and former family addresses, placed him at or near the murder sites at the relevant times [MS]. The principal arguments against are that his calling Paul over to inspect the body is inconsistent with a killer's flight imperative; that "Cross" was a genuine step-family surname rather than a fabrication; that no blood was observed on his clothes or person by Paul, by Mizen, or at the inquest; that no contemporary suspicion attached to him; and that the route reconstruction rests on assumptions about his daily movement that the inquest evidence does not document [MS]. Categorical observation: the attribution falls outside the six non-serial

frameworks — Lechmere is advanced as the lone canonical offender, and is characterised here on his own terms.

P121 — Le Grand, Charles. Demographic particulars. Male, of Scandinavian origin (recorded as Danish); known principally as "Charles Le Grand" — "Le Grand of the Strand" — and under a string of aliases including Charles Grand, Charles Grandy, Charles Grant, Christian Neilson, and Christian Nelson, together with "Briscony," "the French Colonel," and "Captain Anderson" [PV; CP: court records and press]. No verified birth date or place, and no death date, has been located in primary record [UN]. The multiplicity of aliases is the operative complication: the standing consensus is that one man is denoted by all of them, but no single primary chain establishes his birth identity beyond doubt, and "Briscony" is carried as an alleged rather than a verified true name [MS, qualified]. Within that string, two aliases are collision hazards to be held apart: the alias "Charles Grant" is not William Grant Grainger, the seaman, a different man entirely; and the alias "Captain Anderson" is not Robert Anderson, the Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police — the coincidence of name is not to migrate the one onto the other. He was of unlocated age in autumn 1888. Occupational and educational history. In 1888 he operated a private inquiry agency from a Strand office trading as "Grand and Co.," advertising the placement of detectives in the homes of the nobility and gentry to watch suspected servants [CP; PV: business circular reproduced in court]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. The Strand office is documented for 1888 [PV]. Later addresses through 1889–1891 include the Kennington Road area, with movement to Maldon, Essex, where he was apprehended in September 1891 [PV: court records; CP]. Daily-movement reconstruction for autumn 1888 is not documented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Press accounts of his November 1891 trial describe a highly nervous and excitable temperament, with repeated fainting and a fit in the dock [CP]. No formal asylum admission or psychiatric record located [UN]; the courtroom demeanour is carried as reported and non-probative, and no clinical inference is drawn from it. Documented violence. His pre-1888 record included a conviction for theft and an assault on a prostitute — a single assault, not a mutilation [PV: criminal record]. On his September 1891 arrest he was reportedly carrying a revolver and a knuckle-duster, by his own later account for the benefit of the police, and a search of his lodgings was said to have recovered gunpowder and a spring contrivance in a cigar box described in the press as an infernal machine [PV: court evidence; CP]. He was convicted on 20 November 1891 of sending letters demanding money with threats to murder — the victims including a Mrs Baldock, with further indictments naming Baroness Bolsover and Lady Jessel — of conspiracy to defraud the London and Westminster Bank, and of forging cheques [PV: trial record]. Taken together, this is instrumental, acquisitive-coercive violence — extortion, fraud, intimidation for gain — a different register from the non-acquisitive, expressive-mutilative canonical offending; a tool carried is not a tool used, and the weapons on arrest are not evidence of the canonical acts. The named threatened women are held here as the people they were. Social and family circumstances. A co-defendant in an 1889 conspiracy charge was a woman recorded as "Pourquoi or Demay"; his domestic and intimate relationships are recorded only fragmentarily in the criminal proceedings [PV]. No documented marriage or settled household located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). His liberty across the window was broken in stages: at liberty through autumn 1888 and into early 1889 (conducting the Vigilance Committee work and beginning the offences tried in 1889); in custody from 1889 to about June 1891 on the conspiracy-to-defraud sentence of two years' imprisonment with hard labour; at liberty from June to late September 1891, when he resumed a threatening-letter campaign from Kennington Road lodgings; and in custody again from his Maldon arrest in late September 1891 [PV; CP]. Reading the 1889 fraud imprisonment as the Ripper-cessation is

circular — it assumes the candidacy it is offered to support — and is not treated here as cessation evidence. Specific 1888 evidence. In 1888 he was one of two private detectives employed by the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee to investigate the murders independently of the local police, his partner being J. H. Batchelor (the engagement also tied to the Evening News) [PV; CP]. After the Stride killing, Le Grand and Batchelor interviewed the Berner Street fruit-seller Matthew Packer, who — having initially told police he had seen nothing — produced under their questioning an account of having sold grapes to a man with Stride shortly before the murder [PV; CP: Evening News, early October 1888]. A grape stalk found in Dutfield's Yard was advanced as corroboration; Chief Inspector Swanson reported that any statement Packer made would be rendered almost valueless as evidence, the story being likely fabricated for press sale [PV: Swanson's report]. Packer's account shifted repeatedly across his tellings, and he was not called at the inquest [PV; CP]. What this documents is fraud and press-manipulation — the working of a poor witness for sale to the papers — not murder; and Matthew Packer is held here as a manipulated witness, not a prop. Suspect-attribution. Le Grand was first publicly linked to the case by a March 1892 press report originating in the Belfast News-Letter, in which an unnamed Scotland Yard detective claimed the Whitechapel killer was then serving a long sentence for blackmailing elderly women — a convict later identified by researchers with Le Grand [CP, as rumour-attribution rather than a formal finding; not independently re-verified in-run]. That report was carried as rumour and never became a formal finding. The modern suspect case, developed principally by Tom Wescott, holds among other things that Le Grand placed the grape stalk and that he may himself have been the killer, resting on three propositions: that his Vigilance Committee role gave him knowledge of the night-patrol routes useful for avoiding detection; that his criminal trajectory, culminating in the threats-to-murder and weapons-readiness of 1891, reflects escalating violent drives; and that the Packer account was planted to misdirect the investigation [MS, qualified]. The documented core of that is the Packer fabrication and Swanson's press-sale reading; "planted because he was the killer" is inference laid on top of established fraud, not itself documented. The principal arguments against are that no contemporary police suspicion attached to him as the killer — his later career was investigated as fraud and threats, not murder; that the 1892 Portland-convict rumour was reported as rumour and never as a formal finding; and that his acquisitive-and-coercive offending differs in character from the mutilative canonical pattern [MS]. Categorical observation: the attribution falls outside the six non-serial frameworks — Le Grand is advanced as the actual canonical offender, his documented criminal record standing as the primary record and the Ripper-attribution as inferential, and he is characterised here on his own terms.

P122 — Leopold II of Belgium. Demographic particulars. Male, Belgian royal; born Leopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor at the Royal Palace of Brussels on 9 April 1835, second son of King Leopold I of the Belgians (formerly Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, uncle of Queen Victoria) and Louise-Marie of Orléans, daughter of King Louis Philippe of the French [PV: Belgian civil and royal registers; MS; birth date corroborated MS: Russo]. King of the Belgians from 17 December 1865 until his death at the Castle of Laeken on 17 December 1909, of cardiovascular and gastrointestinal complications in old age; his nephew Albert succeeded him [PV: royal proclamation and death record; MS; succession corroborated MS: Russo]. He was Prince of Belgium and Duke of Brabant from birth, King from 1865, and personal sovereign of the Congo Free State from the 1885 Berlin settlement until the territory's transfer to the Belgian state on 15 November 1908 [MS]. Not to be confused with his father, King Leopold I (the uncle of Queen Victoria), or with his own son Léopold, Duke of Brabant, who predeceased him in 1869 — three distinct persons across the shared dynastic name, none to be run onto another. Occupational and educational history. Educated by royal tutors and

military instruction, with ceremonial rank but no operational service; he took his Senate seat as Duke of Brabant in 1853, and from 1865 his occupation was that of reigning constitutional monarch, with the personal sovereignty of the Congo Free State added in 1885 [MS]. The dual role generated a vast, continuous documentary footprint — state correspondence, court diary, ambassadorial dispatches, colonial records — held at the Belgian State Archives, the Royal Palace archives, and the colonial holdings at Tervuren [MS]. No medical, paramedical, or anatomical training of any kind, and the attribution literature alleges none [UN, in the strong sense]. Geographic history. Continuously resident in Belgium across his adult life, principally at the Royal Palace of Brussels and the Castle of Laeken [MS]. His documented travel comprised state visits to European capitals, winter sojourns on the French Riviera, spa visits, and a pattern of incognito European travel under a noble pseudonym — Continental and pseudonymous, and mischaracterised by the fringe sources as "secret London visits" [MS]. His location across the canonical-five window of August to November 1888 is recoverable through the Belgian court diary, the Moniteur belge, and the Foreign Ministry's diplomatic dispatches, which place him predominantly at Brussels, Laeken, and the Ardennes hunting estates, with no documented London visit in autumn 1888 [MS — the day-by-day Belgian archival record has not been directly consulted in this channel and is flagged as a verification target]. His documented London visits over his reign were ceremonial occasions; none falls in autumn 1888, and given the completeness of a reigning monarch's record that absence is an affirmative finding rather than a gap [UN, in the strong sense]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented psychiatric illness [UN, in the strong sense]. The diplomatic and court literature characterises him as cold, calculating, and acquisitive, and modern assessment of the Congo period describes his conduct as ruthless and venal — but these are interpretations of his public conduct, not contemporary clinical assessments, and no clinical inference is drawn from them [MS]. Late-life physical illness comprised chronic gastrointestinal and cardiovascular decline, with a final intestinal episode causing his death in 1909 [MS]. No illness or institutional admission falls across the 1888–1891 window; his reign continued without recorded interruption [UN, in the strong sense]. Documented violence. No documented act of personal physical violence is recorded at any point in his life [UN, in the strong sense]. The Congo Free State, his personal possession from 1885 to 1908, was administered through a system of forced rubber and ivory extraction documented by the Casement Report of 1904, by E. D. Morel's work, and by a commission of inquiry to have produced mass mortality among the Congolese population, with death-toll estimates ranging widely — on the order of several million — according to the demographic baseline and period assumed [MS]. That mortality is attributed in the responsible historical literature to the administrative system he designed, sanctioned, and profited from, rather than to any personal physical act by him — and it is not minimised in being set aside from the Ripper question: it is grave, documented harm in its own register. The Ripper-attribution literature does not invoke the Congo material as evidence of personal homicidal capacity, the two strands being documentarily and analytically distinct, and systemic, profit-driven, remote culpability being a different kind of harm from personal manual mutilative offending [MS]. Social and family circumstances. He married Archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria on 22 August 1853; the marriage produced four children — Louise-Marie (1858–1924), Léopold, Duke of Brabant (1859–1869, predeceasing him), Stéphanie (1864–1945, widow of Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria), and Clémentine (1872–1955) [PV: royal registers; MS]. The marriage was cold and estranged from the 1870s, Marie Henriette living apart at Spa until her death in 1902 [MS]. From about 1899 until his death he maintained a long-term relationship with Caroline Lacroix (Blanche Delacroix), of French origin and much younger than himself, the subject of public scandal; the relationship produced two sons whom he legitimised by a deathbed marriage to Lacroix on 12 December 1909, five days

before his death [MS]. The court documentation is continuous across his reign and leaves no substantial unaccounted-for periods in the autumn 1888 window [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Continuously reigning King of the Belgians and concurrently personal sovereign of the Congo Free State across the window, with court and state activity uninterrupted; no withdrawal from public life, change of residential pattern, illness producing institutional admission, or departure from his European base is recorded [UN, in the strong sense]. The cessation question is empty for Leopold — his reign simply continued — and the attribution literature points to no cessation signal [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented placement of Leopold in London or anywhere in the British Isles at any point in autumn 1888 [UN, in the strong sense]. No contemporary 1888 police record names, considers, or references him in connection with the murders [UN]. The Belgian court diary, the Moniteur belge, and the period diplomatic dispatches place him in Belgium across the canonical-five window, with no documented absence from the Continent of sufficient duration to permit clandestine London visits aligned with the murder dates [MS — pending direct primary verification]. Suspect-attribution. The Ripper-attribution to Leopold II sits at the outer fringe of the literature and has no sustained advocacy. He appears in none of the principal contemporary suspect lists (Macnaghten, Anderson, Swanson, Abberline) or the standard modern inventories (Cullen, Rumbelow, Sugden, Fido, Begg, Evans), and is absent from the project's own substantive suspect material; the attribution surfaces only in scattered compendium- and tabloid-tier sources [MS]. Its documented origin is traceable: it was devised by Jacquemine Charrot-Lodwidge while conducting research for the writer Daniel Farson, on two circumstantial supports — the scandal attaching to Leopold's private life, and Belgium's possession of the Congo, from which she hypothesised that on undocumented visits to the Congo he had developed a sadistic nature — combined with a further deduction that Leopold was the higher-than-a-doctor suspect described in the story attributed to the psychic Robert James Lees, the Lees "house" being reassigned to a supposed London residence of the King [MS: Russo]. Those supports draw on his documented incognito European travel, mischaracterised as secret London visits; on the late-life scandal of his preference for very young companions, public during the Caroline Lacroix liaison; and on the moral censure attaching to the Congo administration, which has produced a tendency to attach his name to further atrocities [MS]. A tabloid sub-thread alleging that Mary Kelly was killed by him in a botched encounter has no documentary anchor whatever, and Mary Kelly is held here as the person she was, not a prop for royal scandal [UN]. The decisive arguments against are that his whereabouts in Belgium across the window are exhaustively documented, making a London presence effectively impossible; that no contemporary investigation referenced him; that no medical, geographic, or behavioural element of the case connects to him; and that even within its own frame the construction fails, the Lees story on which it leans specifying that the house belonged to an eminent physician, not a monarch [MS; MS: Russo]. Categorical observation: the attribution falls outside the six non-serial frameworks. It is best understood as a notoriety-driven moral extension — the naming as the Ripper of a figure already documented as responsible for grave harm in one register (the Congo) by literary transfer of that responsibility into the unrelated Whitechapel register — with no evidentiary basis; Leopold is characterised here on his own terms.

P123 — Letchford, Charles. Demographic particulars. Male, English (working East End). His age, parentage, and ethnicity are not directly verified; the secondary literature places him in his early-to-mid twenties in 1888, inferred from his residence in a family household [MS]. No death record located [UN]. No alias attested [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Specific trade and employer are not verified; the literature describes him only as a Berner Street resident without a settled occupation [MS]. No medical, anatomical, or formal trade-school training documented, and

the unverified occupation is not read upward into anything [UN]. His press statement is articulate, indicating functional literacy [CP]. Geographic history. Resident in 1888 at 30 Berner Street — 39 in some sources, the variant carried pending resolution — within yards of the Stride murder scene and inside the immediate Berner Street micro-geography that included the International Working Men's Educational Club at No. 40 and Dutfield's Yard, Fanny Mortimer's house at No. 36, William Marshall's at No. 64, and Matthew Packer's fruit shop at No. 44 [CP; MS]. Prior and subsequent residential history not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. By his own account he lived with family at the Berner Street address, his sister among the household; marital status is not documented, the family-residence pattern being consistent with unmarried status [CP; UN]. His sister features in his statement as having been at the street door in the relevant period, and is known only through that statement [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Not applicable — Letchford is a witness, not a suspect [N/A]. No post-statement trajectory located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Letchford's documented contribution is a brief statement to the press in the days after the killing, not sworn inquest testimony — he does not appear to have been called at the Stride inquest, and his account survives only through the newspapers; the official Stride inquest records do not survive, and the inquest record as a whole is reconstructed from the press [CP]. By that statement he passed through Berner Street at about half past twelve and found everything going on as usual; his sister was standing at the house door at about ten minutes to one and saw no one pass by; and he heard the commotion and the police whistles when the body was found but took no notice, disturbances at the club being frequent and the noise seeming to him only another row [CP]. His own half-past-twelve passage overlaps in timing with PC William Smith's sighting of Stride with a man on Berner Street at about 12.30 to 12.35, and his "all as usual" observation is consistent with an unremarkable street scene in the minutes before the discovery; together with Fanny Mortimer's near-contemporaneous account from No. 36, it forms part of the documented negative-sighting record for the immediate Berner Street stretch in the 12.30–1.00 a.m. window [CP; MS]. What that overlap and the tightness of the window imply about the killing belongs to the signature-and-timing file and is not adjudicated here; the body of this entry carries only the observations. His account does not independently establish a sighting of Stride with a companion or of the killer; both his and his sister's observations are negative, and the sister is known only through his statement [CP]. Suspect-attribution. None. Letchford is a peripheral Berner Street resident whose press statement is contextual; he is not advanced as a Ripper candidate, and the idle observation that he placed himself on the street at about Smith's time carries no traction, his volunteering the fact being inconsistent with concealment. No categorical-framework question arises [N/A]. Not to be confused with the other Berner Street micro-geography residents named alongside him — Fanny Mortimer at No. 36, William Marshall at No. 64, and Matthew Packer at No. 44 — each a distinct resident of the same stretch; and his household is himself and his unnamed sister, she known only through his statement.

P124 — Levy, Jacob. Demographic particulars. Male, Anglo-Jewish and locally born; born in Aldgate in 1856, the son of Joseph Levy, a butcher, and Caroline Levy [PV: civil registration; census]. He died at the City of London Lunatic Asylum at Stone, Kent, on 29 July 1891, of general paralysis of the insane brought on by tertiary syphilis, the cause having been recorded on admission as mania [PV: asylum records]. His relationship to the Eddowes-night witness Joseph Hyam Levy is disputed: some genealogical work makes them paternal-line cousins, their fathers Joseph and Hyam Levy being brothers, while other reconstructions make them brothers, and the matter is unsettled and held so

here — in either case the two butchers lived and traded within yards of one another in the Middlesex Street and Aldgate quarter and would have known each other [PV; MS]. This is the densest name-cluster in the file, and four men are to be held rigorously apart and never merged: Jacob Levy, this man, the butcher advanced as a suspect; Joseph Hyam Levy, the Eddowes-night witness and his disputed cousin-or-brother; Joshua Levey, a butcher of no relation to either; and Hyam Hyams, a separate Polish-Jewish asylum candidate — none of whose attributes are to migrate onto Jacob Levy or onto one another. Occupational and educational history. Butcher by trade, following his father; listed as a butcher in the 1881 census and working in the Middlesex Street family business [PV: census; Kelly's Directory]. The trade gave routine familiarity with mammalian abdominal viscera through slaughter and dressing — a genuine trade-anatomy familiarity, but at the lower end: he was a counter-and-portioning butcher rather than a ritual slaughterer or trained anatomist, and the familiarity is necessary to the argument, not sufficient for it, being category rather than candidacy [MS, occupational inference]. No medical or formal anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. In 1881 he was resident at 11 Fieldgate Street, Whitechapel, with his wife and two children, and by 1888 was living at 36 Middlesex Street, Aldgate — within minutes' walk of Mitre Square, where Eddowes was killed, and of the Goulston Street doorway where the bloodied apron fragment and the "Juwes" graffito were found [PV: census; Kelly's]. His father's butcher's business stood at 111 Middlesex Street, within roughly sixty yards of 1 Hutchinson Street, where Joseph Hyam Levy traded as a butcher [PV]. By the 1891 census his wife Sarah was head of household, having taken on the trade after his 1890 confinement [PV]. No daily-movement reconstruction for autumn 1888 is documented [UN]; his wife's later asylum deposition described him wandering the streets at night and sleeping poorly, a retrospective account that would place him in the area at unsupervised hours [PV: Stone admission record]. Psychiatric and medical history. The record requires care, because the popular literature conflates two distinct episodes, and they are separated here. The 1886 episode is a prison-period one: arrest in March 1886 for the theft of meat from his master Hyman Sampson, conviction in April 1886 and a twelve-month sentence, during which, in April 1886, he attempted suicide while prison notes recorded insanity indications — restlessness, insomnia, incoherent talk, "incessantly talking of imaginary people" — together with violence; he was transferred to Chelmsford in Essex on insanity grounds and discharged as cured in February 1887 [PV: Central Criminal Court calendar; prison records — these fine particulars rest on records not directly inspected in this channel]. The "Essex County asylum" shorthand in the popular accounts is loosely right as to county but mislabels a prison-period episode as an asylum admission; and the material those accounts date to 1886 — hearing strange noises and feeling that he would do violence to someone unless restrained — in fact belongs to the separate August 1890 admission at the City of London Asylum at Stone, where the case-book records exactly that complaint [PV: Stone case-book; CP/MS for the conflated popular version]. His wife's Stone deposition described compulsive taking of money and goods, wandering for hours, poor sleep, and persistent paranoia; the form of insanity was recorded as manic and the cause as hereditary [PV]. His brother Abraham had died by suicide while of unsound mind, the date given variously as 1875 or 1886 and the method rendered as hanging in the press but as throat-cutting in the Stone admission note — an unreconciled discrepancy in the records, carried as such and noted only as documented family history [PV; CP]. The 1890 admission note recorded scratches and copper-coloured staining consistent with tertiary syphilis [PV]. No lay characterisation here is taken as a clinical finding beyond what the records themselves record. Documented violence. The 1886 meat-theft conviction is the only criminal conviction located [PV]. The 1886 prison suicide attempt and the 1890 self-reported apprehension of doing violence unless restrained are the documented threat indicators [PV]. No assault conviction is recorded [UN]. Social and family

circumstances. Married Sarah Abrahams; several children, his wife continuing the butchering trade after his 1890 confinement [PV: marriage record; 1891 census]. A parental death around 1888–89 is noted in the advocacy literature as a possible stressor but is not endorsed here [PV; MS]. The disputed cousin-or-brother relationship to Joseph Hyam Levy is as stated above and held unsettled. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). He remained at liberty through the canonical-five window and afterward until his admission to the City of London Asylum at Stone in August 1890, dying there on 29 July 1891 after a final period in the male infirmary from late May 1891 [PV]. The pathway is institutional removal followed by syphilis-related death within a year — but the admission in August 1890 post-dates the last canonical killing by almost two years, so the removal does not coincide with the cessation of the murders, a structural weakness in any reading tying the two together [PV]. Specific 1888 evidence. His height was recorded as 5 ft 3 in and weight 9 st 3 lb at the 1890 admission, and he was about 32 in 1888, within the 30-to-35 range of the witness reports [PV]. The height evidence is mixed and non-identifying: 5 ft 3 in places him about three inches taller than Eddowes (5 ft 0 in), matching the reported remark of Joseph Hyam Levy at the Eddowes scene that the man was roughly three inches taller than the woman, and it is compatible with Elizabeth Long's description of the Chapman-scene man as little taller than Chapman (also 5 ft 0 in) — but it is flatly contradicted by Joseph Lawende's separately-given estimate of the Church Passage man at about 5 ft 7 in, Lawende being the careful describing witness, so the correspondence is suggestive at best and not identifying [PV: inquest material; MS]. No direct documentary placement of Jacob Levy at any canonical-five scene exists [UN]. Suspect-attribution. The case for Levy rests on circumstantial fit rather than any naming in the police files, in which he does not appear. Its documentary spine is the recollection of Robert Sagar, a City of London Police detective (1852–1924; a former medical student), whose unpublished and now-untraced memoirs were quoted in an extract printed in Reynolds News on 15 September 1946: Sagar wrote, in substance, that the City Police had good reason to suspect a man working in Butcher's Row, Aldgate, watched him closely, were satisfied he was insane, and that after his friends had him removed to a private asylum the atrocities ceased [CP: 1946 extract; primary memoir untraced]. The extract was the work of Justin Atholl, who cited no source and is regarded as error-prone, and some doubt whether the memoirs existed at all [CP; MS]. Sagar named no one, and the identification of his man with Jacob Levy is a modern inference, contested in the literature, which variously proposes Joseph Hyam Levy, Hyam Hyams, or a generic "Butcher's Row" figure as alternatives [MS]. Two documented mismatches tell against the Sagar-as-Levy reading, and both planks fail on the facts: Stone was a public county asylum, not the private one Sagar described; and the August 1890 admission post-dates the last killing by some twenty-one months rather than coinciding with the end of the series. The account of ex-City detective Harry Cox in 1906, describing a three-month surveillance of a Jewish East End tradesman after the Kelly murder, is sometimes read as corroboration, though Cox's description of his suspect does not clearly tally with Levy, weakening that link [CP; MS]. A further period attribution is the second-hand remark of Lady Anderson, recorded by the researcher Steward Hicks, that the Ripper was confined in an asylum near Stone; the recording author could not recall his source, and it is hearsay [MS]. The modern advocacy is principally Tracy I'Anson's Casebook dissertation and Saucy Jacky blog work, with treatment in Paul Roland's The Crimes of Jack the Ripper (2012), forensic papers by Robert Milne (2011 and 2014), and the Bad Women: The Ripper Retold podcast episode on Levy (2021); the principal published counter-argument, from the historian of psychiatry Jennifer Wallis, is load-bearing: a man with advancing general paralysis of the insane is clinically unlikely to have executed and concealed an organised serial-mutilation series, given the disease's progressive effect on cognition, coordination, and control [MS]. The advocacy also leans on the inference that Joseph Hyam Levy's documented reluctance to give information about the man — the press of

October 1888 reporting that he refused the slightest information and seemed to know something — reflects his having recognised a relative; this is an out-group-family reading the surviving reports can support but do not establish, and it is of weak evidentiary value. Categorical observation: the attribution falls outside the six non-serial frameworks — Levy is advanced as the actual lone canonical offender, and is characterised here on his own terms, as a documentarily dense but scene-unlinked candidate of the institutional-removal-and-death pattern.

P125 — Lewis, Maurice. Demographic particulars. Forename Maurice, also rendered "Morris" in the press, the variant flagged; surname Lewis. His documentary footprint is a press-reported witness statement, not a sworn inquest deposition — unlike the deposed Kelly-scene witnesses he was never called at the inquest, and his account survives only in the newspapers, principally Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper of 11 November 1888 and other London dailies of the days after the killing [CP]. Male, Jewish, an East End working-class tailor [CP/MS]. Date and place of birth, age, and physical description are not recorded [UN]. Not to be confused with Sarah Lewis, the other Kelly-scene witness of the same surname: they are two different people, Sarah Lewis being the deposed witness whose sworn account placed a man watching at the Miller's Court entrance, and Maurice/Morris Lewis the press-reported witness of this entry — the shared surname a direct collision hazard, the one not to migrate onto the other. Occupational and educational history. A tailor, living in Dorset Street in 1888 [CP]. The East End tailoring trade of the period was large and predominantly Jewish-immigrant, concentrated in the workshop streets around Dorset Street and Brick Lane, so the documentary trace of an individual hand is correspondingly thin [MS, contextual]. No educational record, and no medical or butchering training, and the tailoring trade carries no anatomical content to read upward — needle dexterity is not anatomy [UN]. Geographic history. Resident in Dorset Street in autumn 1888, within the immediate Kelly-scene perimeter, with press-reported familiarity with Miller's Court and the local public houses [CP]. That central residence reflects the quarter's ordinary poverty, the same crowded micro-geography in which the case's victims lived, and is in no sense a suspect anchor. Precise address and trade premises not stated [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No criminal complaint or violent incident located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record beyond the press-reported acquaintance with Kelly, whom he claimed to have known for about five years through ordinary Dorset Street social contact [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Not applicable — Lewis is a witness, not a suspect [N/A]. No record of death, departure from the trade, departure from the East End, asylum admission, or any other terminal-pathway event has been located; the footprint terminates at the contemporary press itself [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Lewis's account, as reproduced in the press, was that he had known Kelly for about five years and had seen her several times in the twelve hours before her death [CP]. He placed her on the Thursday night, between about ten and eleven, at the Horn of Plenty in Dorset Street, drinking with some women and with a man he called "Dan," an orange-seller with whom he said she had recently lived [CP]. On the Friday morning he claimed two sightings: at about eight he saw a woman he took to be Kelly leave Miller's Court and return carrying milk; and soon after ten, while playing pitch-and-toss in the court, he and his companions scattered at a lad's cry of "copper" into the beer-house at the corner of Dorset Street known as Ringer's, where he was sure he saw Kelly drinking, going home shortly before he heard, about eleven, that she had been found murdered [CP]. If accepted, the sightings would place Kelly alive some hours after the medical estimate of death in the early morning, and would partly align with the disputed deposition of Caroline Maxwell — a distinct witness, no relation to Lewis — who swore at the inquest that she had seen and spoken with Kelly outside Miller's Court between about eight

and half past eight, and again outside the Britannia about a quarter to nine [CP]. What those late sightings do to the medical and police time-of-death reconstructions belongs to the signature-and-timing file and is not adjudicated here; the body of this entry carries the reported sightings as a press statement, flagged for weight. On that weight, the Lewis material is documentarily weaker than Maxwell's on four counts: he gave only a press statement and was never deposed, where Maxwell was sworn; his account is brief and consolidated, where Maxwell's was detailed and cross-examined; he faced no challenge, where Maxwell's account was treated by the police as merely an error of date yet she stood by it under the documented scepticism of Coroner Roderick Macdonald; and his account is press-only and unverified, where Maxwell's is in the formal inquest record [CP; MS]. The modern treatment — in Sugden (1994), Begg, and the standard literature — is that the Lewis material is honestly reproduced but evidentially weak by reason of its press-only status, and that the Maxwell–Lewis cluster of Friday-morning sightings remains a matter of disputed evidence rather than one that displaces the medical and police reconstructions of the time of death [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None. No attribution against Maurice Lewis himself has been advanced; he is a press-reported Kelly-scene witness, and the documentary distinction of the entry is simply its press-only status. No categorical-framework question arises [N/A].

P126 — Lewis, Sarah. Demographic particulars. Female, English; married, deposing as Mrs Sarah Lewis, her husband unnamed in the published transcripts [PV]. Birth and death dates, age, and family are not located, and the common name constrains GRO and census verification [UN]. Not to be confused with Maurice (also "Morris") Lewis, the other Kelly-scene witness of the same surname: they are two unrelated people, this Sarah Lewis being the deposed female laundress whose sworn account placed a man watching at the court entrance, and Maurice Lewis the press-only male tailor — the shared surname a direct collision hazard, the one not to migrate onto the other. Occupational and educational history. A laundress, by her own inquest statement [PV]. No medical or anatomical training, and the occupation carries no anatomical content to read upward [UN]. Geographic history. Resident in 1888 at 24 Great Pearl Street, Spitalfields, about a quarter-mile north of Miller's Court [PV: inquest deposition]. On the night of 8–9 November she was staying with her friend Mrs Keyler at No. 2 Miller's Court — the room on the left, first floor, in the same court range, opposite Kelly's room 13, having gone there in the early hours of 9 November; the reason for the late visit is not stated in the deposition as reproduced [PV]. Her scene-presence was that social visit to her friend, and her residence in the quarter reflects its ordinary poverty, neither being a suspect anchor. Subsequent residence not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married, husband unnamed in the published transcripts; Mrs Keyler, with whom she stayed, is identified as a friend rather than kin [PV]. No children recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Not applicable — Lewis is a witness, not a suspect [N/A]. No record of any interruption to her residence or liberty located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Lewis is the principal deposed civilian witness for the Kelly approach-window, and her deposition at the inquest on 12 November addressed three matters, kept distinct here as the record keeps them. First, the loitering man: arriving at Mrs Keyler's at about half past two on the Friday morning — she fixed the time by the Spitalfields church clock as she passed — she saw a man standing alone on the opposite side of Dorset Street by the lodging house, not tall but stout, in a black wideawake hat, looking up the court as if waiting for someone, while a young man and a woman passed along [PV; CP]. This man stood in the position, and at about the hour, that George Hutchinson by his own statement of 12 November placed himself opposite the court; her sighting is accordingly read both as independent corroboration that a man was watching the court entrance at that hour and as a

possible sighting of Hutchinson himself. Her account is far plainer than Hutchinson's elaborate self-described observation, and that contrast — a brief description against Hutchinson's exceptional specificity — is a noted feature of the record that bears on his account rather than on hers. Second, and distinct from the loiterer, a separate man with a bag: she described being accosted on the Wednesday evening, 7 November, in Bethnal Green Road, while with a female friend, by a man carrying a bag who invited one of them to go with him, and whom, disliking his appearance, they left; and she stated that she met the same man — with the bag and the same hat, now with a woman — again on the Friday morning near Ringer's in Commercial Street as she came to Miller's Court, which frightened her [PV; CP]. This bag-man is a separate figure from the wideawake-hatted loiterer at the court entrance; they are two different men, and the connection she herself drew was between the Wednesday and Friday sightings of the bag-man, not between the bag-man and the loiterer — the two are not to be conflated. Third, the cry of "Murder": having fallen asleep in a chair, she woke about half past three, sat awake until a little before four, and heard a female voice scream "Murder" loudly, which she took to come from the direction of Kelly's room, but did not investigate, such cries being common [PV]. Her cry is the deposed counterpart to the parallel account of Elizabeth Prater, in the room above Kelly's, and together with Mary Ann Cox's earlier evidence of Kelly singing in the room until about one and silence thereafter, the two cries form the documentary base for the disputed time-of-death reconstruction. What that audible evidence does against the markedly earlier estimate the medical witnesses Dr Thomas Bond and Dr George Bagster Phillips drew from body temperature and rigor belongs to the signature-and-timing file and is not adjudicated here; the body of this entry carries her sightings and the cry as deposed fact [PV]. Suspect-attribution. None. Lewis is a deposed civilian witness, named in no suspect catalogue, and credited here as the careful, credible witness she was; the only candidacy question her evidence raises is the indirect one of whether the man she saw opposite the court was Hutchinson, which bears on Hutchinson's record rather than on her own. No categorical-framework question arises [N/A].

P127 — Levy, Joseph Hyam. Demographic particulars. Male, Anglo-Jewish; born about 1842, so about 46 in autumn 1888 [MS]. He died on 16 May 1914 — a correction of some weight, since the figure "1892" carried in the prior material is in fact the year he was last recorded as a butcher, not his death [MS]. No verified aliases [UN]. He is to be held rigorously apart from several men with whom the record confuses him. He is not Joseph Lawende, the other Imperial Club witness of the Eddowes scene — the two were associated Aldgate businessmen, not relatives — and where Lawende was the describing witness, this man was the non-describing one. He is not Jacob Levy, the butcher advanced as a suspect, his disputed cousin. He is not Hyam Hyams, a separate Polish-Jewish asylum candidate. And he is not Joshua Levey, a butcher of no relation to any of them. Occupational and educational history. A butcher, with premises at 1 Hutchinson Street, Aldgate — an address the Evening News of October 1888 mis-rendered as Middlesex Street, and one confirmed in the trade directory of 1889, which still lists him there as a butcher [MS; PV: Post Office London Directory 1889] — within about a hundred yards of the Jacob Levy family butchering premises. He was last recorded trading as a butcher in the directories in 1892, after which he became a partner with Charles Lazarus in a loan business operating from premises in Mansell Street, Aldgate [MS]. No medical or anatomical training beyond the trade [UN]. Geographic history. Resident and trading in the Aldgate and Whitechapel boundary area throughout the period, his daily ambit straddling the City–Metropolitan boundary and lying within the offence corridor [MS]. His move from butchering to the loan business around 1892 is the principal late-period trajectory, and it should be confirmed against trade directories and rate books; the 1889 directory line places

him still at the butcher's premises well after the murders [MS; PV: Post Office London Directory 1889]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness or asylum admission located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record of any violent act located in primary sources [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Amelia, née Lewis, in 1866; the household composition awaits census verification [MS; UN]. His wife's maiden surname is a further collision to keep clear: Amelia née Lewis is unrelated to Sarah Lewis and to Maurice Lewis, the two Kelly-scene witnesses of that surname, and the coincidence of name is not to draw any of the three together. He moved within the Aldgate Anglo-Jewish business community alongside Lawende and Harris [PV: inquest record; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). He remained in the Aldgate area across the window; his change of trade around 1892 — once linked in the literature to Anderson's later account of a witness identifying the suspect — is better read simply as a change of business than as any witness-protection relocation, since he was not in fact dying (he lived until 1914) and no surviving document connects his change of trade to the Anderson account [MS]. The departure-and-identification linkage is interpretive, not evidenced [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The principal documentary fact is his presence at the corner of Duke Street and Church Passage at about 1.35 a.m. on 30 September 1888, with Joseph Lawende and Harry Harris, the three having just left the Imperial Club at 16–17 Duke Street, where they passed a man and a woman at the entrance to Church Passage leading into Mitre Square [PV: Eddowes inquest, 11 October 1888]. The woman is generally accepted to have been Catherine Eddowes, killed in the square minutes later. The division of evidence among the three is precise: Lawende described the man (about thirty, five feet seven or eight, fair moustache, peaked cap), while Levy gave only that the man seemed about three inches taller than the woman and could furnish no description of either [PV; CP]. His own evidence was brief: he had paid the couple little attention, remarking that he did not like going home by himself when he saw such characters about, and adding that the court ought to be watched [PV]. Asked at the inquest whether his fear had been rather for himself, he answered "Not exactly" [PV]. The Evening News of 9 October had earlier reported that Levy was refusing to give information and seemed to know something he was afraid to give at the inquest — but that is a press characterisation, not his sworn evidence, and the simpler reading his own words support (an uneasy man who had passed a rough-looking couple late at night) is at least as available as any recognition theory [CP]. Suspect-attribution. The principal modern argument is not that Joseph Hyam Levy was the killer but that he recognised the man at Church Passage and declined to identify him. It was developed by Scott Nelson (Ripperologist, no. 53, May 2004) within a broader "Jewish witness connection" to Sir Robert Anderson's later claim that the one witness who had had a good view of the murderer identified him but would not testify [MS-R; NM: Anderson, 1910]. The identity of the man Levy is supposed to have recognised is given variously: the Jacob Levy advocacy (Mark King, Ripperologist, no. 26, 1999, and later) casts him as Levy's relative — the kinship between Joseph Hyam Levy and Jacob Levy being disputed but most often given as cousins — with communal solidarity within the Anglo-Jewish butchering community as the proposed motive for silence; an alternative thread proposes the butcher-suspect Hyam Hyams, whose family may have been acquainted with the Levys through the Mitre Street neighbourhood [MS-R]. This whole recognition argument is the "a Jewish witness would not testify against a fellow Jew" out-group construct laid over an ordinary nervous witness: there is no evidence that Levy recognised anyone, or that he refused on sectarian grounds — the documented fact is simply that he could not describe the man — and it is of weak evidentiary value, the more so as the same construct has now been applied interchangeably to both Imperial Club witnesses. A subordinate, undeveloped variant casts Joseph Hyam Levy himself as the killer on the same facts plus his premises' proximity to the offence corridor, but no book-length advocacy of

that version has been located, and the butcher's trade would clear the trade-anatomy band only if that variant were entertained at all [UN]. Categorical observation: insofar as that subordinate variant makes him a candidate, it is a plain serial-offender attribution falling outside the six non-serial frameworks; the principal thread is not a suspect-attribution against Levy at all but a witness-conduct argument, and he is best characterised here as a witness.

P128 — Lilley, Harriet (Mrs Lilley). Demographic particulars. Female, married, of Buck's Row. Date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, and date and place of death are not located [UN]. Her husband is referenced in her statement but not otherwise identified [UN]. No alias [UN]. Occupational and educational history. No occupation recorded [UN]; no educational record [UN]; no medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident in one of the terraced cottages on Buck's Row, two doors from where the body of Mary Nichols was found, on the south side of the street — on the same side as Emma Green's New Cottage and opposite Walter Purkiss's Essex Wharf; a single secondary source gives the address as No. 7 Buck's Row, carried as unverified [CP; MS]. The position placed her at the immediate Nichols-scene perimeter, sleeping at the front of the house facing the street — the ordinary scene-perimeter poverty of the quarter, not a suspect anchor [CP]. No prior or subsequent address located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married; husband referenced but unidentified; no further household record located [UN]. Not to be confused with her unidentified husband, referenced in her statement but not himself a documented figure of the record. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Not applicable — Lilley is a witness, not a suspect [N/A]. No documented movement in the window located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The decisive feature is that Lilley did not depose at the Nichols inquest; her account survives only as a press statement, published in The People of Sunday, 9 September 1888 (and reproduced in Lloyd's Weekly News of the same date), and given on the Thursday afternoon some days after the killing [CP]. She said she slept at the front of the house and could hear everything that passed in the street, that on the murder night she was unaccountably restless, and that she heard what she described as a pained moaning and a few faint gasps that faded away, with whispering beneath the window and voices too faint to make out, a luggage train passing as she heard the sounds [CP]. The press framed the statement as bearing on the disputed time of the killing because a goods train — identified as the 3.7 from New Cross, passing about half past three — fixed the moment she heard the sounds, placing the killing or the deposit of the body around that time [CP]. What that does to the disputed time-of-death and the scene's auditory reconstruction belongs to the signature-and-timing file and is not adjudicated here; the body of this entry carries the reported sounds as a press statement, flagged for weight. Two reliability problems attach, carried fairly. First, the account is press-only and uncorroborated by any sworn deposition. Second, it was not given until the Thursday afternoon some days after the murder, raising the possibility that the report is unreliable for its lateness, and Lilley was never called to give evidence at the inquest — though that objection is somewhat blunted by the fact that other Buck's Row witnesses also gave their evidence days into the inquest [CP; MS]. Her evidential significance is precisely as the counter-pole to the negative-auditory testimony of the deposed Buck's Row witnesses: against Walter Purkiss, who slept in the second-floor front of Essex Wharf opposite the spot and heard nothing, and Emma Green of the adjacent New Cottage, who likewise heard nothing until roused, hers is the one in-area account asserting that sounds were heard, and its press-only, late, and contested status is why the scene's auditory record remains unresolved. She is credited here as the credible-but-uncorroborated witness she was. Suspect-attribution. None. Lilley is a witness, advanced as a candidate in no suspect literature. No categorical-

framework question arises [N/A]. Not to be confused with the deposed Buck's Row negative-auditory witnesses against whom her account stands — Walter Purkiss of Essex Wharf and Emma Green of New Cottage — each a distinct witness of the same scene, their evidence the opposite pole from hers, none to be merged with her or with one another.

P129 — Llewellyn, Rees Ralph. Demographic particulars. Male, of Welsh family origin and English-resident; born about 1850, the precise date and parentage not verified in-channel [MS, unverified]. The given name is attested across the inquest deposition and the press as "Rees Ralph," the surname appearing as both "Llewellyn" and "Llewelyn," both spellings carried [PV: inquest deposition; MS]. His death is recorded in the secondary literature at about 1921, aged roughly seventy-one, unverified at primary level [MS, unverified]. Not to be confused with a different Dr Rees Llewellyn — born in South Wales in 1813 and later emigrated to Australia, dying at Braidwood — who is a wholly distinct person of an earlier generation and must not be merged with the Nichols surgeon. No alias attested [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A medical practitioner, trained at the London Hospital Medical College and qualified MRCS (England) and LSA in the early 1870s [MS]. He practised as a general practitioner from 152 Whitechapel Road, documented as both his consulting rooms and his residence at the date of the killing [PV: inquest deposition; CP], and acted as a Metropolitan Police divisional surgeon — a contracted appointment providing emergency attendance and post-mortem services to the division while the practitioner retained his private practice [PV; MS]. Buck's Row lay in the newly created J, or Bethnal Green, Division, whose investigation Inspector Joseph Helson took up; whether Llewellyn's divisional appointment was specifically to that division or to the neighbouring Whitechapel division is not firmly established in-channel, the documented fact being that he was the nearest medical man to the scene. No medical or anatomical training beyond these qualifications bears on the case [UN]. Geographic history. The 152 Whitechapel Road premises is the operational anchor, about 300 yards from the Buck's Row site, which is why he was the practitioner summoned [PV: inquest deposition]. On the morning of 31 August 1888 he was roused there on PC John Thain's summons — Thain having been dispatched from the discovery site by PC John Neil — reached Buck's Row about 4.00 a.m., made the preliminary examination and certified life extinct, and conducted the full post-mortem at the Old Montague Street workhouse infirmary mortuary later the same morning, after Inspector John Spratling coordinated the body's removal and the abdominal injuries were first observed at the mortuary [PV: divisional report; inquest deposition]. Psychiatric and medical history. Not applicable at the personal layer; Llewellyn is the medical witness, not a subject of medical attention [N/A]. Documented violence. None located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Personal particulars not located at primary level [UN]; the census enumerations at 152 Whitechapel Road, the GRO indices, and the Medical Register and Directory entries are the principal leads. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). He continued in private practice at 152 Whitechapel Road and in the divisional-surgeon function through the canonical-five window and beyond on the secondary evidence [MS]; the precise particulars through 1891 are not established at primary level [MS, qualified]. Specific 1888 evidence. Llewellyn is the documentary anchor for the Nichols-scene medical evidence, across three routes — his sworn deposition before Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Nichols inquest (opened 1 September, concluded 23 September 1888) [PV: inquest depositions]; the contemporary press, the East London Observer and The Times of early September 1888 reproducing extensive portions of his evidence [CP]; and the medical-professional press, the Lancet and British Medical Journal of September 1888 summarising the post-mortem findings [CP, medical]. His substantive contributions divide into what he observed and what he opined, and the two are kept apart here. As observed fact: the scene examination about 4.00 to 4.10 a.m. at the Buck's Row stable-yard

gateway, with life certified extinct, the throat wounds observed, and the body and limbs found still warm despite the cold morning — the warmth being the basis of the very-recent-killing reading; the small quantity of blood at the scene, on the order of a few fluid ounces beneath the throat, which he read as consistent with the woman having been killed where she lay rather than the body having been moved; and the full post-mortem, the principal findings being two deep incised wounds across the throat, the lower jagged and about eight inches long, dividing the soft tissues, the great vessels, the windpipe and gullet and reaching the vertebrae — the throat effectively cut to the spine — together with a long, deep, jagged wound on the lower left abdomen, several further incisions running downwards on both sides of the abdomen inflicted with a knife used violently, and no organ taken. As his assessment and manner-of-death reconstruction: he judged the throat cut to have been inflicted first with the victim already on the ground, the abdominal injuries after death, the whole the work of a single hand requiring only some four or five minutes, with death having occurred about half an hour before discovery — the latter fixing the narrow recovery window against PC Neil's prior beat pass about 3.15 a.m. And two formulations must be carried as his sworn opinion, not as observational fact: his view that the assailant had "some rough anatomical knowledge," having seemed to attack all the vital parts, but without the precision of formal surgical training; and his view that the wounds were the work of a moderately sharp, strong-bladed knife of roughly six to eight inches. That anatomical-knowledge opinion is the first of the canonical medical opinions on the killer's competence, which varied across the scene surgeons who followed — Phillips at Chapman, Stride, and Kelly; Brown at Eddowes; Bond at Kelly — and it is recorded here as opinion for that reason. His early impression that the murderer might be left-handed, drawn as an inference from the wounds, is likewise carried as a tentative early impression that he and others afterwards treated with caution, not an established finding. What the warmth, the blood-quantity, the timing, and the competence formulations imply for the medical and signature reconstruction belongs to the signature-and-medical file and is not adjudicated here; the body of this entry carries the observations and the clearly-labelled opinions. Suspect-attribution. None. Llewellyn figures in the witness-and-procedural record as the principal Nichols-scene medical witness and is the subject of no suspect-attribution argument. No categorical-framework question arises [N/A]. Not to be confused, within the scene-surgeon set, with the other medical men of the case — Phillips, Brown, Bond, Blackwell, and Sequeira — each a distinct surgeon of a distinct scene, none of whose findings or opinions are to be run onto Llewellyn's.

P130 — Long, Alfred. Demographic particulars. Male, English; a constable of the Metropolitan Police, A Division (Whitehall), bearing the divisional number 254 — "254A" being his A-Division collar number rather than, as sometimes given, a warrant number, his actual warrant number not established in-channel [PV: inquest deposition; divisional report]. He was in active service at the Eddowes killing and the Goulston Street discovery in the small hours of 30 September 1888. Birth, parentage, and death are not established at primary level, the common name constraining GRO work [UN]. No alias attested [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A Metropolitan Police constable of A Division, temporarily deployed to H Division (Whitechapel) ground for beat reinforcement in the autumn of 1888, the uniformed presence having been increased after the Nichols and Chapman killings [PV: divisional record; MS]. His beat on the night of 29–30 September took in Goulston Street, Wentworth Street, and the adjoining thoroughfares [PV: inquest deposition]. The standard secondary accounts record him leaving the force around 1889 and associate him with an 1891 larceny conviction at the Old Bailey, both unverified in-channel and subject to a common-name identification caveat [MS, unverified]. No educational particulars located; no medical or surgical training [UN]. Geographic history. His operational anchor was the A

Division section-house establishment; specific residence and family address are not located [UN]. The documented movement in the early hours of 30 September is the beat sequence on the temporary H Division deployment, with the operative pass through Goulston Street about 2.55 a.m. at which both the apron fragment and the chalked graffito were observed at the staircase entrance of 108–119 Wentworth Model Dwellings [PV: inquest deposition]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. None in the personal record across the investigation period; the secondary-reported 1891 conviction, if his, was for larceny — a property offence, not violence [MS, unverified]. Social and family circumstances. Particulars not located at primary level [UN]; the A Division section-house census enumerations, the GRO indices under the common-name constraint, and the 1891 Old Bailey transcript (if the identification holds) are the leads. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). He continued in Metropolitan Police service through the canonical-five window; the standard accounts place his departure around 1889, the precise date and circumstances unverified in-channel [MS]. If the 1891 larceny conviction is his, it places him outside the force by the post-canonical window [MS, unverified]. Specific 1888 evidence. Long is the documentary anchor for the Goulston Street apron-and-graffito discovery, the central piece of post-offence physical-trail evidence in the canonical-five record, across his sworn deposition before the City coroner Samuel Frederick Langham at the Eddowes inquest [PV: inquest deposition], the contemporary press reproductions [CP], and the Metropolitan Police divisional report at the National Archives [PV: MEPO records]. His substantive contributions are these. First, the apron-fragment observation on the 2.55 a.m. pass, on the staircase landing of 108–119 Wentworth Model Dwellings, the fragment later matched to the piece torn from Eddowes's apron, the jagged tear aligning precisely — the match being Dr Frederick Gordon Brown's observational evidence at the post-mortem, the fragment having first been handed to Dr George Bagster Phillips at Leman Street — establishing that the killer carried it from Mitre Square, where PC Edward Watkins had found Eddowes at 1.44 a.m., to Goulston Street; the apron is Catherine Eddowes's, the physical trail it is, not merely a timing-marker. Long's own role in that chain is that of finder and chain-of-custody anchor, not medical assessor, and is not read upward: the apron-match is Dr Brown's. Second, the chalked graffito immediately above the fragment, which Long copied into his pocket book and deposed as "The Juwes are the men that will not be blamed for nothing." This carries the variant-wording problem that is the central documentary problem of the writing: at least three primary renderings of a sentence that no longer exists — Long's deposition, Detective Constable Daniel Halse's differing version, and Chief Inspector Swanson's materially different "The Jewes are not the men to be blamed for nothing" (though it is uncertain Swanson ever saw the writing), while Superintendent Arnold's report agreed with Long's account. Third, a crucial qualification on the timing: while Long deposed the apron had not been there at his earlier pass about 2.20 a.m. — timing the deposit to the 2.20-to-2.55 window — he was unable to say whether the graffito had been there at that time, and could form no opinion whether the writing was recent. His evidence therefore times the apron's deposit but does not establish that the graffito was the killer's or even fresh; the writing is accordingly a contested chalk message of uncertain authorship and uncertain freshness, not an established Ripper communication. Its antisemitic content is part of the standing out-group thread that also produced the Anderson identification doctrine, and it is flagged as such without being credited as the offender's voice. Fourth, the immediate-action sequence — summoning a constable from the adjoining beat, searching the staircases and finding no blood or persons, and reporting at Commercial Street station. And fifth, the contested erasure: Sir Charles Warren attending the scene after 5 a.m. and ordering the writing removed before daylight, on his assessment of the risk of anti-Jewish unrest once the market opened, over the objection of the City of London Police, who wanted

it photographed first — one of the central evidential and political controversies of the investigation, and a real evidential loss whatever the public-order justification. What the 2.20–2.55 window, the trail, and the graffito's authorship do to the wider reconstruction belongs to the signature-and-medical file and is not adjudicated here; the body of this entry carries the finding, the chain of custody, and the clearly-bounded timing evidence. Suspect-attribution. None. Long stands as the documentary anchor for the Goulston Street trail, not as a suspect; the secondary-reported 1891 larceny conviction, a property offence post-dating the window, founds no suspect argument, though some commentators have raised it as bearing on the reliability of his deposition, while the standard scholarship treats his apron-and-graffito evidence as honest regardless [MS]. No categorical-framework question arises [N/A]. Not to be confused with Detective Constable Daniel Halse, the City detective who recorded a different version of the same writing: they are two different officers, and the graffito-wording set — Long's deposition, Halse's version, Swanson's report, and Arnold's report — is a set of distinct primary renderings to be held apart, none collapsed into another.

P131 — Long, Elizabeth (also recorded as Darrell). Demographic particulars. Female, English (working East End); born about 1841 in Bethnal Green [MS]. She appears in the record under two surnames — Long, the name she gave at the Chapman inquest, and Darrell (also spelled Durrell) — both taken in the standard scholarship to denote one and the same woman, the basis of the alternation unresolved; this is a two-names-for-one-woman variance, not two people, and "Long" is used here as the deposition form [MS]. Not to be confused with PC Alfred Long, the officer of the Goulston Street discovery: they are no relation and share nothing but the surname, this Elizabeth Long being the Chapman-scene eyewitness and cart-minder, that Alfred Long the A-Division constable — the coincidence of name not to draw the two together. Death date not located [UN]. No alias beyond the Long/Darrell variant [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A cart-minder, married to James Long (born about 1843), himself a cart-minder — the standard biography thus supersedes the earlier guesses of packing-case maker or market-porter's wife [MS]. On the morning of 8 September 1888 she was walking from home toward Spitalfields Market [PV; MS]. No medical, anatomical, or trade-school training, and the cart-minding occupation carries no anatomical content to read upward [UN]; her inquest testimony indicates functional literacy [PV]. Geographic history. Recorded living at 32 Church Street, Whitechapel, in 1888 [MS], her route to Spitalfields Market taking her along Hanbury Street. Her presence outside 29 Hanbury Street about 5.30 a.m. on 8 September placed her at the Chapman scene at or just before the killing — an ordinary morning walk to work, the commuter-witness pattern, not a suspect anchor [PV]. By the 1891 census she and James were at 39 Blythe Street, Bethnal Green, both still cart-minders [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to James Long; the "Mrs Long" framing of the press and inquest reflects that marriage [MS]. Household composition otherwise not detailed [UN]. At the Chapman inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter she was the principal witness to a sighting of Chapman alive with a man shortly before the killing; the contemporary press gave her prominent coverage [CP], while modern opinion is divided between accepting the sighting and doubting its timing against the other evidence [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Not applicable as a suspect matter — Long is a witness [N/A]. She is documented alive in the 1891 census at 39 Blythe Street, still working as a cart-minder, which is the extent of her located post-inquest trajectory [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Long's documented activity is her sighting of 8 September 1888 and her inquest testimony of 19 September, reported in The Times of 20 September [PV: deposition before Coroner Wynne Baxter;

CP]. By her account she passed 29 Hanbury Street about 5.30 a.m. on her way to the market, a time she fixed by the Black Eagle Brewery clock striking the half-hour just before she passed; on the same side of the street a man and a woman stood talking close against the shutters of No. 29, and she later identified the woman, at the mortuary, as Annie Chapman, held here as the person she identified [PV]. The description carries a decisive limit: the man had his back to her, so she never saw his face, noticing only that he was dark, and describing him as appearing over forty, a little taller than Chapman, of foreign and "shabby-genteel" appearance, wearing a brown deerstalker hat and a dark coat she was not certain of [PV; MS]. It is thus a back-view impression of build, dress, and bearing, not a facial identification. She heard the man say "Will you?" and the woman answer "Yes," and walked on without looking back [PV]. The sighting is the centrepiece of the Chapman witness sequence and the principal object of the time-of-death debate, standing in tension with two other strands — but the reconciliation of those strands belongs to the signature-and-timing file and is not adjudicated here; the body of this entry carries her sighting and its limit. The tension itself: Albert Cadosch, in the adjoining yard of No. 27, heard a woman say "No" and a sound against the dividing fence at about 5.15 to 5.20 a.m. — before Long's stated 5.30 — so that, if both heard Chapman, the sequence cannot be straightforwardly reconciled, the most economical solution offered being that Long heard the brewery clock strike the quarter-hour, 5.15, rather than the half-hour; and Dr George Bagster Phillips's medical estimate put the death at about 4.30 a.m. or earlier, though he conceded that the coldness of the morning and the great loss of blood may have skewed his opinion, and the inquest concluded she may have died as late as 5.30. The Chapman case is in this respect the classic worked example of body-cooling estimation reaching its limits against eyewitness timing. Long's "dark, foreign, shabby-genteel" descriptor has subsequently been deployed as corroboration by various Jewish-immigrant-suspect advocacy frameworks — among them those naming Severin Klosowski (George Chapman), Aaron Kosminski, Jacob Levy, and David Cohen — though none of those cases rests primarily on it; and a faceless back-view "foreign" impression has almost no identifying force, so its repeated use to prop those candidacies is a weak detail bent to a prior. Her "a little taller than Chapman" point is likewise suggestive at best and not identifying: it is compatible with Jacob Levy's recorded 5 ft 3 in but contradicted by Lawende's 5 ft 7 in estimate of the Eddowes-scene man. Suspect-attribution. None. Long is not advanced as a candidate; her role is exclusively as eyewitness, and she is credited here as the careful, honest, limited witness she was. No categorical-framework question arises [N/A].

P132 — Ludwig, Charles. Demographic particulars. Male, German; recorded in the press as "Charles Ludwig Wetzel" (also Weitzel), about forty at his September 1888 arrest, giving his address as 1 Minories [PV: Thames Police Court record; CP]. Born about 1848 by derivation; no primary birth or death record located, so the identity is unanchored [UN]. He had come to London from Hamburg about fifteen months before — around mid-1887, per a Central News report [CP]. Occupational and educational history. A hairdresser by trade, employed by Mr C. A. Partridge, a hairdresser in the Minories — Charles Arthur Partridge, whose hairdressing and perfumery shop stood at 1 Minories, the address Ludwig gave to the court [PV; CP]. A single report, the Wrexham Advertiser of 22 September 1888, called him a baker, against the consistent hairdresser identification in the other press and the police record; the hairdresser identification is taken as primary and the baker reference is corrected as a single-source error, not carried as an open variant [CP]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. The trade involved routine handling of razors and long scissors, both found on him at his arrest, but that is blade dexterity and access to a cutting tool, not anatomical knowledge — category, not candidacy, and not read upward [PV]. Geographic history. He lodged first in Church Street, in the Minories, from which he was asked to leave on account of his dirty

habits, and afterwards at a hotel in Finsbury; his court address was 1 Minories, his employer's premises [PV; CP]. The Minories placed him within minutes' walk of Mitre Square and the Aldgate corridor at the western edge of the canonical offences. No daily-movement reconstruction for early September survives [UN]; from 18 September he was in custody. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness or asylum admission [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. The arrest description gave him as slightly built, about five feet six, dark-complexioned, with a grizzled beard and moustache, and walking stiffly as though something were wrong with one of his legs — the gait being a documented signalment for the autumn 1888 window [CP]. Documented violence. The autumn 1888 episodes are the documented violence. In the early hours of 18 September, PC John Johnson (866 City) heard cries of "Murder" from Three Kings Court, a dark walled cul-de-sac off the Minories, and found Ludwig there with a one-armed prostitute named Elizabeth Burns, who was frightened and asked to be taken away; Johnson removed the pair and sent Ludwig off, and only as he walked the woman to the end of his beat did she disclose that Ludwig had pulled a big knife on her, after which Johnson circulated a description [PV: Johnson's deposition; CP]. Elizabeth Burns is held here as the frightened woman she was, who asked the constable to take her away, not a footnote to the arrest. About three o'clock the same morning Ludwig, drunk, was refused service at a coffee stall in the Whitechapel Road, turned on the eighteen-year-old Alexander Finlay — of 51 Leman Street, employed at Assenheim's ice cream works in Petticoat Lane — demanding "What are you looking at?", drew a long-bladed knife and chased him round the stall, attempting to stab him until Finlay threatened him with a dish [PV; CP]. A constable arrested him in an excited state; on the way to the station the long knife was found, and a razor and a pair of scissors as well [PV]. Taken together, the knife-violence is impulsive, drunken, public, confrontational, and twice readily stopped — categorically distinct from the organised, silent, mobile, mutilative stranger-predation of the canonical series; a demonstrated capacity to draw a knife in a quarrel is not the signature of the offences. It was after his arrest that he became a Ripper suspect at all — the landlord reporting Ludwig's supposedly bloodstained hands together with the Three Kings Court knife episode — and that elevation of a foreign immigrant found with a knife is the out-group reflex in a German key, flagged as such [CP; MS]. Social and family circumstances. No marriage or settled household located; the lodging-house pattern indicates a single itinerant man through the window [PV; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). He was charged at Thames Police Court on 18 September 1888 with being drunk and threatening to stab Finlay; the magistrate, Mr Saunders, called him a dangerous man and remanded him for a week [PV]. At a later hearing Inspector Frederick Abberline applied for a further remand, which the magistrate granted — the second-remand application marking genuine contemporary investigative interest [PV]. He therefore remained in custody on 30 September, the night of the Stride and Eddowes killings, and that custody is the basis of his exoneration. The custody-gate must be stated precisely as a partial one: it is exclusionary for the Double Event of 30 September and, a fortiori, for Kelly on 9 November, but the Nichols killing of 31 August and the Chapman killing of 8 September predate his 18 September arrest and are not covered by it — his non-candidacy for those two rests not on the alibi but on the absence of any positive evidence tying him to them [PV; CP]. The disposition of the case beyond the September hearings, and any later record, have not been traced [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Inspector Joseph Helson of J Division interviewed Ludwig in his cell after the first remand, but owing to Ludwig's professing not to understand English nothing was obtained [PV]. Finlay's account to the press placed Ludwig at the top of Commercial Street about a quarter to four, with a woman he was conducting toward the Minories — a "broken-down masher" in a frock coat and tall hat — who shortly afterward ran back to the stall in fright, an incident Finlay thought little of until Ludwig appeared and threatened him

[CP]. Suspect-attribution. Ludwig is a contemporary-investigation suspect of the same type as Jacob Isenschmid and Joseph Isaacs — men taken into custody on a non-Ripper charge during the active investigation, considered briefly, Abberline's request for the second remand marking genuine investigative interest, and cleared for the Double Event by being in custody while it occurred [PV; CP]. He is the subject of no modern book-length argument as the Ripper [UN]. Categorical observation: the attribution falls outside the six non-serial frameworks — a contemporary suspect eliminated for the Double Event and Kelly by a custody alibi, and un-incriminated rather than positively cleared for the two earlier killings, characterised here on his own terms.

P133 — Maduro, Alonzo. Demographic particulars. Male; described in the compendia as Spanish or South American — consistent with the surname and a Buenos Aires connection in the source material — but with no primary documentary identification, and presented throughout as documentarily unanchored and existence-doubtful [UN; MS]. Date and place of birth, and date and place of death, not located [UN]. The reminiscence that is his sole source has him arriving in London in early 1888 [MS, single-source]. No verified aliases, though the one modern discussion entertains an identity with the suspect Alois Szemeredy [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Trade or occupation not documented [UN]. No medical or anatomical training recorded [UN]. Geographic history. A London or East End presence in 1888 rests solely on the reminiscence, which has him arriving early that year; it is not established at primary level [MS, single-source; UN at primary]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). No documented activity in the window; the source itself states that nothing is known of Maduro before or after 1888 [MS; UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. None located [UN]. The only "1888" content is the uncorroborated claim, in the reminiscence, of his arrival in London early that year [MS, single-source]. Suspect-attribution. Maduro's place in the literature rests on a single thin foundation, the provenance of which is traceable. He was suggested as the Ripper in a 1956 True Magazine article by Alan Hynd; the story originated with a broker, Griffith S. Salway, who claimed to have met Maduro on the night of the Emma Elizabeth Smith killing, to have heard Maduro voice a displeasure with all prostitutes, and, after the Kelly murder, to have found surgical knives among Maduro's possessions — yet who told no one for some sixty-four years, disclosing it only to his wife shortly before his 1952 death, she in turn waiting some four years before it reached Hynd [MS: Russo]. It is one of about a dozen similar "I knew Jack the Ripper" stories, and the researcher who examined the material doubted that Maduro existed at all; the account's internal logic is itself questionable, a man supposedly convinced of the Ripper's identity keeping silent for sixty-four years, and no further trace of either Maduro or Salway has surfaced in the decades since [MS; MS: Russo]. The standard suspect indexes carry him on that basis, in the lists of minor and discounted names, without independent biographical foundation [MS]. The one substantive modern discussion is a Casebook study weighing whether Maduro and the suspect Alois Szemeredy were the same man — Szemeredy being an Austrian army deserter who described himself as an American surgeon and later a sausage-maker, was charged with murder in Buenos Aires, was committed to a lunatic asylum in 1885, was named as a Ripper suspect in the Continental press in 1892, and committed suicide while being questioned in Vienna that year — the suggestion resting on the similar names, the shared Buenos Aires link, and the dovetailing of Maduro's reported 1888 arrival with Szemeredy's disappearance; the study concludes there are too many discrepancies for the two to be the same man, and the same proposed identity was aired by Maxim Jakubowski and Nathan Braund in The Mammoth Book of Jack the Ripper (1998) [MS; MS: Russo]. Not to be confused, and this is the entry's keep-apart: Alonzo Maduro, the late-reminiscence name, and Alois Szemeredy,

the documented Austrian-deserter suspect, are held distinct — the identity between them entertained in the literature and rejected, and the thin Maduro reminiscence is not permitted to borrow Szemeredy's documentary substance; the two are not merged. The "Spanish / South American / Buenos Aires foreigner arriving early 1888" framing is the exotic-foreigner reflex of the late-reminiscence genre, of nil evidentiary value. Categorical observation: the attribution belongs to the apocryphal late-reminiscence ("I knew the Ripper") type, with the further doubt, expressed in the literature itself, that the named man existed at all, which shades it toward a pure-fabrication trail. There is no positive evidence of any kind connecting Maduro to the killings.

P134 — Mann, Robert. Demographic particulars. Male, English; about 53 at the time of the canonical murders, born about 1835 [PV: workhouse records, derived]. Birth particulars not located [UN]. He died of phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) in Whitechapel in 1896 [PV: civil registration]. The press rendered his surname carelessly as "Mansel," "Marne," or "Manns"; the inquest record gives "Mann," which is the form used here — and the "Mansel" variant in particular is not to be confused with Mansell Street in Aldgate, a place-name of the record wholly unrelated to this man [PV; CP]. No verified alias [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A pauper inmate of the Whitechapel Workhouse, recorded as a labourer and dock labourer, who was in charge of the workhouse mortuary in Old Montague Street — receiving bodies, locking the building, and holding the keys [PV: inquest testimony]. His role was in strict terms that of a keeper or watchman rather than a handler of bodies, though in practice he assisted in moving and undressing them, and was trusted to leave the grounds to collect corpses [PV; MS]. This is a custodial keeper's role, and it is not to be read upward into anatomical knowledge: handling shrouded corpses and holding keys gives no surgical, anatomical, or organ-specific training — access to bodies is not training in them, category not candidacy. No formal medical or anatomical training is documented [UN]; his schooling, on Trow's reconstruction, would have been a rudimentary elementary education only, and that itself is speculative [MS, speculative]. Geographic history. Resident at the Whitechapel Workhouse, within the offence corridor [PV]. As an inmate his movement was institutionally restricted — the workhouse closer to a prison than a hotel — though, per Trow, the body-collection errands gave him documented exits from the perimeter [PV; MS]. No daily-movement reconstruction for autumn 1888 can be assembled, and the body-collection-outings argument, while documented in principle, is not granular as to specific nights [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. At the Nichols inquest, Coroner Wynne Baxter found Mann subject to fits and his statements hardly reliable — the finding that eliminated him as a credible witness, and which Trow's thesis repurposes as the very trait that kept him off the police's radar [PV: inquest record; CP; MS]. No asylum admission or formal diagnosis located [UN]; no clinical inference beyond the coroner's recorded finding is drawn. The 1896 phthisis death indicates respiratory disease in his last years [PV]. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault, or violent incident located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Per Trow's reconstruction from the workhouse records, Mann was abandoned at the workhouse as a child by his mother, who was in her forties at the time — an age range Trow reads as matching all but one of the canonical victims (the exception being the 25-year-old Mary Jane Kelly). This is Trow's interpretive structure, not primary evidence of Mann's psychology, and it is carried as that: a modern thesis's construction, not a fact about the women, who are not to be reduced to an age-bracket in service of it, nor a documented fact about Mann's mind [MS, advocacy]. No documented marriage; lifelong workhouse residence is the documented domestic circumstance [PV]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Institutional continuity rather than removal — Mann remained keeper of the mortuary through the post-Kelly period, and the bodies of Alice McKenzie (July 1889) and Frances Coles (February 1891), both also taken to the

Whitechapel mortuary, would have passed through his keeper's custody as Nichols's and Chapman's had; he remained at the workhouse until his 1896 death [PV]. The absence of any removal or interruption — he simply continued in the same post — argues against a cessation reading rather than toward one. Specific 1888 evidence. At about 5 a.m. on 31 August 1888 Mann was summoned to the mortuary to receive the body of Mary Ann Nichols; he saw it placed there, locked the building, went for breakfast, and afterwards returned with fellow inmate James Hatfield and undressed the body — Hatfield cutting the clothing down the front — despite the standing instruction that the body was not to be touched until the medical officer arrived [PV; CP]. It was during this unauthorised undressing that the abdominal wounds, hidden under the clothing at the scene, were first seen by anyone other than the killer, the observations later entering the record through Dr Rees Ralph Llewellyn's post-mortem [PV]. That undressing was an indignity to Nichols and a mishandling of the evidence, and is carried as such. His evidence was internally inconsistent: he said no inspector had been present and that he and Hatfield were alone, though Inspector Helson had earlier deposed that he was present while the body was stripped, and he gave conflicting accounts of whether the clothing was cut; Baxter, who at the same inquest complained that what was called the mortuary was simply a shed belonging to the workhouse and no proper mortuary at all, dismissed Mann's reliability accordingly [PV; CP]. His role with the Chapman body on 8 September was the same — receipt, custody of the keys, presence during the post-mortem [PV]. The Stride, Eddowes, and Kelly bodies went to other mortuaries — St George's, the City mortuary, and Shoreditch — which gives Mann privileged access to two of the five victims, not all, and constrains any claim of a special relationship to the whole series [PV]. Suspect-attribution. Mann was advanced as the Ripper by M. J. ("Mei") Trow in Jack the Ripper: Quest for a Killer (2009) and the Discovery Channel documentary Killer Revealed (2009) [MS-R]. The framework rests on the 1988 FBI psychological profile by John Douglas, characterising the offender as a white male of the lower classes, probably from a broken home, in a menial job such as a mortuary attendant's, and socially isolated [MS]; Trow proposes Mann killed seven, adding Martha Tabram as the first and Alice McKenzie as the last, and reads the unauthorised undressing of Nichols as Mann returning to admire his handiwork [MS-R]. The principal arguments against it are several. Three of the canonical bodies went to other mortuaries, undercutting the "admiring his handiwork" element. Workhouse residence imposed movement constraints that the body-collection-outings argument only partly relaxes, and that argument is not granular as to specific nights. The documented fits and the coroner's unreliability finding cast doubt on his capacity to plan, execute, and conceal a multi-night series. No contemporary suspicion attached to him. And, on the view that the Ripper letters were in any part genuine, a pauper inmate would likely have lacked the literacy and the means — pen, ink, paper, postage — they imply, though Mann's literacy is undocumented and the letters' genuineness is itself contested [MS]. Categorical observation: the attribution falls outside the six non-serial frameworks — Mann is advanced as the actual offender, on a single-author modern thesis, and is characterised here on his own terms. Not to be confused with James Hatfield, the fellow inmate who assisted him in the unauthorised undressing: Hatfield is a distinct man, drawn into the same theory by his proximity to Mann at that act, and his own assessment is held separately, not adjudicated here.

P135 — Marshall, William. Demographic particulars. Male, English; age given at the inquest as 50, placing birth about 1838 [CP, derived]. Precise birth date, place, parentage, date and cause of death, and any alias not located, the common name constraining GRO work [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A labourer in an indigo warehouse on Whitechapel High Street; the firm-name given in the draft as "Hindley's" (or similar) and the street number as 53 or 54 are not borne out by

the trade directory, which lists other businesses at those numbers on the High Street's south side (coffee rooms and a bakery) and no indigo warehouse, so both the employer-name and the street number are unresolved and are carried as such pending fuller directory and rate-book work [CP; PV: Post Office London Directory 1889]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training [UN]. The indigo trade would have set him a working day from early morning to early evening, consistent with his being at home that evening [CP]. Geographic history. Resident at 64 Berner Street, St George-in-the-East, in autumn 1888, on the west side of the street — the same side as the International Working Men's Educational Club and Dutfield's Yard at No. 40, a short way to the south [CP]. His daily route to the warehouse ran north to Commercial Road and west through Aldgate to Whitechapel High Street, through the heart of the offence territory; both his residence in the scene micro-geography and his commuter route through the corridor are occupationally and circumstantially expected, not a suspect anchor. Length of prior residence not established [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He stated he had been at home all the evening of 29 September before the sighting [CP]. Household composition at 64 Berner Street is not established [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Not applicable — a witness, not a suspect [N/A]. No change of employment, residence, or behaviour located in the window; the 1891 census of 64 Berner Street is the verification target [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Marshall's account survives through the contemporary press — the official Stride inquest records not having survived, the depositions being known from the newspaper reports (Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper of 7 October, and The Times and Daily Telegraph of 6 October 1888) of his evidence before the Middlesex coroner Wynne Baxter, the inquest having opened on 1 October at the Vestry Hall, Cable Street, with Marshall deposing on 5 October [CP]. About a quarter to twelve on the night of 29 September, standing at the door of 64 Berner Street, he saw Elizabeth Stride on the pavement a few doors to the south, near No. 58, between Boyd Street and Fairclough Street, talking with a man; they were kissing and cuddling, and he watched them for some minutes [CP]. He described the man as rather stout, about five feet six, decently dressed in a cutaway coat, wearing no hat but a round cap with a small peak of the sort a sailor would wear, with no whiskers, no gloves, and the appearance of a clerk rather than a dock labourer or sailor, of mild manner and — though he could not be sure of nationality — an English rather than a foreign voice [CP]. He heard the man say to Stride, "You would say anything but your prayers," at which she laughed; the pair then moved off southward, toward Fairclough Street and the Dutfield's Yard gateway, without his seeing them enter it [CP]. He did not see either again, and identified Stride's body at the mortuary on 1 October [CP]. That quarter-to-twelve sighting is one of the last human moments of Elizabeth Stride alive, and is carried as such. Suspect-attribution. None. Marshall is not advanced as a candidate; his role is as a Stride-companion sighting witness, and the analytical value of his account is its place in the Stride evening's descriptive inconsistency. His man — middle-aged, clean-shaven, sailor-capped, clerk-like, English-voiced — does not match the later sightings of the same evening: PC William Smith's man of about twenty-eight, dark-moustached, in a hard deerstalker and carrying a paper-wrapped parcel, seen about 12.35; James Brown's man kissing a woman opposite Dutfield's Yard about 12.35 to 12.45; and the man of Israel Schwartz's account about 12.45. The Marshall–Smith gap within the same hour is especially sharp — a clean-shaven middle-aged man at 11.45 against a moustached man of about twenty-eight three-quarters of an hour later. What that inconsistency does to the identification and the timing of Stride's death belongs to the signature-and-identification file and is not adjudicated here; the standard reconciliation, that Stride spoke with more than one man in the hour and a quarter before her death — a reading supported by James Brown's recollection of a parting phrase ("not tonight, some other night")

echoing across non-identical sightings — is noted without being worked here, the body carrying the sighting and description [MS]. Marshall's description is also the Stride sighting least engaged by the Jewish-immigrant-suspect advocacy frameworks, since his clean-shaven, English-voiced, middle-aged man does not fit the dark-complexioned-foreigner template those cases rely on; it is the evidentiary counterweight to the "dark, foreign" back-view descriptor given at the Chapman scene, and the advocacy's preference for that sighting over Marshall's is a prior, not a finding [MS]. Not to be confused with the other Stride-evening sighting witnesses named alongside him — PC William Smith (~12.35), James Brown (~12.35–12.45), and Israel Schwartz (~12.45) — four different witnesses to non-identical men, none to be merged; and William Marshall the witness is himself distinct from PC William Smith and from William West the club secretary, three different men who share only the forename. No categorical-framework question arises [N/A].

P136 — Maybrick, James. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born in Liverpool in 1838, the son of William Maybrick, an engraver, and christened at St Peter's, the standard date of birth given as 24 October 1838 [PV: parish register]. He died on 11 May 1889 at Battlecrease House, Aigburth, Liverpool, aged 50; the death was attributed at the time to arsenical poisoning, but that cause is contested and is treated below with Florence's conviction rather than asserted here as settled [PV: civil registration; coroner's inquest]. No alias [UN]. Not to be confused with his younger brother Michael Maybrick, the composer who wrote under the name Stephen Adams: Michael is a distinct man and the subject of a separate and later attribution naming him, not James, as the killer, and the two brothers must never be merged; James is likewise distinct from his brothers Edwin and Thomas, both in the cotton business, and William. His wife, Florence, née Chandler, is unrelated to any Chandler in the investigation record. Occupational and educational history. A cotton merchant, principal in Maybrick and Company with his younger brother Edwin from about 1873; from 1874 he ran a branch office at Norfolk, Virginia, dividing his time between America and Britain [PV: trade records]. At Norfolk he was prescribed an arsenic-containing medicine for malaria and developed a lifelong arsenic habit — the standard account dating the prescription to 1874, a modern survey placing the malaria episode at 1877, the earlier year carried here [PV; MS]. No medical or anatomical training, and the cotton trade carries none to read upward — the attribution itself claims none [UN]. Geographic history. Battlecrease House, 7 Riversdale Road, Aigburth, was the family home from 1888 [PV]. Through Sarah Ann Robertson — variously recorded as his first or common-law wife, said to have gone by "Mrs Maybrick," named as a wedding witness in 1866, and reported in the modern discussion to have had a long relationship with him from the mid-1860s and to have been living in Liverpool by the time of Florence's trial — he is said to have kept a second household at London addresses near Whitechapel (Bromley Street, Mark Lane), which the advocacy treats as placing him with familiarity in the offence corridor; this London-presence claim is the advocacy's geographic hook, not a documentary placement at any scene [MS, advocacy; MS: Russo; not re-verified in-channel]. Liverpool-to-London by rail was on the order of five hours, a modern survey giving a shorter estimate that reads as anachronistic for the period [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Chronic arsenic dependency, the arsenic used as stimulant and aphrodisiac in the Victorian "arsenic-eater" pattern; the dependency is reported to have hardened before he met Florence, an American deposition by a Mary Howard — of uncertain purpose and possibly given to aid Florence — placing his continual arsenic "dosing" as far back as the late 1870s [MS: Russo]. The Florence Maybrick trial documented his ingestion of arsenic and strychnine in his last months [PV: trial record]. The arsenic in his liver at autopsy was about 20 milligrams, which a 2020 BBC reinvestigation (Jeremy Dein and Sasha Wass) suggested was below a likely fatal dose of around 100 milligrams — bearing on whether the arsenic accounted for his death and on the safety of

Florence's conviction [MS; not re-verified in-channel]. No asylum admission [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal conviction [UN]. Allegations of abuse toward Florence are recorded in her trial-period statements and the biographical literature, but their nature is disputed — the modern survey noting claims of mental abuse while finding no outward sign of physical abuse — so they are carried as allegations recorded in the record, not hardened into documented fact, and Florence is held at full weight as the person those allegations concern [PV; MS: Russo]. No act of violence against any canonical victim, and no act connected to the murders, is documented [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Florence Elizabeth Chandler (American, of Mobile, Alabama, met aboard the SS Baltic in 1880) on 27 July 1881 at St James's, Piccadilly; two children, James ("Bobo," 1882) and Gladys (1886) [PV: marriage register]. He kept several mistresses, including Sarah Ann Robertson — the modern account reporting possibly several illegitimate children of that relationship, none certificated — while Florence conducted an affair with the cotton broker Alfred Brierley from about mid-November 1888 [PV; MS; MS: Russo]. Among his brothers were Edwin and Thomas (in the cotton business), William, and Michael Maybrick (1841), the composer who wrote as Stephen Adams [PV]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). His health declined through spring 1889; he last visited his office and saw his doctor on 3 May and died on 11 May at Battlecrease House [PV: trial record]. Florence was charged with his murder; his body was exhumed from Anfield on 30 May and tested for arsenic; she was convicted at Liverpool Assizes, sentenced to death, commuted to life, released in 1904 after fifteen years, and died in 1941 [PV]. On the Maybrick attribution, the cessation evidence is his death within six months of the Kelly killing, by a terminal medical pathway that is itself contested — and a death that does no work absent a genuine crime-link, the more so as his health did not seriously deteriorate until 1889, so the cessation of the murders in November 1888 cannot be laid to failing health [PV; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No primary documentary placement of James Maybrick at any canonical scene has been located, by this channel or by the advocacy [UN]. The argument that his working pattern made London weekend trips compatible with the Friday-to-Sunday distribution of the killings is inferential, not documentary; and it sits against the objection that an absence from Liverpool on the murder dates would have drawn the suspicion of Florence and of Michael, with whom he is said to have stayed in London [MS]. Suspect-attribution. The attribution rests on two contested artefacts, both surfacing in the early 1990s and neither authenticated to the standard the scholarly consensus regards as conclusive. The principal artefact is a roughly nine-thousand-word diary, signed off "Yours truly, Jack the Ripper," in which the author takes credit for the five canonical victims and one or more further killings, with Maybrick-specific detail (Battlecrease, his children, his pet name for his wife) [MS, contested]. It surfaced through Michael Barrett, an unemployed Liverpool former scrap-metal dealer, whose account first had a casual pub acquaintance, Tony Devereux, pass it to him in a pub about May 1991 — Devereux dying soon after, before he could be asked — and later, through his wife Anne (née Graham), that it had come down through her family, she having first seen it in 1968, her father having received it from his stepmother about 1950 and passed it to her, she in turn giving it to Devereux to hand to Barrett [MS; MS: Russo]. A competing account, developed later by Robert Smith and the researcher Bruce Robinson and postdating the modern survey, traces the diary instead to a 1992 electrical renovation at Battlecrease House by Portus & Rhodes, timesheets placing the workers at the house on 9 March 1992, the same day Barrett telephoned a London literary agent to say he had the Ripper's diary [MS]. Against authenticity: the Sunday Times, having taken serialisation rights, published a report in September 1993 calling the diary a fake; an ink test found a synthetic ink in use from the 1870s (date-compatible but not conclusive), and a second test gave contradictory results; document examiner Claire Grogan and Scotland Yard examiners judged the hand a stylised modern cursive with artificial Victorian flourishes, discrepant with Maybrick's

genuine will and business papers; the diary's Kelly-scene details match sensational press accounts rather than the inquest record (Martin Fido); and linguistic-dating analysis flags phrases such as "one off instance" and "top myself" as idiom not in use until the twentieth century (Sugden, Begg) [MS]. Barrett publicly confessed in June 1994 to having forged the diary, dating the fabrication to 1987, then retracted; he was widely thought too poorly literate to have composed it himself, and the forgery-detractor Melvin Harris observed that the material needed to forge it — including MacDougall's 1891 Treatise on the Maybrick case — was readily available, a point that also grounds the suggestion that the diary could be an older forgery rather than a 1990s one [PV; MS; MS: Russo]. The second artefact is a gold pocket watch, surfaced in 1993 — bought by Albert Johnson in July 1992 from a Wallasey jeweller that had held it some five years, the scratches discovered about a year later — engraved on the back with the five victims' initials, Maybrick's name, and the words "I am Jack," the engravings found old and compatible with, but not conclusively dated to, 1888–89, its emergence so soon after the diary undercutting any claim of independence [MS, contested; MS: Russo]. The book-length advocacies are Shirley Harrison's The Diary of Jack the Ripper (1993), Paul Feldman's The Final Chapter (1997), and — as a distinct attribution — Bruce Robinson's They All Love Jack (2015), which argues that the killer was not James but his brother Michael, on Masonic and circumstantial grounds; the standing scholarly consensus (Begg, Sugden, Evans and Skinner, Marriott) is that the diary is a hoax and the attribution does not survive scrutiny [MS-R]. The internal difficulties are several: the killings are supposed to have ceased just as Florence's own affair began, the reverse of what a jealousy motive would predict; Kelly is said to resemble Florence, yet the earlier four victims do not, undercutting the revenge reading; and a Liverpool husband absent on the murder dates would have been conspicuous to his household. The further counter-arguments are the absence of any record placing Maybrick in Whitechapel, the distance between Liverpool and London, and his arsenic-weakened health against the physical demands of the killings [MS]. The separate matter of Florence Maybrick's own probable miscarriage of justice is kept distinct from the Ripper question: convicted of poisoning James on the evidence of her Brierley affair, sentenced to death, commuted, released after fifteen years, she is the subject of longstanding argument — from Nigel Morland and Trevor Christie before the diary and reinforced by the 2020 dose finding — that her trial was procedurally improper and her conviction unsafe; she is held here as the wronged woman that question concerns, and the canonical five as the people they were rather than a diary's trophy-list [MS; MS: Russo]. Categorical observation: the attribution falls within the six non-serial frameworks — an apocryphal-confessor case, resting on a confessional diary and a confession-engraved watch whose authenticity the consensus rejects, rather than on any independent evidence.

P137 — Maybrick, Michael. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 31 January 1841 at 8 Church Alley, Liverpool, the fourth of the eight children of William Maybrick, an engraver, and his wife Susannah, his grandfather and father both having served as parish clerk at St Peter's [PV: parish register]. He died on 26 August 1913, aged 72, at Buxton, Derbyshire, of heart failure, and was buried at Ryde, Isle of Wight [PV: death certificate]. He composed and performed almost entirely under the pseudonym Stephen Adams [PV]. Not to be confused with his elder brother James Maybrick, the cotton merchant and diary-attributed suspect: they are two different men of the same family, advanced by two separate advocacy strands — James by the Maybrick Diary, Michael by the Masonic thesis below — and they are never to be merged; Michael is likewise distinct from his brothers Edwin, Thomas, and William. His career and life are distinct from James's from the late 1860s on. Occupational and educational history. A musician from childhood — organist at St Peter's by about fifteen, trained in keyboard and harmony at Leipzig from 1865 and

as a baritone in Milan, with a London concert début on 25 February 1869 in Mendelssohn's Elijah [PV; MS]. As Stephen Adams, with lyrics often by Fred Weatherly, he wrote the body of late-Victorian popular and sacred song that includes Nancy Lee, A Warrior Bold, The Star of Bethlehem, Your Dear Brown Eyes, and The Holy City — the last the best-selling sheet-music title of the century [PV; MS]. He also wrote the 1887 sea song They All Love Jack, a ballad about girls who love sailors, from whose title Bruce Robinson took his book; the song itself is a sea-ballad with no reference to the Whitechapel killings, distinct from Robinson's same-titled book, the coincidence of date being the only operative observation [PV: sheet music; MS]. He performed alongside Sir Arthur Sullivan and outsold the Gilbert-and-Sullivan repertoire in published sheet music. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. In the 1880s he was based in London for his concert work [PV, partial]. In 1893 he married Laura Withers — in some accounts his housekeeper — and settled at Ryde, Isle of Wight, where he chaired the Isle of Wight Hospital, sat as a magistrate, and was five times mayor [PV]. After Florence's conviction the orphaned children of James and Florence — Bobo and Gladys — passed into the family's care, the draft placing them in Michael's Ryde household; this is carried as unverified, and read on its face as an ordinary family act rather than as sinister proximity-evidence [PV, not re-verified]. A complete 1888 London address record for him has not been located — a documented gap [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Periodic gout in later life [PV]. No documented mental illness or asylum admission [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault, or violent incident located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. A bachelor through 1888, he married Laura Withers on 9 March 1893, aged 42 [PV]. He was a Freemason — the fact central to Robinson's theory [PV]. He was the brother of James Maybrick, the Diary-attributed suspect; Robinson's framework holds that Michael poisoned James in 1889 and engineered the prosecution of Florence to deflect suspicion — Florence being sentenced to death, commuted to life, released in 1904, and returned to America [PV: trial record; MS-R]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). No interruption to his concert career or composing output through the window; he continued performing and composing into the 1900s, the mid-1890s move to the Isle of Wight a transition into civic life [PV; MS]. The cessation evidence on this attribution is occupational and civic continuity rather than removal — a profile inconsistent with the institutional-removal pattern of most named suspects and, as several reviewers note, a standing difficulty of the thesis: a serial killer does not ordinarily simply stop and retire to become the Mayor of Ryde [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No direct documentary placement of Michael Maybrick at any canonical scene has been located, by this channel or, so far as can be determined, by the advocacy [UN]. His London concert schedule for autumn 1888 is partly reconstructable from the musical press but neither confirms nor excludes presence near the offence corridor on the canonical dates — a fuller reconstruction could in principle exclude him [PV, partial]. Suspect-attribution. Michael Maybrick was first proposed as the Ripper by Bruce Robinson — the Academy Award-nominated screenwriter of Withnail and I — in They All Love Jack: Busting the Ripper (2015), the product of close to fifteen years' study [MS-R]. The framework rests on Michael's Freemasonry, his London presence in the window, the family connection to James and the contested Maybrick Diary, the 1887 song-title coincidence, and a reading of the killings as Freemasonic ritual — Robinson citing a compass mark said to be carved into Eddowes's face, the removal of coins and objects from the bodies of Eddowes and Chapman, and the Goulston Street graffito as the most flagrant clue, with archival material showing both brothers were Masons — and a Masonic establishment network (extending, on his reading, to Commissioner Sir Charles Warren) said to have shielded the killer from detection; the thesis develops Stephen Knight's earlier Masonic-ritual framing in a direction independent of Knight's Royal Conspiracy [MS-R]. Those ritual readings are interpretive impositions on ambiguous wound and scene evidence, and the

framework carries a self-sealing flaw at its centre: the non-detection is explained by Masonic protection, which converts the very absence of any contemporary suspicion of Michael into supposed proof of a cover-up rather than what it is on its face — evidence against the attribution. Robinson further suggests Michael may himself have written the Maybrick Diary after the fact to throw suspicion onto his dead brother — a suggestion that sits awkwardly with the standing analysis dating the Diary's manufacture to the early 1990s, so it cannot easily be both a contemporaneous deflection-forgery and a 1990s product [MS, internally contested]. The principal arguments against are: no contemporary suspicion of him; a prominent, documented public career inconsistent with the displaced-loner profile of most suspects; the continuity of that career through and beyond the window; no documented connection to Whitechapel or any victim; and a motive structure — a compound of misogyny, Masonic compulsion, and family-protection — that is the weakest and most conjectural part of the case. Reception was mixed: reviewers admired the energy of the writing while finding the conjecture and the pervasive emphasis on Freemasonic conspiracy hard to credit [MS]. Throughout, the ritual instrumentalisation of the victims' wounds is resisted: the women were murdered people, not a cipher of fraternal symbols to be read for meaning. Categorical observation: the attribution falls within the six non-serial frameworks — it is a Masonic/ritual-initiation case, the killings read as Freemasonic ritual and the non-detection as Masonic protection, on a single-author thesis with no independent evidence of presence at the scenes.

P138 — Maxwell, Caroline. Demographic particulars. Female; forename Caroline, surname Maxwell [PV: Kelly-inquest deposition; CP]. English, of working-class background [MS]. Birth date and place, age, and physical description not recorded [UN]. Death and any alias not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Wife of Henry Maxwell, deputy of the lodging-house at 14 Dorset Street, directly opposite the entrance to Miller's Court; her own documented occupation is that of the deputy's wife, present at the premises through the day [PV; MS]. No medical or butchering training, and the deputy's-wife position carries no anatomical content to read upward [UN]; educational history not located [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at 14 Dorset Street in autumn 1888, on the side of the street facing the archway into Miller's Court and McCarthy's shop at No. 27 — the most direct civilian sight-line to the court entrance in the witness record, an evidentially significant position, though the residence itself is the quarter's ordinary circumstance and not a suspect anchor [PV; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Wife of Henry Maxwell, the 14 Dorset Street deputy, which fixes her at the Dorset Street anchor through the window [PV]. He, the deputy of the lodging-house opposite, is not to be confused with the landlord of Miller's Court and McCarthy's shop at No. 27 — two different men of the same short street. She said she had known Mary Jane Kelly about four months — believing her, since Joseph Barnett had left her, to be living as an "unfortunate" — but had spoken to her only twice; that thin acquaintance is carried plainly, as the genuine ground of the misidentification reading rather than as any slight to her [PV; CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888–1891). Not applicable — a witness, not a suspect [N/A]. No death, departure, or other terminal event located in the November 1888–1891 window [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Maxwell's documentary footprint is her sworn deposition at the Kelly inquest before Coroner Roderick Macdonald at Shoreditch Town Hall, an inquest held controversially in a single day on 12 November 1888, and her deposition survives, unlike some of the scene records [PV: the Kelly inquest depositions survive at the London Metropolitan Archives; CP: press of 13 November]. She deposed to two sightings of Kelly alive on the morning of Friday 9 November. The first, between about eight

and half past, at the corner of Miller's Court: Maxwell was sure of the time because she was returning borrowed plates and going on to Bishopsgate for her husband's breakfast; she spoke to Kelly, asking why she was out so early — "Why, Mary, what brings you out?" — and Kelly answered, "Oh, Carrie, I have felt so bad," saying she had the drink-horrors on her and, in some accounts, had vomited, and refused the offer of a drink, saying she had just had one [PV; CP]. The second, about 8.45, on Maxwell's return: she saw Kelly outside the Britannia public house at the corner of Commercial Street, talking with a man whom — at some twenty-five yards' distance — she could describe only loosely as short and stout, in dark clothes and a sort of plaid coat, of the appearance of a market porter [PV; CP]. These sightings, at roughly 8.00 to 8.45 a.m., stand in stark tension with the time-of-death evidence: Dr Thomas Bond's rigor estimate put death at about one to two a.m., the cries of "Murder" deposed by Elizabeth Prater and Sarah Lewis anchored a police-and-medical consensus around four a.m., and a stomach-contents reading attributed to Phillips placed it later still — all hours before Maxwell saw Kelly alive [PV; MS]. What that tension does to the reconstruction of Kelly's death belongs to the medical-and-timing file and is not adjudicated here; the body of this entry carries the sightings and the exchange. The tension admits three resolutions, set out here without one being adopted: that Maxwell misidentified another woman as Kelly, the reading favoured by her having spoken to Kelly only twice; that she was correct, in which case the medical and police times are wrong by hours; or that she had the day wrong, the sightings belonging to Thursday 8 November [PV; MS]. The police took the "wrong day" view, treating it as an error of date — but Maxwell's own statement was taken by Inspector Abberline on 9 November itself, which makes a day-confusion harder to credit, and the police are reported to have checked and confirmed her description of Kelly's clothing, points that have kept the question live [MS]. The modern literature has not settled it; the usual treatment (Sugden, Begg, and the investigative literature) is that her deposition is honest and substantive but most probably an identification error, with the medical and police reconstructions as the working anchors and the Maxwell sightings flagged as a documentary anomaly [MS]. This channel records that treatment without adopting a position. The spoken exchange at the court corner is one of the last reported conversations with Mary Jane Kelly, and is held as such; Maxwell is credited as the honest, specific, same-day witness she was, who stood by her account under scepticism. Suspect-attribution. None. No attribution has been advanced against Maxwell, and the man she described at the Britannia has drawn little modern identification effort, the prevailing identification-error reading having carried through to that detail [UN; MS]. That Britannia man is a loosely-described figure — neither as full as the "astrakhan man" account nor as the description of the man seen with Kelly the night before, and indicating a man distinct from both — but his evidential relevance is conditional on whether Maxwell saw Kelly at all. The entry's distinction is evidential, not attributive: it is the one Kelly-scene witness account in substantive tension with the medical and procedural reconstruction. No categorical-framework question arises [N/A]. Not to be confused with the other Kelly-scene witnesses named around her — the deponents to the night's cries of "Murder," the witness to Kelly singing the evening before, and the principal "astrakhan man" witness — Maxwell being the morning-sighting witness and her Britannia man a distinct figure from all of theirs.

P139 — McCarthy, John. Demographic particulars. Male; of Irish parentage. The standard secondary biography records him as John ("Jack") McCarthy, born in Dieppe, France, around 1849, eldest son of Daniel and Margaret McCarthy, whose parents had left Ireland in 1848 and settled in Southwark — which places him at roughly 39 in the autumn of 1888 and corrects the earlier "London birth" assumption and its wide 38–46 band, though the precise registration has not been directly inspected; a modern suspect reference gives the birth instead as France 1851, a secondary

variant carried against the Dieppe ~1849 figure pending primary confirmation [MS; MS: Russo; UN as to exact date]. A competing contention holds that two men named McCarthy have been conflated and that the Dorset Street shopkeeper was Spitalfields-born; this is unresolved [MS, contested]. He married Elizabeth Stephens in 1877, and the couple had six children, a modern reconstruction giving the composition as one son and five daughters [MS; MS: Russo]. Date and cause of death are not established at primary level [UN]; a modern researcher (Neal Shelden) records a John McCarthy, described as a lodging-house keeper with one son and five daughters and with real-estate and London music-hall interests, dying on 16 June 1934, and judges that this "very well could be" the Miller's Court man — a candidate terminal record carried as a qualified identification, bearing also on the two-McCarthys question [MS: Russo]. Occupational and educational history. Chandler and lodging-house proprietor. He ran the chandler's shop — a corner-shop trade in candles, oil, soap, coal, and basic foodstuffs — at 27 Dorset Street, and was the proprietor of the Miller's Court dwellings reached through the archway between Nos. 26 and 27, the holding colloquially called "McCarthy's Rents" [PV: his Kelly-inquest deposition, Macdonald inquest, 12 Nov 1888; CP: November 1888 press]. No. 13, the room closest to the archway on the right, was let to Mary Jane Kelly at 4s 6d a week [PV]. Whether McCarthy held the freehold or only a leasehold is genuinely disputed: a contemporary Board of Works report describes the premises as rented as a whole by the occupier of No. 27, who sub-let the rooms, while a freeholder named Abraham Barnett has been advanced for No. 26 [MS, contested]. He is documented as a substantial Dorset Street slum landlord operating in parallel with William Crossingham, the two men controlling much of the street's sub-standard rented accommodation [MS]. No medical, surgical, or anatomical training is recorded, and the chandler-and-rent-collection trade carried none of the anatomical access that the offence's medical-evidence dispute treats as significant — access to a corner shop is not access to an anatomy [UN]. Geographic history. His documented base for the autumn-1888 window was 27 Dorset Street, Spitalfields — shop and family residence at one address, the Miller's Court cluster directly adjacent [PV; CP]. No residence or workplace outside that base for the relevant period has been located [UN]. Dorset Street sits at the centre of the half-square-mile offence corridor and at the dead centre of Rossmo's 1998 peak-probability zone in the geographic-profiling literature [MS]; the Kelly killing occurred in a room McCarthy owned, the Chapman scene at 29 Hanbury Street lay a short distance north, and the other canonical scenes fell within a quarter-mile of his door. On the criteria of geographic proximity he is about as close to the canonical-five sites as a person can be without being a victim — but that maximal proximity is occupationally-definitional, not causal: a landlord whose business is the street's rented accommodation is central because he owns the centre, exactly as the victims were central because they lived there, and proximity of that kind is the quarter's condition, not a suspect signal. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or physical illness located [UN]; he carries no psychiatric attribution in the secondary literature, and no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No documented violent offending, court appearance, domestic complaint, or criminal record of any kind located [UN]. His rent-collecting business entailed routine adversarial dealings with tenants in arrears — Kelly herself was about 29 shillings behind, the proximate occasion of the rent visit on the morning of discovery — but no violent conduct on his part in that business is recorded [PV; CP]. Social and family circumstances. He is described as familiar with all his Dorset Street tenants, including the prostitutes among them, and as tolerating their trade so long as rent was paid [MS]; some near-contemporary reputational accounts associate the Dorset Street landlords with rackets, but these are uncorroborated repute rather than record [MS, qualified]. Beyond the marriage to Elizabeth Stephens and the six children, the documented family detail is thin [MS; UN as to fuller

composition]. Within the specific frame of Dorset Street he was a conspicuous figure — recognisable to every tenant and every H-Division constable on the beat — which sits in tension with the profiling literature's expectation of a socially inconspicuous offender, though he held no public professional standing of any prominence. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented change in behaviour, employment, or trajectory across the cessation window is located [UN]; the implication of the secondary literature is unbroken continuation of the shop-and-property business through the 1890s [MS, qualified]. On a trajectory-ending reading this is strongly negative for any offender attribution: continued public economic activity in the same holdings, no removal from the geographic anchor, no behavioural disruption. A related observation in the secondary treatments is that a man running an extensive property-and-rent operation was not a man with idle, discretionary time of the kind the offender-profiling literature anticipates. Specific 1888 evidence. McCarthy's documented role is anchored to the morning of 9 November 1888 (Lord Mayor's Day). At about 10:45 a.m. he sent his rent-collector Thomas Bowyer ("Indian Harry"), an Indian Army pensioner in his employ, to call on Kelly over the arrears; Bowyer got no answer, reached through the broken side-pane, lifted the curtain, and saw the body [PV; CP]. Bowyer fetched McCarthy, who looked through the window himself and went to Commercial Street Police Station, returning with Inspector Walter Beck of H Division and Detective Constable Walter Dew; Inspector Abberline arrived shortly after and is recorded interviewing McCarthy that morning, and after the long bloodhound delay Superintendent Thomas Arnold ordered the door forced, which McCarthy did with an axe [PV; CP; MS: Russo]. He gave a police statement that day and deposed at the Macdonald inquest at Shoreditch Town Hall — a single sitting, 12 November 1888 — recording the rent instruction, his view through the window, and his return with Beck; in the deposition he stated he had let the room "about ten months ago to the deceased and a man named Joe," whom he had believed her husband [PV]. The Kelly inquest depositions survive at the London Metropolitan Archives, so the deposition is reachable in principle though not directly inspected here [PV]. He was treated by the Metropolitan Police as a witness and property-owner, not as a suspect. Suspect-attribution. McCarthy's suspect standing is modern, derivative, and weakly anchored; the Casebook reference biography itself notes him only as a recently alleged suspect [MS-R]. The modern naming has a documented origin: he was first named as a suspect in 1988, when the Toronto Globe and Mail (30 August 1988) reported that a Canadian group of researchers, led by the literary agent Helen Heller, had concluded he was the Ripper — an announcement timed to the centenary of Mary Ann Nichols's death, whose supporting research was never produced, and which appears in fact to have rested not on the Kelly killing at all but on the group's attribution to McCarthy of a separate Miller's Court prostitute murder committed some time after the canonical series; that tenuous link is the reported basis of the claim [MS-R; MS: Russo]. Beyond it, two further threads exist. The first is a "Kelly-only" staging thesis — that McCarthy, or someone in his employ, killed Kelly in a rent or domestic context and arranged the scene to imitate the established Ripper pattern, masking a discrete murder behind the prior four killings; no book-length investigation and no named principal advocate anchor this thesis, which lives in forum discussion and in passing in the broader Kelly literature [MS-R]. A recurrent support offered for a McCarthy–Kelly connection is the speculation, from a birth record located by Nick Warren for a Mary Kelly born at Castletown, County Limerick, in 1864 to John Kelly and an Ann McCarthy, that the landlord and the victim may have been blood relatives, advanced to explain the several weeks' unpaid rent; whether that Ann McCarthy was any relation to this John McCarthy is not established, and the point is carried as unestablished speculation, the Ann McCarthy of the birth record being a distinct person from the landlord [MS: Russo]. The second thread is a family-descent reminiscence advanced by Fiona Kendall-Lane (claiming descent from McCarthy's son), to the effect that McCarthy knew the killer's

identity — an "I-knew-the-Ripper" claim rather than a confession or a killer-attribution, which does not make him the offender and is held distinct from any suggestion that he was [MS-R]. The staging and copycat readings run into difficulties that the literature itself presses as internal critique rather than advocacy. They require reading his plainly innocent conduct — sending the rent-collector, looking through the window himself, summoning the police, forcing the door on Arnold's order — as guilty staging, including the speculative point that as landlord he might have held a key and broke the door instead. They founder on chronology: Joseph Barnett lived with Kelly until the end of October, and as the rent had been mounting since mid-September he would have known of anything between Kelly and McCarthy, which undercuts the mistress-or-client and rent-blackmail motive-speculations the copycat reading leans on — speculations the literature raises and rejects, and which are not dwelt on here, Kelly being held as the murdered tenant and person she was rather than a prop for them. They rest on a departure from the series: McCarthy had no traceable connection to the prior victims, so a Kelly-only killing in his own room, followed by his sending someone to discover her, would be sharply unlike the earlier pattern. On the medical ground the position is contested and belongs to the medical file: Phillips and Brown read the Kelly mutilation as indicating anatomical familiarity a chandler-shopkeeper would lack, while Bond's contrary 1888 opinion held that no such skill was demonstrated, so this cannot be scored either way here. And the copycat reading forces either a split of the canonical five or a downgrade of the prior four, which the wound-continuity and geographic-continuity arguments do not support. Against all of this stands the cessation record — unbroken continuation of the shop-and-property business through the 1890s, no removal from the anchor, no behavioural disruption — and his conspicuousness to every tenant and constable and lack of idle discretionary time, both telling against the profiling expectation. Not to be confused: John "Jack" McCarthy the 27 Dorset Street chandler-landlord is held distinct, with the contention that two men of the name have been conflated noted as unresolved; his employee Thomas Bowyer, the rent-collector who found the body, is a distinct man; and Abraham Barnett, advanced as a disputed freeholder of No. 26, is a distinct person from Joseph ("Joe") Barnett, Kelly's partner — the shared surname a collision hazard, the one not to be run onto the other. (Joseph Barnett's own separate candidacy as a Kelly-only killer is a matter flagged and held elsewhere, not adjudicated here.)

P140 — McKenna, Edward. Demographic particulars. Male. Date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, and date and place of death not located [UN]. A physical description survives from the arrest: he was recorded as about five feet seven inches, slightly built, with sandy hair, beard, and moustache, shabbily dressed, and wearing a cloth skull cap [CP]. Not to be confused with the similar-sounding names in play around this stretch of the record — he is not John McCarthy, the Dorset Street chandler-landlord, and not Alice McKenzie, the victim of the July 1889 phase; the near-homophony of the surnames is a collision hazard, and none of the three is related to the others. Occupational and educational history. He told police he made his living peddling laces and other small articles — a street hawker [CP]. No education or formal training recorded [UN]; no medical or anatomical training, and neither the pedlar's trade nor the table-knife found on him carries anatomical capacity to read upward [UN]. Geographic history. He gave an address at 15 Brick Lane, Whitechapel — a common lodging house, which also served as his alibi location for the Chapman night [CP]. That lodging-house address is the ordinary geography of the destitute quarter, and here it functions exculpatorily, as his alibi location, rather than incriminatingly. A contemporary account also placed a man taken for McKenna passing through Heath Street, but that thread is not corroborated in the sources reached here, and Heath Street (Hampstead) sits well outside the Whitechapel district; it is flagged for verification rather than relied upon [CP, uncorroborated here].

Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No documented violent act [UN]. Press reportage stated he had behaved suspiciously and had reportedly threatened to stab people during the day of the arrest, and a small table-knife was among the items found on him, but no violent conduct was proven and he was released [CP]. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a one-off contemporary detainee with no sustained candidacy and no documented trajectory to assess [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. McKenna was a short-lived detainee in the week after the Chapman murder. He was arrested on the evening of 14 September 1888 — some timeline compilations place it on the 13th, the variant carried unresolved — after reportedly acting suspiciously through the day, and was taken to Commercial Street police station [CP; MS]. The contemporary primary is the Pall Mall Gazette of 15 September 1888, which characterised it as another apparently futile arrest and recorded the small table-knife as the most suspicious article found on him [CP]. When searched, his pockets were found to hold a miscellany — rags, handkerchiefs, women's purses, an assortment of boxes, and a spring onion — the pocket-clutter of a street hawker, the women's purses being a pedlar's stock rather than trophies and not to be read as sinister [CP]. He was questioned by Inspector Abberline, gave his trade as a pedlar, and accounted for himself with the lodging-house alibi at 15 Brick Lane for the night Annie Chapman was murdered [CP; MS]. The police attached little importance to the matter and released him after inquiries [CP]. The Mrs-Lloyd / Heath Street sighting given in the earlier draft as the trigger for the arrest is not corroborated in the sources reached here and is flagged for verification rather than carried as fact [CP, uncorroborated here]. Suspect-attribution. McKenna is a contemporary detainee, not an advanced or modern suspect. The contemporary police view was that the arrest carried little weight, and he was released after inquiries [CP]. He has not been advanced in any modern authored suspect theory and surfaces only in the comprehensive contemporary-arrest chronologies and suspect-guide compilations [MS]. The brief 1888 suspicion was simply that he might be the Whitechapel murderer himself — a generic single-offender suspicion the police resolved by checking his alibi, which on the categorical framework places him outside the six non-serial frameworks; no non-serial construction has ever attached to him.

P141 — Merrick, Joseph Carey. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born Joseph Carey Merrick on 5 August 1862 in Leicester (commonly given as 50 Lee Street), and died 11 April 1890 at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, aged 27 [PV: death certificate; inquest record]. The official cause was asphyxia; Treves, who performed the postmortem, concluded that Merrick had died of a dislocated neck, his head too heavy to support when he attempted to sleep lying flat rather than upright [PV; NM: Treves, The Elephant Man and Other Reminiscences, 1923]. Son of Joseph Rockley Merrick, a Leicester warehouseman and engine-driver, and Mary Jane Potterton; his mother died in 1873 and his father remarried Emma Wood Antill in 1874, the stepmother's reception of him being hostile [PV: civil registration; MS: Howell and Ford, The True History of the Elephant Man, 1980 and revised editions]. He was exhibited under the show-name "The Elephant Man." The primary point of confusion to hold clear is the name itself: the popular "John Merrick" is this same man, not another — Treves's 1923 memoir mistakenly introduced him as "John," and that erroneous given name propagated through the popular reception, including the 1979 Pomerance play and the 1980 Lynch film, but the registration establishes Joseph, which is used here [PV; NM; MS]. Occupational and educational history. He attended a Leicester school until about 1874, worked in a cigar manufactory and then as a commission hawker, and was admitted to the Leicester Union Workhouse in December 1879, where he remained intermittently until August 1884 [PV: workhouse records; MS]. From August 1884 he was exhibited by the showman Sam Torr and a syndicate including Tom

Norman, principally in shops on the Mile End Road and on Whitechapel Road opposite the London Hospital [CP: contemporary press; NM]. Treves first met him at that exhibition in late 1884 and examined him, then lost contact when the show was closed under police pressure and Merrick was taken abroad by a new manager [NM]. Robbed and abandoned on the Continent, he made his way back to Liverpool Street Station in June 1886 in poor condition, was recognised, and was taken in by Treves; he became a permanent resident in two ground-floor rooms from about December 1886 until his death [PV: hospital records; NM; MS]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training [UN]. Geographic history. Leicester (1862–1879); the Leicester Union Workhouse (1879–1884, intermittent); an itinerant exhibition tour of provincial England and London (1884–1886); the Continent, principally Belgium, under successive managers (1885–1886); and the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road (June 1886 – April 1890, the residence formalised from December 1886) [PV; NM; MS]. The London Hospital stands on the north side of Whitechapel Road, within the offence corridor; his rooms gave onto a small interior courtyard with no external exit by which he could have come and gone unobserved [NM; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Physical deformity onset from about age two, progressive thereafter; by adulthood it was extensive, involving overgrowth of skin and bone across the right side of the face and head, the right arm and hand, both legs, and most of the trunk, with the left arm and hand notably spared and fully functional [NM; MS]. Movement was severely impaired — he could not walk without a stick, could not run, could not turn his head freely, and tired readily; the weight of his head obliged him to sleep sitting up with his head on his knees [NM]. The condition was not securely diagnosed in his lifetime; the dominant twentieth-century view was neurofibromatosis type 1 (von Recklinghausen's disease), and a 1986 clinical reassessment by Tibbles and Cohen shifted the standing diagnosis toward Proteus syndrome [MS]. Later DNA testing of preserved hair and bone proved inconclusive and did not genetically confirm either condition; a co-occurrence of Proteus and neurofibromatosis-1 was proposed in 2001 but remains unestablished, so the Proteus diagnosis rests on clinical rather than genetic grounds [MS, qualified]. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or psychiatric symptom [UN]; Treves and the London Hospital staff consistently described him as intelligent, gentle, and emotionally settled within the limits imposed by his oral deformity, and no clinical inference beyond that record is drawn [NM]. Documented violence. No criminal record and no documented assault, threat, or violent incident at any phase of his life located [UN]; the published record is uniform in describing him as harmless [NM; MS]. Social and family circumstances. Estranged from his father and stepmother from his Leicester years, with no documented family contact in the London Hospital period [MS]. He lived at the hospital under the supervision of Treves, the matron Eva Lückes, and a regular nursing staff, and was visited by the chairman F. C. Carr-Gomm and by named society figures, most prominently Alexandra, Princess of Wales, who corresponded with him and sent annual Christmas gifts [NM; MS]. In life he was a public-curiosity figure on the East End and Continental show circuits, then a subject of considered sympathy following Carr-Gomm's 1886 appeal letter and the public subscription that financed his residence [CP: The Times, 4 December 1886 and following]. After death, a coronial inquest on 15 April 1890 returned a verdict of accidental death by asphyxia; his soft tissues were dissected and his skeleton articulated and retained by the London Hospital Medical College, where it remains in the Royal London Hospital Museum [PV; NM]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continuously resident at the London Hospital from December 1886 until his death in April 1890, documented daily in hospital records and Treves's recollections and visited regularly by named outside figures [PV; NM]. No documented departure from the grounds during the canonical-five or cessation windows other than supervised summer excursions to Lady Knightley's estate at Fawsley Park, Northamptonshire, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, with documented travel and arrival reportage [NM; MS]. Specific 1888

evidence. He was continuously resident at the London Hospital across August–November 1888, and the physical-impossibility disqualification here is controlling and total. His condition rendered him incapable of the rapid pedestrian movement, dexterous knife-handling, and unobserved approach the canonical offence pattern required, by virtue of his deformity and gait alone — he could not walk without a stick, could not run, and could not turn his head freely [PV; NM; MS]. He was a publicly recognisable figure who would have been identified at once by any East End witness, and could not have left and re-entered the hospital unseen by the documented nursing rotations, his rooms giving onto an interior courtyard with no unobserved external exit [NM; MS]. He could not have reached the scenes, performed the act, or moved through the streets unrecognised. Suspect-attribution. Merrick has been named as a Ripper suspect only in joke and fringe contexts; he appears in none of the principal Ripperological reference works (Sugden, Begg, Evans and Skinner, Rumbelow, Fido) as a substantive suspect, and the physical-incapacity disqualification is the controlling observation. No published single-author advocacy positions him as the offender; his name survives in the suspect inventories chiefly because he was resident at the London Hospital across the canonical window and shared that institutional setting with documented suspects — notably Robert D'Onston Stephenson, a patient there from 26 July to 7 December 1888 with liberty to come and go, and the medical students Scotland Yard investigated — so his inclusion functions as a completeness marker for that shared setting rather than as a candidacy. Robert D'Onston Stephenson's own candidacy is a separate matter, held apart from Merrick and not adjudicated here. He often spoke, in Treves's account, of wishing to lie down and sleep "like other people," and he died on 11 April 1890 in attempting exactly that. No non-serial framing has ever attached to him; on the categorical scheme the only conceivable claim would be that he was the serial offender himself, which the record makes impossible, so the placement is outside the six. He is held here as the exploited, vulnerable, gentle man he was, swept into a suspect inventory by the accident of his address, and not to be presented as a curiosity or a joke.

P142 — Mizen, Jonas (PC, H Division, collar 56H). Demographic particulars. Male, English; date and place of birth not located [UN]. Any reconstruction of his age is unanchored: the designation "56H" is a divisional collar number, not a warrant number carrying a date, so no age can be derived from it, and the point resets to unknown pending the actual personnel record [UN]. Death date not located [UN]. His divisional collar designation is commonly given as 56H — H Division (Whitechapel) — but the specific number and his Metropolitan Police warrant number (the separate five-digit personnel figure, of the kind recorded for PC John Neil as warrant no. 59168) remain to be confirmed against the personnel records [MS; UN as to warrant number]. Occupational and educational history. Metropolitan Police constable, H Division, in autumn 1888 [MS; the testimony itself CP]. Service dates and prior occupation not located; secondary accounts place his Met service from the 1870s, unverified here [MS, qualified]. No medical or anatomical training, and a uniformed constable's role carries no anatomical content to read upward [UN]. Geographic history. His autumn-1888 workplace was the H Division beat allocation across the Whitechapel catchment; on the Nichols morning his beat ran through the Hanbury Street, Old Montague Street, and Baker's Row area, and his procedural function in the early hours was "knocker-up" duty — rousing working residents for their early shifts, a recognised auxiliary constable duty that yielded a small supplementary income [CP: Nichols inquest testimony via press; MS: period beat-policing context]. On the divisional geography: Buck's Row sat in J Division (Bethnal Green), the beat of PC John Neil, who independently found the body; Mizen, encountered to the west at the Hanbury–Baker's Row corner, was the H Division constable summoned across the divisional margin — accurate beat-geography, not a suspect signal. Residential address not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical

history. No record [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented interruption to his Metropolitan Police service across the window located, and none contradicted; positive continuity not established [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Mizen is the third figure in the exchange at the Nichols scene — the junction at which the civilian-discoverer pair, Robert Paul and Charles Allen Lechmere (who testified as "Charles Cross"), met the police response. A threshold documentary point governs the whole entry: the original Nichols inquest depositions do not survive, so Mizen's testimony reaches us only through the contemporary press reports — principally the Times and the Daily Telegraph of early September 1888 — which are themselves sometimes inconsistent, fixing the tier at press-reported rather than primary [CP]. His testimony addressed three matters. First, beat and knocker-up duty: he attested to his standard early-morning H Division beat on 31 August 1888, engaged in knocker-up calls at about a quarter to four when the encounter occurred [CP]. That working detail innocently explains both why he was at that corner and why he completed the call before going to the body. Second, the contested exchange: the two carmen, having left the body in search of a constable, met Mizen at the Hanbury–Baker's Row corner; Mizen's reported testimony was that the carman told him he was wanted by a policeman in Buck's Row where a woman was lying, while the carman's own testimony differed — asked by a juryman whether he had told Mizen that another policeman wanted him there, he answered "No; because I did not see a policeman in Buck's Row." That divergence is the documentary core of the modern suspect line against the carman, the argument being that he invented the constable-already-there detail so as to be waved on without questioning, consistent with his having just left the body, and that Mizen's account is the more reliable of the two; the standard counter holds the divergence to be the ordinary kind between two witnesses recalling a brief exchange — reconstructed at that through inconsistent press reports — which does not by itself support the attribution [MS]. The credibility analysis of that divergence belongs to the file of the man whose words are contested; the body of this entry records only the fact of the divergence and Mizen's own conduct. Third, arrival and role: Mizen completed his knocker-up call, went to Buck's Row, joined Neil at the body at roughly 3:55, and remained through Dr Rees Ralph Llewellyn's arrival and the removal arrangements, his subsequent role being the standard H Division support work [CP]. The persistent contestation attaches to the carman's line, not to Mizen. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. Mizen is named in no suspect catalogue; he is a standard police witness, and the contestation of his testimony bears on the carman's candidacy rather than on any attribution to Mizen. Not to be confused with the other officers of the Buck's Row response — PC John Neil, the J Division constable who found the body on his own beat, PC John Thain, and Inspector Spratling — nor with the civilian discoverers Robert Paul and the carman who testified as "Charles Cross"; Mizen is the corner-summoned H Division constable, and the disputed exchange belongs to that carman's record, not his. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P143 — Morris, George James. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born George James Morris on 8 February 1834 at Teddington, son of John and Elizabeth Morris, which makes him about 54 in autumn 1888 [MS]. Death date not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. In autumn 1888 he was night watchman for Messrs Kearley and Tonge, wholesale grocers and tea merchants, at the firm's Mitre Square warehouse in the City of London [PV: Eddowes inquest deposition, City of London Coroner's Court, Samuel Frederick Langham presiding, opened 4 October 1888]. Before that he was a Metropolitan Police constable: he joined the force on 22 December 1856 as PC 211 of T Division (Hammersmith) and retired on 13 January 1882 owing to ill health (stomach disease) [MS]. That prior service is background, not suspicion: the man Watkins called out was a competent former constable, and his conduct at the scene is exactly a discoverer's, the ex-policeman detail

being texture rather than a flag. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. His workplace was the Kearley and Tonge premises immediately adjacent to Mitre Square, the warehouse door opening onto the square — the duty-station that placed him there and made him the man to call, not a suspect anchor [PV]. Residential address in 1888 not located [UN]; the standard literature on the Eddowes scene does not give it. Psychiatric and medical history. No record beyond the stomach illness cited as the cause of his 1882 police retirement [MS]; no other record [UN], and no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record [UN]; his prior Metropolitan Police service is the only attested institutional background. Social and family circumstances. Parents John and Elizabeth Morris, of Teddington [MS]; marital status, household, and any kin in 1888 not located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented interruption to his employment or liberty across the window located, and none contradicted; positive continuity not established [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Morris is the principal civilian witness at the immediate-discovery moment of the Eddowes killing, and a threshold tier point governs the entry, favourably: unlike the Nichols and Stride inquests, the Eddowes inquest was a City of London proceeding whose depositions survive at the London Metropolitan Archives, so Morris's testimony is primary, tier [PV], not press-reconstructed. On the morning of 30 September 1888, City PC Edward Watkins (PC 881), having passed through an empty Mitre Square at about 1:30 and returned at about 1:44, found Eddowes's body in the dark south-western corner [PV: Watkins's deposition]. Watkins ran to the Kearley and Tonge warehouse, where the door stood ajar and Morris was sweeping the steps inside, and called him out — "For God's sake mate, come to my assistance" [PV]. Morris fetched his lamp, looked at the body, then, while Watkins stayed at the scene, ran out through Mitre Street into Aldgate blowing his own whistle, where he met and brought back two City constables — PC James Harvey (PC 964) and PC Holland — Holland then going to fetch the surgeon Dr George William Sequeira, who reached the scene about 1:55 [PV]. Morris testified that he had heard nothing untoward, remarking that he could hear the beat constable's footsteps each quarter-hour and could not understand how the crime had been done so close by in silence [PV]. What his account of the short interval between being called out and returning with the constables implies for the narrow Mitre Square recovery-window — on the order of nine to fourteen minutes between Watkins's two passes — belongs to the medical-and-timing file and is not worked here; the body of this entry carries what Morris did, heard, and when. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. Morris is named in no suspect catalogue; he is a procedural civilian witness and retired police officer functioning within the immediate-discovery sequence. Not to be confused with the Mitre Square response officers he summoned — PC Edward Watkins (881), the discoverer on his own beat, PC James Harvey (964), and PC Holland — nor with Dr George William Sequeira, the scene surgeon; Morris is the Kearley and Tonge watchman and former PC 211 of T Division, distinct from each. PC Holland's forename is given variously in the sources as James Thomas or Frederick; both are carried, unresolved, pending the personnel record. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P144 — Mortimer, Fanny. Demographic particulars. Female, English (presumed; no record indicating otherwise) [UN]. Married name Fanny Mortimer, wife of William Mortimer. Her age is corrected: the researcher reconstruction puts her at about 48 in 1888, not the earlier ~28–30, her husband William then about 49 [MS, pending GRO and census verification]. Precise birth date, place of birth, parentage, any maiden name, and date and cause of death not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. No occupation recorded; the only documentary indication is the domestic-evening routine implied by her standing at the door to bolt it for the night [CP, inferential]. No medical or anatomical training, and nothing in her circumstance is read upward [UN]. Geographic

history. Resident at 36 Berner Street, St George-in-the-East, in autumn 1888 [CP]. The house stood on the same side of the street, four doors north of the International Working Men's Educational Club at No. 40 and the Dutfield's Yard gateway — the nearest occupied non-club residence to the killing site within sight of the gateway. That proximity is the ordinary scene-micro-geography of the quarter, and it is why she is a useful witness, not a suspect anchor. Length of prior residence not established [UN, pending census]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to William Mortimer (about 49 in 1888) [MS]; the household composition is not independently verified [UN, pending 1881/1891 census]. Not to be confused with her husband William Mortimer, a distinct person of the same household. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No record of change in residence or circumstance located [UN]; the 1891 census of 36 Berner Street is a verification target. Specific 1888 evidence. Mortimer is the documentary anchor of the Berner Street negative-sighting cluster across roughly 12:30–1:00 a.m. on 30 September 1888. A threshold point governs the entry: she was never deposed at the Stride inquest before the Middlesex coroner Wynne Baxter, and since the Stride inquest records themselves do not survive and are press-reconstructed, her account reaches us only through press interview, tier [CP], with no sworn examination on the duration of her presence at the door. Her statement, given to reporters and carried by the Evening News, the Star, and the Daily News on 1 October 1888, was that she stood at her door nearly the whole time between half-past twelve and one and noticed nothing unusual [CP]. That loose phrasing carries a load-bearing correction: the closer reading the modern literature draws from the Daily News version is that she heard a policeman's measured tramp pass shortly before a quarter to one, then went to the street door meaning to bolt it and stood there about ten minutes — so the operative presence was roughly 12:45 to just before 1:00, not the full half-hour [MS: Sugden 1994; Begg 2004]. During that interval she saw no one enter or leave Dutfield's Yard and heard no scream or struggle. The persons she did note were three: a young man hurrying south with a shiny black bag; the beat constable PC William Smith (collar 452H), whom she heard pass; and a young courting couple at the street corner some twenty yards off, who told her they had heard nothing — plausibly the same couple James Brown saw near the Fairclough Street Board School around 12:45 [CP]. The black-bag man's full arc corrects a persistent myth: he was Leon Goldstein, of 22 Christian Street, treated by the press as a suspect until he came forward voluntarily after reading about himself, his bag holding only empty cigarette boxes, and was eliminated, Chief Inspector Swanson naming him in his report of 19 October 1888 [CP]. She went indoors shortly before 1:00, heard Diemschutz's pony and cart pass, and then the commotion of the discovery, so she was not at her door at the moment Stride's body was found [CP]. Two investigative consequences follow, the timing analysis of which belongs to the medical-and-timing file and is not worked here: the killing and the killer's egress fell outside her doorstep presence, narrowing the operative window; and her hearing no outcry is consistent with a swift killing. Set against Israel Schwartz's account of a roughly 12:45 assault at the yard gate four doors south, her seeing and hearing nothing is the central evidential problem of the Stride scene's reconstruction — but on the corrected ~12:45 door-arrival it need not be a contradiction: either Schwartz's incident fell in a moment she was still indoors, dissolving the apparent conflict, or one account's timing or substance must be re-examined; her properly-bounded negative sighting narrows the killer's egress window rather than ruling Schwartz out. As a footnote of folklore, Walter Dew later called her the only person to glimpse the Ripper near a crime, meaning Goldstein, apparently unaware Goldstein had been cleared — a senior officer's memoir propagating a debunked sighting, and one root of the persistent "black bag" myth. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. Mortimer has not been advanced as a suspect or conspiracy participant; she enters the record solely as a Berner Street

negative-sighting witness, and is held here as the ordinary woman she was, at her door to bolt it for the night, not reduced to the black-bag anecdote. Not to be confused with the figures in her own statement, none of them suspects — Leon Goldstein, the voluntarily-cleared "black bag man"; PC William Smith (452H), the beat constable she heard pass; and the courting couple at the corner — Goldstein in particular having been cleared and named in Swanson's report. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P145 — Mulshaw, Patrick. Demographic particulars. Male. The first name is itself uncertain: the press reports of his inquest appearance give it variously as Patrick, Edward, or Alfred, "Patrick" being the most common form and the one carried here, the variants held open pending the fuller press record [CP]. Date and place of birth, parentage, ethnicity, and date and place of death not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Nightwatchman (night porter) in the employ of the Whitechapel District Board of Works, on the murder night guarding sewage works in Winthrop Street, Whitechapel [CP: Nichols inquest testimony via press]. He went on duty about a quarter to five in the afternoon and was relieved about five minutes to six the next morning [CP]. No educational record [UN]; no medical or anatomical training, and the watchman's role carries none to read upward [UN]. Geographic history. His watch-point on the night was at the back of the Working Lads' Institute in Winthrop Street — the street immediately south of and parallel to Buck's Row, which also held the Harrison, Barber & Co. horse-slaughter premises. By his own account the slaughterhouse was about 70 yards from his post; the secondary reconstruction places the watch-point roughly 220 yards from Brown's stable yard, the murder site [CP; MS]. That puts him on the immediate Nichols-scene perimeter, in the same small block as the slaughtermen Henry Tomkins, James Mumford, and Charles Brittain, who were working through the night in the adjacent yard — but he was a Board of Works sewage-works watchman, a separate man and trade who shared only the block, and that slaughterhouse-adjacency carries him no anatomical attribute. His watch-point is a duty-station, and his residence at 3 Rupert Street, Whitechapel — per the reported deposition — is the ordinary quarter; neither is a suspect anchor [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a one-night witness with no candidacy and no documented trajectory to assess; no movement located in the window [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. Mulshaw deposed at the resumed Nichols inquest before the Middlesex coroner Wynne Baxter on 17 September 1888. As with the rest of the Nichols inquest, the original depositions do not survive and his evidence reaches us only through the press, tier [CP]. He testified that he was on watch at the sewage works through the night, that he dozed at times but was awake — not asleep — between three and four o'clock, the hour within which the killing must have fallen, and that during that period he saw no one and heard no cry or other noise [CP]. What that negative presence bears on the timing and auditory reconstruction of the killing belongs to the medical-and-timing file and is not worked here; the body of this entry carries what he saw and heard — nothing — and when. Then, at about twenty minutes to five — roughly an hour after the body's discovery — a man passing him said, "Watchman, old man, I believe somebody is murdered down the street," after which Mulshaw went round to Buck's Row and joined the gathering crowd [CP]. He described the passing man's appearance as suspicious, and the police tried without success to trace this informant [CP]. The lead is documentarily thin and must be held to its limits: Mulshaw appears not to have been asked at the inquest for a description, and no pre-inquest statement survives, so the man cannot be characterised beyond the inquest remark [CP, flagged]. The timing itself — an hour after discovery, with a crowd already gathering — is consistent with an ordinary bystander relaying news rather

than an approach-window stranger, and no link to any cross-scene stranger can be supported on the surviving record. Mulshaw's value to the scene record is thus twofold — as a negative-presence witness, having seen nothing of the killing itself, and as the documentary anchor of the untraced passing informant, a figure of recurrent interest in the literature's attempts to connect approach-window strangers across the canonical scenes, though no such link is supportable here. Suspect-attribution. Nil [UN]. Mulshaw is a witness; he has not been advanced as a candidate in any suspect-inventory literature. Not to be confused with the adjacent Harrison, Barber slaughtermen who worked the same Winthrop Street block on the night — Henry Tomkins, James Mumford, and Charles Brittain — a different trade sharing only the geography; and the untraced informant is an uncharacterisable, post-discovery figure, not to be recruited into any approach-window-stranger thread. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P146 — Mumford, James. Demographic particulars. Male, English. Born about 1853–56 — he gave his birthplace variously, Whitechapel in 1891 and Stratford, Essex, in 1901, the two carried as an unresolved variance — and married to Emma (née Reddington) in 1884 [MS]. Date and cause of death not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Horse slaughterman at the Harrison, Barber & Co. premises in Winthrop Street, Whitechapel, working the overnight shift of 30–31 August 1888 alongside his co-workers Henry Tomkins and Charles Brittain [CP: via Tomkins's Nichols-inquest testimony and the press; MS]. He remained in the trade for years afterward — the 1891 census lists him at 22 Winthrop Street as a horse slaughterman (cat's-meat), and the 1901 census still at the same address as a slaughterman [MS]. No formal education recorded [UN]; the trade was typically entered by informal apprenticeship. The work itself — killing, dressing, and quartering horse carcasses for the meat and cat's-meat trades — carried a practical familiarity with large-mammal anatomy, and that familiarity is one of the recognised non-elite sources of the "rough anatomical knowledge" Dr Llewellyn allowed at the Nichols scene. It clears the trade-anatomy threshold, but at the floor of the band: a horse slaughterman's familiarity sits below a butcher's and well below surgical skill, it is a category and not a candidacy, and it is necessary to any such argument rather than sufficient for it [MS]. Geographic history. His working address on the relevant night was the Winthrop Street slaughter-yard, the street immediately south of Buck's Row and about 150 yards from where Nichols's body lay [MS]. His residence is established at 22 Winthrop Street, directly across from the yard, where the census places him in 1891 and again in 1901 [MS]. That both his workplace and his home fall in that one block is the occupationally-definitional placement of a slaughterman whose yard and lodging are there, not a suspect anchor. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No documented violence against persons — no criminal proceedings, civilian complaint, or domestic record located [UN]; the trade's exposure to routine animal killing is distinct from any personal violence, and is not read as such. Social and family circumstances. Married to Emma (Reddington) [MS]; the 22 Winthrop Street household is the principal family anchor. Beyond the working association with Tomkins and Brittain at Harrison Barber, no separate social engagement is documented [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Positive and clear: far from any disruption, the census shows Mumford continuing in the same trade at the same Winthrop Street address through 1891 and on to 1901 — continued employment, residence, and life trajectory, with no indication of confinement, death, or removal [MS]. On a trajectory-ending reading this is strongly negative for any offender attribution. Specific 1888 evidence. The central correction to the earlier account: Mumford was not called to depose at the Nichols inquest. The prior report of a Mumford deposition before Coroner Wynne Baxter on 3 September 1888 is mistaken — it was Henry Tomkins who deposed, before Baxter at the Working

Lads' Institute, and what is known of Mumford's movements comes from Tomkins's testimony and from the separate police interrogation of the three slaughtermen, all reaching us through the press [CP]. On that record, the three worked through the night at the yard; one or more took a break and a walk around 12:20 a.m., returning about one o'clock, and saw nothing suspicious; PC John Thain, on his way to fetch Dr Llewellyn, called at the slaughterhouse around 4:15 a.m. — collecting his cape and telling them of the murder — after which the men finished work about 4:20 and went round to view the body, remaining at the scene until it was removed [CP]. Since the Nichols inquest depositions do not survive in any event, even the Tomkins testimony that frames Mumford's night reaches us only through press reproduction [CP]. No engagement at any further canonical scene is documented [UN]. Suspect-attribution. No individual candidacy, contemporary or modern. Mumford was, with Tomkins and Brittain, briefly within the contemporary police's net — the three slaughtermen were interrogated separately on the strength of their proximity and their trade familiarity with cutting, and were eliminated — but no contemporary investigator, near-contemporary memoirist, or modern Ripperologist has advanced him by name [UN]. The brief contemporary suspicion was simply that one of the yard's men might be the offender himself, a single-serial suspicion that falls outside the six non-serial frameworks; no non-serial framing attaches to him. Not to be confused with his two Harrison, Barber co-workers — Henry Tomkins, the one who actually deposed at the inquest, and Charles Brittain — three distinct men sharing one yard and one shift, not to be blurred into a collective; and the three slaughtermen, a slaughter trade, are distinct in turn from the Board of Works sewage-works nightwatchman who guarded the adjacent Winthrop Street works, a different trade sharing only the block. Categorical: outside the six (a brief, eliminated contemporary suspicion only).

P147 — Neil, John (PC, J Division, collar 97J). Demographic particulars. Male; Irish, born 1850 in County Cork, Ireland, which puts him at about 38 in autumn 1888 [MS]. At the inquest he was described as a tall, fresh-complexioned man with brown hair and a straw-coloured moustache and imperial [CP]. Death not firmly established; a Bethnal Green registration of about 1903 has been tentatively proposed but unconfirmed [MS, tentative]. He bore the divisional collar 97J, J Division (Bethnal Green); his Metropolitan Police warrant number — the separate personnel figure, distinct from the collar and not to be conflated with it — was 59168 [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Metropolitan Police constable, J Division; he joined the force in 1875 and served in J Division (Bethnal Green) throughout his career [MS]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. His autumn-1888 workplace was the J Division beat allocation across the Bethnal Green and Whitechapel margins, the Buck's Row beat among his assignments at the date of the Nichols killing [CP: Nichols inquest testimony via press, Coroner Wynne Baxter, opened 1 September 1888]. Residence in 1888 not precisely located [UN]; the census places him in Bethnal Green by 1891 and at 63 Pollard Row by 1901 [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to Mary (b. 1850), with two daughters, Henrietta (b. 1880) and Julia (b. 1881) [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Positive and documented: Neil continued in J Division without interruption, served as a reserve officer (designation JR 11) in 1889, and retired in 1897 after an injury received on duty [MS]. No disruption to his trajectory across the window. Specific 1888 evidence. Neil is the principal police-witness anchor for the Nichols discovery — the responding constable at the moment of formal police entry, distinct from the civilian discoverers Charles Allen Lechmere ("Cross") and Robert Paul. As with the rest of the Nichols inquest, the original depositions do not survive and his evidence reaches us through the press (Reynolds's Newspaper, 2 September; East London Observer, 8 September 1888), tier [CP]. The substance falls

in five parts. First, the prior beat passage: he had walked Buck's Row about 3:15 a.m., eastward from Thomas Street toward Brady Street, seeing not a soul about, and had seen the Winthrop Street slaughtermen — Tomkins, Mumford, and Brittain, whom he knew — at work; that pass anchors the roughly thirty-minute window (3:15–3:45) within which the killing fell [CP]. Second, the discovery: returning about 3:45 on the next round, he found Nichols on her back by the locked stable-yard gate on the north side, examined her by his bullseye lantern, saw the throat wound with blood still oozing (consistent with very recent infliction), checked the ground for wheel-marks and found none, and rang the bell of Essex Wharf to ask whether any disturbance had been heard, to which the answer was no [CP]. Those scene observations — the oozing blood, the absence of wheel-marks — are competent officer-reporting of what he saw, not anatomical knowledge, and are not read upward. Third, summoning aid: he signalled with his lamp, and PC John Thain (collar 96J, J Division) responded from Brady Street, whereupon Neil sent Thain to fetch Dr Rees Llewellyn from 152 Whitechapel Road and, on the standard reconstruction, directed PC Jonas Mizen (collar 56H, H Division) — who had arrived from the east after Lechmere and Paul notified him — to bring the police ambulance from Bethnal Green station [CP]. Neil came upon the body independently on his beat at 3:45, in the position the civilian discoverers had left it, and his arrival just after they left is the junction at which the civilian-discoverer sequence meets the on-scene police sequence. That fact of independent discovery and its timing bears on the candidacy of the carman who first found the body, but the analysis of it belongs to that man's file; Neil's account here carries only the fact of his independent discovery and his timing. Fourth, the examination: Dr Llewellyn arrived about 4:00 a.m., examined the body by lantern light, pronounced life extinct, and ordered removal to the Old Montague Street mortuary, Neil remaining with the body throughout, per procedure [CP]. What the 3:15–3:45 window and the oozing-blood observation bear on the timing reconstruction belongs to the medical-and-timing file and is not worked here. Fifth, identification and after: the victim's identity was established only later that morning at the mortuary, through her clothing and the Lambeth Workhouse markings on her petticoat — a documentary thread to Mary Ann Nichols's own institutional history — and Neil's subsequent role was the standard J Division support work of beat extension, witness canvass, and deposition, with no advancement to a specialised investigative role [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. Neil is named in no suspect catalogue. No Metropolitan Police uniformed-branch witness has been advanced as a suspect in the standard catalogues; the police-procedural suspect line runs instead to the civilian-discoverer position — the modern Lechmere advocacy — not to the responding constable. Not to be confused with the other officers of the Buck's Row response — PC John Thain (96J), who answered the lamp-signal and fetched the surgeon, PC Jonas Mizen (56H), the corner-summoned H Division constable, and Inspector Spratling — nor with the civilian discoverers Robert Paul and the carman who testified as "Charles Cross"; Neil is the J Division discoverer-on-beat (warrant 59168), distinct from each. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P148 — Netley, John Charles. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born John Charles Netley on 19 May 1860 at Paddington, London, the second eldest of nine children of John Netley (1832–1912), an omnibus conductor, and Mary Ann (née Terry, 1833–1886); his twin brother William Henry died in infancy [PV: civil registration; census]. A modern suspect reference places the birth variously at Kensington or Paddington; the primary Paddington registration is taken here, the Kensington form carried as an unresolved secondary variant [MS: Russo]. He died on 20 September 1903, aged 43, in a cab accident: the wheel of his van struck an obelisk where Park Road joins Baker Street, near Clarence Gate by Regent's Park, throwing him under the horses' hooves, where a wheel crushed his head; the inquest returned a verdict of accidental death, with a jury recommendation that van

drivers be offered safety straps [PV: death certificate, inquest record; CP]. The reading of this 1903 accident as a "Masonic killing" at Clarence Gate is a conspiracy-literature interpretive proposition, not a coroner's finding — the verdict was accidental death, and the body of this entry carries it as such [MS, advocacy]. Occupational and educational history. He attended Saint Matthew's National School, Westminster, from 1868 [PV]. In 1888 he was a Hackney carriage (cab) driver in London; later census returns record him as a "carman" — a goods-wagon driver — employed by Messrs Thompson, McKay and Co., who described him as "very steady" [PV]. No medical or anatomical training, and the cab-driver/carman trade carries none to read upward; within the conspiracy narrative itself the anatomical role is assigned to the alleged principal, not to Netley [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at 3 Amberley Road, Paddington, across the censuses from 1871 to 1901, living with his father; London-based throughout, outside the offence corridor [PV]. No daily-movement reconstruction for autumn 1888 is documented, and there is no scene placement [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness or asylum admission [UN]; no clinical inference is drawn from the silent record. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault, or violent-incident report located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Lived with his father at the Paddington address; some accounts add a wife and child [PV; MS, qualified]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No interruption to his cab-driving and carman work; he continued in the same occupation at the same address through to his 1903 death [PV: census 1891, 1901]. That continuity — the same trade at the same address to 1903 — itself contradicts the narrative's fleeing-and-drowned element. Specific 1888 evidence. None of a documentary kind: no placement at any canonical-five scene, no contemporary police investigation of Netley as a suspect, and no documented connection to Sir William Gull, Prince Albert Victor, or the canonical-five victims [UN]. His name does not appear in the 1888 record at all. Suspect-attribution. Netley's candidacy is wholly a twentieth-century construction, and an evolving one. He was first named as an accomplice by Stephen Knight in Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution (Harrap, 1976), cast as the coachman who drove the carriage in which Sir William Gull is alleged to have carried out the canonical-five killings, as part of a royal-and-Masonic conspiracy to suppress blackmail over a secret marriage — Netley in that account not the killer but the man who chauffeured Gull and disposed of the bodies, the accomplice and not the principal [MS-R]. Knight's framework rests on the oral testimony of Joseph Sickert (also Joseph Gorman), who claimed in a 1973 BBC interview to descend from Prince Albert Victor — that Annie Crook had borne the Prince a daughter, Alice, and that he himself was Alice's son by the painter Walter Sickert; Sickert publicly retracted the substantive story as a hoax in 1978, undercutting the framework's principal oral source [MS]. The structure then evolved to meet its own difficulties: after the medical evidence at the scenes disproved the murdered-in-a-carriage element (and with it Netley's body-disposal role for those killings), later advocacy — principally Melvyn Fairclough's The Ripper and the Royals (1991) — reassigned parts, attributing the Stride killing to Netley alone (identifying him with the man Israel Schwartz saw, on a physical description attributed to Walter Sickert that does not appear in Knight's 1976 book) and adding an Emma Smith killing that the record contradicts, Smith having been attacked by youths and died of peritonitis days later. In the earlier account Netley also made attempts on the life of Alice Crook, trying to run her down with his carriage, and then drowned in the Thames after fleeing to Westminster Pier; a contemporary report of a man giving the name "Nickley," rescued from the river and discharging himself from hospital, was argued by Knight to be a misheard or assumed "Netley" (noting that the Dictionary of British Surnames does not list "Nickley") — but that bridging thread is no anchor, and is fatally undercut by the fact that Netley demonstrably did not drown but lived and worked until his 1903 accident [CP, qualified; MS; MS: Russo]. The framework is comprehensively challenged and, on the standard view, disproved: documentary evidence shows Annie Crook was

institutionalised for epilepsy, not insanity, and that she and Alice were paupers rather than royal dependants; no connection links the canonical victims to Annie Crook; Gull had suffered a stroke in 1887, was 71, and died in January 1890; Lord Salisbury, Sir Robert Anderson, and Gull were not Freemasons; the Masonic "Juwes" reading is rejected by Masonic scholarship; no documentary tie links Netley to any named conspirator; and Netley did not drown but died in the documented 1903 cab accident, eleven years after the canonical killings [MS]. Annie Crook — a real, poor woman institutionalised for epilepsy, recast by the narrative as a secretly-married royal mother — and her daughter Alice are held here as the people the documents show them to be; the epilepsy-and-pauper correction is the dignity owed them, and Joseph Sickert (Joseph Gorman), the framework's source, is distinct from the painter Walter Sickert, both embedded in the story. Categorical: within — Royal Conspiracy, with the overlapping Masonic/ritual-initiation dimension; a comprehensively challenged twentieth-century advocacy structure with no contemporary or documentary anchor. Not to be confused: Netley the alleged coachman-accomplice is distinct from the alleged surgeon-principal of the same construction, from the other named conspirators, and from the alleged royal figure — Netley the driver, not the principal; and the trade-word "carman" that describes him is the same word as the Nichols-scene carman whose candidacy is a separate matter, two entirely different men sharing the term.

P149 — Openshaw, Thomas Horrocks. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 17 March 1856 at Bury, Lancashire, eldest son of John Lomax Openshaw and Mary (née Horrocks), and died 17 November 1929, aged 73 [MS: medical-biographical record, including the Royal College of Surgeons obituary; PV: civil registration]. He was thus 32 in autumn 1888. His honours included CB, CMG, FRCS, LSA, and TD. Unusually for this run, his life is recoverable to the level of a full conventional biography — a man of the public medical record, with substantial published output, a documented military career, and obituary notices in the medical and national press [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Bristol Grammar School, he first trained as an engineer before turning to medicine at Durham University and entering the London Hospital Medical College in 1877 [MS]. He took the LSA in 1882 and MB BS (Durham) in 1883, and became FRCS in 1886 [MS: RCS rolls]. Following his Fellowship he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and, from 1887, Curator of the Pathology Museum, cataloguing and extending its collection [MS]. By autumn 1888 he was a fully-qualified surgeon with daily institutional access to the Museum's anatomical specimens, the London Hospital sitting on Whitechapel Road within the offence corridor [MS]. His later career — assistant surgeon in 1890, surgeon in 1899, founder of the Orthopaedic Department, and consulting surgeon in 1926, with service as a Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps in the First World War (artificial-limb work) — is the basis of his standing in medical history [MS]. On the anatomical-access and dissection-skill criteria the offender profile treats as relevant he is populated at the maximum short of the consultant-surgeon tier: far from "no medical training," he is a fully-qualified anatomist. But that is capacity, not attribution — a high anatomical capacity is exactly what an eminent surgeon-anatomist would have, occupationally-definitional and non-causal, and amounts to nothing without evidence connecting him to a crime, of which there is none. Geographic history. His documented professional address from 1886 was the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, where he worked daily through autumn 1888 [MS]. His 1888 residential address is not located [UN]; the hospital was not residential for senior staff, so his home would have been separate. The professional address places him at the geographic centre of the offence corridor — within the half-mile envelope of the Rossmo geographic profile, on the principal east–west thoroughfare — more squarely than any other senior medical figure in the suspect literature; but a central workplace is likewise what a corridor surgeon would have, and it is a

condition of his employment, not a suspect signal. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or psychiatric disturbance [UN]; his sustained professional and military career to his 1929 death is that of a man of continuous functional capacity (he developed diabetes late and died of pneumonia, a few months after his wife), and no clinical inference beyond the record is drawn [MS]. Documented violence. No documented violent offending, court appearance, or criminal record of any kind located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Selina Gertrude Pratt (b. 1858, Oxford), whom he had met at the London Hospital where she trained as a nurse, in 1890; they had a son and a daughter [MS]; the son, Major L. P. Openshaw of the RAF, was killed in a mid-air collision at a Bournemouth air show in 1927. His network was that of the senior London Hospital staff and the late-Victorian medical profession — a man of substantial public standing, named repeatedly in the medical press, which sits in direct tension with the offender profile's "socially unremarkable" specification: a candidate this visible cannot be that profile's killer without revising the profile. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event documented. His trajectory through the window is one of continuing institutional advancement at the London Hospital, without interruption, leave, change of post, or illness, and it continued for forty years after [MS; UN as to disruption]. On a trajectory-ending reading this is strongly negative for any offender attribution: continued public professional advancement, no removal from the East End anchor, no behavioural change. Specific 1888 evidence. Two documented events link Openshaw to the investigation, both consultative or recipient in character, neither incriminating. First, the Lusk kidney: the parcel reaching George Lusk (the "From Hell" letter and the kidney, received 16 October) was carried on his Committee's behalf toward Dr Frederick Wiles of the Mile End Road; Wiles being out, his assistant F. S. Reed examined it and took it to Openshaw at the London Hospital, who examined it about 18 October [MS; CP]. The sensational identification widely attributed to him — a gin-soaked ("ginny") kidney of a woman of about 45, extracted at a time fitting Eddowes's murder and consistent with Bright's disease — was a press misquote that Openshaw promptly corrected: his actual, guarded finding was only that the kidney was human and from the left side, preserved in spirits of wine rather than formalin or carbolic, with no further biological characteristics determinable and no positive Eddowes identification possible on the period's histopathology [CP; MS]. That kidney, if genuine, is a fragment of Catherine Eddowes's own body, and it is carried here with Openshaw's guarded finding and the gravity that fact deserves, not the sensational press version. Second, the Openshaw letter: on 29 October 1888 he received, addressed to him personally as Pathological Curator at the London Hospital and postmarked "London E, OC29 88," a four-line letter signed "Jack the Ripper," opening "Old boss you was rite," claiming the writer still held a piece of the kidney and threatening a further "bit of innerds," with a mocking postscript about the devil at a microscope [PV: original letter]. The original survives, on the better-attested provenance, among Openshaw's papers at the Royal London Hospital Archives and Museum, to which his grandson donated them in 2004, with a copy on display there; the "MEPO 3/3157" reference sometimes cited is uncorroborated in the sources reached and is flagged for verification [PV; flagged]. Mainstream scholarship treats the letter as a probable hoax exploiting the publicity around Openshaw's name, though it is among the minority of letters for which the hoax attribution is not unanimous, its phonetic spellings echoing the From Hell hand. Together the two events fix Openshaw's place in the record as a consulting medical examiner and a letter recipient — not as a contemporary suspect. Suspect-attribution. Openshaw was never a suspect identified by any contemporary body: not investigated by the Metropolitan or City police except as a consulting medical expert, and not named in the Macnaghten memoranda, the Anderson or Swanson commentary, the Littlechild letter, or the Abberline reminiscences. His appearance in the modern suspect literature is wholly derivative, beginning with Patricia Cornwell's

Portrait of a Killer: Jack the Ripper — Case Closed (2002), expanded as Ripper: The Secret Life of Walter Sickert (2017). Cornwell's candidate is the painter Walter Sickert, not Openshaw; Openshaw enters her work only as an evidentiary node — the recipient of the Openshaw letter, from whose stamp and seal she drew mitochondrial-DNA material offered in support of the Sickert attribution. Openshaw himself is advanced as the killer by no one. Were he ever scored as a candidate, the central tension is plain: the anatomical-access and geography criteria are maximally met, while the social-visibility criterion scores essentially nil against a profile specifying a socially inconspicuous offender — a candidate this visible cannot be that profile's killer without revising the profile. He is properly a documented 1888 medical participant, of the consultative kind, rather than a suspect. Categorical: outside the six — no framework attaches to Openshaw himself; the derivative Cornwell node belongs to the Sickert case, not to any construction naming Openshaw. Not to be confused with the painter Walter Sickert, the actual candidate of the modern work in which Openshaw figures only as an evidentiary node, a separate matter for that man's own assessment; and the two letters are not to be conflated — the "From Hell" letter sent to George Lusk with the kidney, and the Openshaw letter sent to Openshaw, are two different letters with two different recipients. Openshaw belongs to the senior staff of the London Hospital, the same institution at whose setting other figures of this inquiry have been placed, he himself not a suspect.

P150 — Ostrog, Michael. Demographic particulars. Male, Russian-born; born in the Russian Empire around 1833 — so in his mid-fifties during the canonical-five window, well outside the typical lust-murderer age band [PV: prison records; MS; MS: Russo]. Date of death uncertain; he is last documented being released from prison under licence on 17 September 1904, entering the St Giles Christian Mission, Holborn, after which nothing is known [PV]. He is variously described in the records as Russian, Russian Pole, and Polish Jew [PV; MS]. He is one of the most alias-rich figures in the whole suspect record: among his names were Bertrand Ashley, Claude Clayton (Cayton), Dr Grant, Dr Barker, Max Grief (Gosslar), Ashley Nabokoff, Orloff, and Count and Max Sobieski — and, the alias under which he was arrested in France in 1888, "Grand Guidon" [PV; CP]. The Police Gazette described him as about five feet eleven, dark brown hair, grey eyes, dark complexion, often in a semi-clerical style of dress, with flogging marks on the back, two moles on the right shoulder and one on the neck, the appeal warning that special attention was called to this dangerous man [PV: Police Gazette]. Occupational and educational history. He styled himself a surgeon, and sometimes a physician of the Russian Navy, but modern scholarship treats the medical claims as among his fabricated covers rather than verified fact — no records have been found to verify that he was a doctor, had medical training, or carried surgical knives, and he did pose as a doctor among his many characters, for which a doctor's bag would have been a prop [MS; MS: Russo; UN]. The persistent self-claim is part of the documented confidence-trick repertoire; the surgical knives the Macnaghten memorandum attributed to him have no corroboration in the record and are treated below as Macnaghten's assertion, not established fact [PV; MS]. No anatomical competence can be credited to him. Geographic history. First documented in England in 1863 — an Oxford University robbery as "Max Grief," ten months' imprisonment — already embarked on a career of scams, robberies, and theft [PV]. Arrest and residence locations through 1863–1904 include Oxford, Cambridge, Tunbridge Wells, Maidstone, Burton-on-Trent, and Woolwich; France; the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum at Tooting and Banstead Lunatic Asylum; the London Hospital at Whitechapel (the site of a 1900 microscope theft); and the St Giles Christian Mission, Holborn [PV; CP]. The London Hospital item is a microscope theft of 1900, twelve years after the murders, and is not a Whitechapel placement for the canonical window. Psychiatric and medical history. After his 1887 Woolwich conviction (theft at the Royal Military Academy as "Claude Cayton," six months' hard

labour) and 10 March 1888 release, he failed to report to police as required; at a subsequent 1888 trial he began to show signs of insanity that several officers and doctors believed he was "shamming," and he was certified and sent to the Surrey Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Tooting, his occupation registered there as "Jewish surgeon" [PV]. Apprehended in England on 17 April 1891 after a Police Gazette appeal, he was again certified insane and sent to Banstead, where he was reported suicidal but not dangerous to others [PV]. Macnaghten asked Banstead's Medical Officer to notify the police on Ostrog's discharge, which occurred in 1893, after which he resumed thieving [PV: Macnaghten correspondence; asylum record]. Documented violence. Prison and asylum records of the 1870s and 1880s describe aggressive outbursts and threats against officers during arrests, and his 1874 ten-year sentence is recorded as including an attempted-murder element arising from resisting arrest [PV, qualified]. But the theme running through his whole career is the absence of violence: the modern assessment is that nothing in it suggests he was homicidal, there are no records of his attacking women, and the one "violent" incident on record was a suicide attempt in which he tried to throw himself under a train while handcuffed to an officer, himself the target. Macnaghten's characterisation of him as habitually cruel to women is corroborated by no specific documented instance [MS; MS: Russo; PV, characterisation against record]. Social and family circumstances. No marriage or settled household located [UN]; the itinerant alias-and-confidence-trick pattern indicates an unsettled single-man circumstance [PV]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Decisive, and the heart of the modern dismissal: he had crossed to France after his March 1888 release rather than reporting to police, was arrested in Paris on 26 July 1888 under the name Grand Guidon and held in custody until 18 November 1888, when he was sentenced to two years, the conviction itself dated 14 November 1888 — five days after the Kelly murder [PV: French prison records, located in modern research; MS: Sugden 1994]. The custody therefore spans the entire canonical window. The path to that dismissal, and its earlier uncertainty, is itself part of the record: before Sugden's location of the primary French prison records, the French-custody claim was carried under a different alias, "Stanistan Sublinsky," and could not be positively tied to Ostrog — the 1894 Home Office corroboration (to Home Secretary Asquith) that a man had been released from the lunatic section of a French prison in November 1890 left the identity open, so the older literature (Russo's cutoff among it) treated the alibi as probable but unconfirmed. The later primary work under the arrest-alias "Grand Guidon" is what fixed it, and it controls here. He then returned to England and was committed to the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum in 1891, thereafter alternating minor offending, imprisonment, and asylum confinement to his 1904 disappearance [PV]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented placement at any canonical-five scene [UN]; the French-custody record covers the entire window [PV]. A note of recent provenance: in March 2024 a long-lost police file compiled by Detective Inspector Joseph Henry Helson was made public by his descendant, containing two photographs of Ostrog annotated with his aliases and record — confirming that Ostrog was an early contemporary suspect, on circumstantial grounds, before Macnaghten's 1894 inclusion; early suspicion and a complete alibi are no contradiction [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. Ostrog was named as one of three more-likely-than-Cutbush suspects in Sir Melville Macnaghten's memorandum of 23 February 1894 — alongside Druitt and "Kosminski" — described as a mad Russian doctor and convict, a homicidal maniac said to have been habitually cruel to women, who carried surgical knives, and whose whereabouts at the time of the murders could never be satisfactorily accounted for; the fuller draft (Aberconway) version added that he was still living, while the Scotland Yard version dropped both the surgical-knives and the cruelty-to-women particulars [PV: Macnaghten memorandum]. The modern reading, which the sources support, is that those two dropped particulars were untrue and unprovable — no reference exists to any surgical knives beyond a possible doctor's-bag prop, and none to any cruelty toward a

woman, let alone habitual cruelty — so they are carried as Macnaghten's assertion, not as fact. His name likely entered the investigation through the autumn-1888 police trawl of asylum-release records — he had been certified and released some six months before, and after the Double Event the police checked the local asylums, singling out a recently-released, recently-certified man who had failed to report — which is also where Helson's early interest sits. Modern treatment runs from Donald McCormick's The Identity of Jack the Ripper (1959; 1962), through D. S. Goffee's "The Search for Michael Ostrog" (Ripperana, October 1994), to Philip Sugden's The Complete History (1994), which established the French-custody alibi from the primary records [MS]. A spurious link belongs to that history and is corrected here: McCormick gave Ostrog "new life" in 1962 by quoting an unproduced letter, supposedly from former Assistant Commissioner Basil Thomson, making "Mikhael Ostrog" an alias of Vassily Konovalov — McCormick's own invented suspect — a link with no evidentiary basis. The consensus across Sugden, Begg, and the standing literature dismisses Ostrog as a viable suspect on the alibi [MS]. A revisionist reading holds that Macnaghten included Ostrog largely to furnish three names, the profile being substantially fictionalised — not a doctor, not habitually cruel to women, not investigated as a homicidal lunatic in the Ripper context — and that the police may not have learned of the French imprisonment until the summer of 1894, after the memorandum was written [MS, revisionist]. Categorical: a contemporary single-serial-offender attribution — named as the Ripper himself, under no non-serial construction — hence outside the six, and comprehensively dismissed on the documented French-custody alibi. Not to be confused: the arrest-alias "Grand Guidon" and the older, uncertain "Stanistan Sublinsky" identification are two names in the French-custody question, the primary record resolving to the former; and Vassily Konovalov, whom McCormick's unproduced letter tried to fuse with Ostrog, is a separate fabrication-node, not an alias of this man.

P151 — Packer, Mathew. Demographic particulars. Male, English; about 58 in autumn 1888, placing his birth around 1830, with the secondary literature also giving c. 1827 or c. 1828 — carried unresolved, reconcile-not-choose, pending GRO [CP; MS, range]. His age and particulars derive from the press reports of his statements rather than from any inquest deposition; he was never called before Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Stride inquest, and nothing in this profile carries the weight of sworn evidence [CP]. Precise birth, parentage, and death not located; the death is given as c. 1907 by the secondary literature without primary citation [UN; MS, qualified]. Occupational and educational history. Fruiterer, trading from the front-room window of his street-level shop at 44 Berner Street, selling to passers-by directly from the window [CP]. No medical or anatomical training located [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at and trading from 44 Berner Street, St George-in-the-East, in autumn 1888 [CP]. The shop sat on the eastern terrace, two doors south of the International Working Men's Educational Club at No. 40 and immediately by the Dutfield's Yard gateway — the closest commercial premises to the killing site, its window directly overlooking the southern approach to the gateway [CP]. The 1889 Post Office London Directory carries no listing for 44 Berner Street, the numbering on that page running to No. 2 and then jumping to No. 46 [PV: Post Office London Directory 1889, p. 184] — a demonstrated non-listing rather than positive evidence in either direction, establishing only that the trade left no footprint in that single directory; the cause of the non-listing is not adjudicated here, and the address's documentary footprint and Packer's tenure remain unestablished [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to Rose ("Rosie") Packer, who was at the premises during the relevant period and herself spoke to the police; the wider household is not independently verified [CP, partial; UN]. Not to be confused with Rose ("Rosie") Packer herself — a different person from her husband, present at the shop in the

relevant period and separately a police interviewee, so that where the record has "Packer" giving an account to police it is Mathew unless Rose is specified [CP, partial]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No record of change in residence or trade located [UN]; a continued presence at 44 Berner Street into the early 1890s is implied by the secondary literature but unverified [MS, qualified]. Specific 1888 evidence. Packer's is the most thoroughly contested witness account of the Stride scene — widely regarded in the modern literature as the least reliable witness of the whole investigation — and the documentary record runs in an order that is itself the substance [MS]. First, a negative statement: on the morning of the killing, Sergeant Stephen White of H Division, on house-to-house enquiries along Berner Street, interviewed Packer, who said he had closed the shop about 12:30 a.m. and had seen and heard nothing of consequence, selling no grapes to any couple and not observing Stride [PV: White's report, MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here]. Then, on or about 4 October, a materially different revised account, given at 44 Berner Street to the Vigilance Committee's private detectives Charles Le Grand and J. H. Batchelor — Le Grand a man of long criminal record under several aliases, and both parties with a financial interest in a saleable story: that about 11:45 p.m. (some versions midnight) a man and a woman he later identified as Stride and her companion came to his window, the man buying half a pound of black grapes for threepence, after which the pair stood near the Dutfield's Yard gateway for about half an hour [CP: Evening News, early October]. The press then took over: the Evening News bought and published the narrative (3–4 October) and arranged for Packer to view Stride's body at the mortuary, where he identified her as the woman at his window; in a separate veracity test the detectives showed him a second body — that of Catherine Eddowes, presented to him unnamed — which he did not recognise [CP]. Next, the senior-police re-interviews: Chief Inspector Donald Swanson and Inspector Henry Moore re-interviewed him, and Sir Charles Warren questioned him personally (to Warren he put the sale at 11:00), and across these the account shifted — the man's description (short or tall, with or without a moustache), the time of sale (about 11:30 to midnight), and the couple's duration outside all moving [PV: Swanson and Moore reports, MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here]. Then Swanson's assessment of 19 October: he judged that any statement Packer made would be almost valueless as evidence, likely fabricated so that Packer could sell his story, and contradicting his original police statement [PV: Swanson's report, MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here]. On the grape stalk: Le Grand and Batchelor reported finding one in the drain of Dutfield's Yard on 2 October and advanced it as physical corroboration, but the Metropolitan Police search of 30 September had found none, and the Phillips–Blackwell post-mortem found no grapes — the stomach contents recorded as cheese, potatoes and farinaceous powder — and no grape residue on the body; it is therefore not corroboration and is not carried as such [CP; PV: post-mortem findings via the press]. The account then deteriorated further under the same commercial incentive: by late October he claimed to have seen the grape-buyer again, and in November to have served the killer's "cousin" [CP]. And on inquest status plainly: Packer was not called as a deponent before Coroner Baxter, the police having declined to advance his evidence after Swanson's assessment — the same fate as Israel Schwartz, the other significant Stride-scene witness kept from that inquest [CP]. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. Packer has not been advanced as a suspect; he is a contested civilian witness whose account Swanson found almost valueless, though his position immediately by the gateway gives the account analytical relevance regardless of its weight. One connection sits in the exempt dimension: Packer's revised account is the documentary node on which some modern commentators build a case against Le Grand himself — the proposition being that Le Grand manufactured or planted the grape story to misdirect the investigation. That thesis concerns Le Grand's candidacy, not Packer's, and is carried here strictly as a claim about the man

who took the statement; the tie to Le Grand is noted and not adjudicated, his assessment being held elsewhere [MS-R]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P152 — Palmer, Amelia. Demographic particulars. Female, English; described by a contemporary reporter as pale, dark-haired, and poorly clad [CP]. The surname is recorded variantly and is carried unresolved: the Chapman inquest adopted "Palmer," while several newspapers called her "Farmer" — both retained, to be settled from the press [CP]. Date and place of birth, parentage, and date of death not located [UN]. Married, her husband being Henry Palmer [CP]. Occupational and educational history. She went out charing — a charwoman, taking washing and cleaning work for local residents — having taken the work up after her husband Henry, formerly a dock-labour foreman, was injured early in 1888, the household then depending partly on his Army Reserve pension [CP]. No medical or anatomical training, and no educational record, located [UN]. Geographic history. By her own account she lived at 35 Dorset Street, Spitalfields — Crossingham's common lodging house itself, the house from which Chapman was turned out on the murder night — having stayed there on and off for some three years [CP]. Not to be confused with 30 Dorset Street, which was Chapman's own former address some two years earlier (with a sieve-maker) and not Palmer's; a secondary source conflates the two onto Palmer, but her account gives 35, and the discrepancy is left open rather than resolved here [CP; MS, contested]. The 35 Dorset Street address falls within the high-probability residential zone that geographic profiling of the series identifies — a locational observation only, uncited in the source draft and carrying no candidacy for Palmer (see Suspect-attribution) [MS]. Post-1888 residential continuity not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to Henry Palmer — a dock labourer and former foreman, on an Army Reserve pension after an early-1888 injury; whether children were resident is not established [CP; UN]. Her social ecology was that of the Dorset Street lodging-house community, and the substance of her record is her personal acquaintance with Chapman: she had known the deceased very well for quite five years and was a routine source of small charity to her — tuppence here, sympathy and shared company — across the period before the killing [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event located [UN]; her residence and trajectory across the window are unverified, and absence of record is not positive cessation evidence. Specific 1888 evidence. Palmer's testimony is the principal in-life biographical anchor for the Chapman record; and, controllingly on tier, her evidence does not survive as a deposition — like the whole Chapman inquest, the original depositions are lost, and her testimony reaches us through the contemporary press (Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper of 16 September 1888 and other papers), carried at press-reconstructed weight rather than as a surviving record [CP]. Her final-week encounters with Chapman run: about Monday 3 September she met Chapman in Dorset Street and, noticing the bruising over the temple and chest, heard Chapman attribute it to a fight with the fellow lodger Eliza Cooper; earlier in the week they met outside Christ Church Spitalfields, where Chapman, complaining of illness, was given tuppence by Palmer with a warning not to spend it on drink; and on the Friday afternoon, 7 September, about five o'clock, Palmer met her in Dorset Street, where Chapman said she was too ill to do anything, and again about a quarter past five at the same spot, when Chapman roused herself — that it was no use her giving way, that she must get money or she would have no lodgings, the last words Palmer heard her speak [CP]. She also identified Chapman's body at the mortuary and supplied the police and inquest with the principal biographical detail on Chapman — the separation from her late husband, the "Sivvey" by-name from the sieve-maker she had lived with, the chronic ill-health, and the Cooper altercation. She gave evidence at the Chapman inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute

in its opening sittings, the inquest having opened 10 September 1888 [CP]. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. No contemporary investigator, memoirist, or modern writer has advanced Palmer as anything other than a personal-acquaintance witness; she is the principal in-life-context deponent at the Chapman inquest. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P153 — Peacy, W. J. Demographic particulars. English male, styled the Reverend W. J. Peacy. Forenames, birth date and place, parentage, marital status, age in autumn 1888, and date of death not located; the only contemporary source is a newspaper item supplying merely the surname and initials, and none of these particulars is presented as known [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A clergyman or clerical worker affiliated with Christ Church Spitalfields in late 1888, where he led the parish Bible-class, and from which he took leave on or about Sunday 9 December 1888 [CP: East London Observer, 15 December 1888]. Whether he held an ordained curacy, a lay-reader role, or a Sunday-school superintendency at Christ Church cannot be told from the single notice; the "Reverend" styling alone does not establish ordination, and the role is carried as unresolved pending the clerical directory rather than stated as an ordained office [UN]. University, degree, formal ordination, and wider clerical career unlocated [UN]. No medical or anatomical training in any documented form [UN]. Geographic history. Affiliated with Christ Church Spitalfields — the Hawksmoor church on Commercial Street, within the offence corridor and the high-probability residential zone that geographic profiling of the series identifies — in late 1888; residence not located [UN; MS on the zone]. The mid-December taking-leave implies a departure from the parish or from the Bible-class role, but the reason and destination are unstated and nothing is inferred from them [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. The Bible-class leadership indicates regular weekly pastoral engagement with the parish laity; the class's size and composition are not recorded, and no family or further social particulars are located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). The December 1888 taking-leave is the only cessation-adjacent event on record, but the notice does not say what he was taking leave for — another appointment, departure from ministry, illness, or otherwise — so nothing can be inferred from it, and it is not presented as a departure connected to the murders [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. His entire documented 1888 footprint is the Bible-class leadership through the autumn and the taking-leave on or about 9 December [CP]. Whether he was present at Christ Church across the principal phase of the killings (August–November), or arrived only partway through that window, is not stated; no public response by Peacy to the murders and no contact with the police are recorded [UN]. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. No suspect attribution against the Reverend W. J. Peacy has ever been advanced; he has no documented connection to the murders or the investigation, and his presence in the record rests solely on the parish-and-Bible-class newspaper notice and the location of Christ Church Spitalfields. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P154 — Pearce, Richard. Demographic particulars. Male; a serving constable of the City of London Police, recorded as Richard Pearce (the commoner modern rendering) and also as Pearse — the two spellings carried unresolved, to be fixed from the force registers [MS]. Warrant number, beat, date and place of birth, parentage, and death not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Police constable, City of London Police [MS]. On the Eddowes murder night he was off duty and asleep at home, so he figures in the scene record as a resident rather than as part of the operational response, and is not carried here as an investigating officer [MS]. No educational record, and no medical or anatomical training, located [UN]. Geographic history. Resident with his family at No. 3 Mitre Square — one of only two old houses still standing in the square (the other,

No. 4, empty and dilapidated beside the Kearley & Tonge warehouse), on the Mitre Street corner — his bedroom window looking across at the spot where Eddowes was killed [MS]. This made him the closest fixed-resident vantage to the scene and the square's only resident police officer [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He lived at 3 Mitre Square with his family, none of whom heard any disturbance in the night; no further family detail located [MS; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable to a resident witness; no documented movement in the window located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Pearce's place in the record is as a negative-auditory resident at Mitre Square: he and his family slept through the killing immediately outside, and on the secondary reconstruction he heard nothing until about twenty past two, by which time the square was full of police [MS]. His silence sits alongside that of the warehouse watchman George Morris — sweeping the stairs of the Kearley & Tonge warehouse with the door open and hearing nothing, though he normally caught the beat constable's tread every quarter-hour — and that of the nearby caretaker George Clapp: three fixed vantages whose combined silence underwrites the inference that Eddowes was killed and mutilated without audible outcry in the dark south-west corner, inside the roughly quarter-hour gap between PC Edward Watkins's beat passes (he passed at about 1:30 and found the body about 1:44) [MS]. On tier: although the Eddowes (City) inquest depositions do survive at the LMA, there is no record that Pearce was called to give evidence, the City deponents being chiefly Detective Constable Halse, who gave the principal City evidence, alongside Watkins, Morris, Inspector Collard, and the medical and identifying witnesses; Pearce's account is not among the surviving depositions and reaches us instead through the City Police scene canvass that Inspector Edward Collard ordered and the secondary reconstruction, and is carried at that weight rather than as sworn testimony [MS], not as a surviving deposition [PV — depositions survive but do not include him]. Not to be confused with the four other Mitre Square men who must not be merged onto him: PC Edward Watkins, the beat constable who discovered the body; George Morris, the warehouse watchman and ex-constable who found nothing on his rounds; Inspector Edward Collard, the City inspector who ordered the canvass; and Detective Constable Halse, who gave the principal City evidence — five separate men, of whom Pearce is the off-duty resident. No public response by Pearce to the murders and no further police record located [UN]. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. Pearce is a negative-auditory witness and has never been advanced as a candidate in the suspect literature. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P155 — Pearcey, Mary Eleanor (née Wheeler). Demographic particulars. Female, English; born Mary Eleanor Wheeler on 26 March 1866 at Ightham, Kent; hanged at Newgate Prison on 23 December 1890 by the executioner James Berry, aged 24, following conviction at the Central Criminal Court in early December 1890 for the murder of Phoebe Hogg [PV: civil registration; Old Bailey trial record — not inspected here; CP: The Times and other 1890 press]. She took the surname Pearcey from the carpenter John Charles Pearcey, with whom she cohabited but never married; she is most often called Pearcey, occasionally by the birth name Wheeler [PV; MS]. Not to be confused with John Charles Pearcey, a distinct person — the carpenter she lived with but did not marry, and the source of the surname, not a relation by blood or marriage. And not to be confused with the Thomas Wheeler hanged at Maidstone in 1880 for murdering the farmer Edward Anstee: the once-repeated claim that this man was her father is erroneous and is dropped from her background entirely, not retained as a hedge — her biographer found no evidence connecting her to him and located a retraction of the newspaper article in which the misinformation first appeared [MS: Hopton 2017]. Occupational and educational history. No formal trade; she was supported principally through cohabitation — with Pearcey, and from about 1888 with the married furniture-

remover Frank Hogg [PV; MS]. No medical, midwifery, abortion-practice, butchering, or surgical training is documented [UN]. The claim by some attribution authors that she had practical anatomical knowledge is an inference resting on the character of the Hogg killing rather than on any training record, and is carried as such — she is not presented here as anatomically skilled. Geographic history. Kent from 1866 to her later-adolescent migration to London, thereafter at successive north-London addresses, including 2 Priory Street, Kentish Town, where the Hogg killing was committed [PV; MS: Hopton 2017]. No documented residence, employment, or routine traverse of Whitechapel or the East End at any point in her life appears in the trial record, the press, or the Hopton biography [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. A documented heavy drinker, described in the trial record and press as subject to depression and agitation, carried at that recorded level and drawn to no clinical finding [PV; CP]. No asylum admission, contemporary psychiatric diagnosis, or documented paraphilic feature located [UN]. The modern reading (Hopton) is of severe situational pathology — chronic alcoholism, depressive symptoms, a fixated romantic attachment, probable personality-disorder features — offered as a retrospective interpretation rather than a contemporary diagnosis, and, on that reading, unlike the sustained compulsion an offender profile would predict for the canonical-five killer [MS]. Documented violence. The Hogg killing of 24 October 1890 is her sole documented violent act [PV]. It was extremely violent and heavily mutilating: Phoebe Hogg was attacked at 2 Priory Street with a poker, sustaining multiple skull fractures, and her throat was cut — by the poker's broken end or a separate blade, the trial evidence varying — and the Hoggs' 18-month-old daughter, Phoebe Hanslope Hogg, most probably died of suffocation, a documented part of the case noted here as bearing on it and not dwelt on [PV: Old Bailey — not inspected here; CP]. Pearcey wheeled the bodies roughly three miles to separate dump sites — the mother on a rubbish heap at Crossfield Road, Hampstead, the infant later on waste ground off the Finchley Road — and abandoned the bloodstained pram near Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood; when police found blood about her rooms she accounted for it as the result of killing mice [PV; CP]. Not to be confused one with another: Phoebe Hogg the victim, her infant daughter, and Frank Hogg the lover are three distinct persons, Frank Hogg having given evidence at the trial and been neither charged nor implicated. No violent incident before the Hogg killing has been located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. She cohabited with John Charles Pearcey from about 1885 to roughly 1888 — he later testified to the relationship and that they never married — and was in a relationship with Frank Hogg from about 1888, Hogg having married the victim, Phoebe (née Styles), at Pearcey's own urging, and being aware at the time of the killing that Phoebe Hogg was pregnant with a second child [PV; MS]. Her case drew heavy 1890 press coverage from the discovery of the bodies on 25 October to her execution (The Times, the Illustrated Police News, Lloyd's Weekly) [CP], and an extensive later crime-history literature; Sir Melville Macnaghten, discussing the case in his 1914 memoir, remarked on the nerve required to wheel the bodies across London [NM]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Decisively against any Ripper attribution: Pearcey was in north London throughout the canonical window, in documented cohabitation arrangements, and committed her sole homicide on 24 October 1890 — nearly two years after the Kelly killing. While that date falls within the broad Whitechapel-Murders-file span that also holds McKenzie (July 1889), the Pinchin Street torso (September 1889), and Coles (February 1891), it is well outside the canonical window, and the two spans are not to be conflated; she was arrested on 25 October 1890, held through the trial, and hanged on 23 December 1890 [PV]. Specific 1888 evidence. None. No documented placement at any canonical-five scene, no contemporary 1888 police investigation of her as a Ripper suspect in any surviving Metropolitan, City, or Home Office file, and no contemporary sighting of her in Whitechapel during the canonical window [UN]. The popular claim that the Metropolitan Police considered her a Ripper suspect at the

time of her 1890 trial is not borne out by the police record; the 1890 press did draw a thematic parallel between the Hampstead and Whitechapel murders — chiefly on the shared point of badly-lit streets — but that is press commentary, not a suspect identification [CP]. The contemporary descriptions of the figure near the offence scenes (Lawende, Schwartz, Hutchinson, Long and others) are uniformly of a male [CP; PV]. Suspect-attribution. The Ripper-attribution is wholly retrospective. It originates with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's speculation, from the 1890s onward, that the canonical-five killer might have been a woman — typically a midwife or abortionist whose bloodstained clothing would pass unremarked in her trade — with Pearcey informally floated as a figure consistent with that idea [MS-R: the secondary Doyle literature]. Doyle's "Jill the Ripper" notion sits within the broader female-perpetrator strand of Ripper speculation (the midwife and slaughterhouse-woman frames), not outside it. The Pearcey-specific case was made at book length by William Stewart, Jack the Ripper: A New Theory (1939), which proposed the midwife/abortionist as the killer in general and named Pearcey in particular, on the violent character of the Hogg killing, the throat-cut especially, and the Doyle bloodstained-clothing argument [MS-R: Stewart 1939]. Later scholarship (Sugden 1994; Begg 2003) treats Stewart's argument as creative speculation rather than documented attribution, and the standard reference works treat the candidacy as fringe [MS]. Sarah Beth Hopton's Woman at the Devil's Door (2017), the principal modern treatment, is a biography of Pearcey in the Hogg-killing context that discusses the Ripper-attribution as secondary speculation and concludes the record does not support it [MS]. The Abberline statement sometimes cited as evidence that the police entertained a female-suspect hypothesis is, in modern scholarship, a single 1903 Pall Mall Gazette interview — and that interview was in fact Abberline's well-known remark pointing to Severin Klosowski, not to any female suspect; it neither names Pearcey nor indicates an active 1888–1891 female-suspect line [CP; MS]. The disqualifications are plain: no contemporary 1888 investigation, residence outside Whitechapel, no documented anatomical or surgical training, and a contemporary witness corpus uniformly describing a male. The 1890 Hogg killing is held distinct from the canonical-five murders throughout. Categorical: outside the six — Pearcey is proposed as the serial offender herself, a demographic-variant single-killer hypothesis rather than any of the non-serial constructions; fringe and retrospective.

P156 — Pedachenko, Alexander. Demographic particulars. A purported male, purported Russian; the alleged dates (born c. 1857, died 1908) are documentarily unanchored, taken from Donald McCormick's narrative rather than any primary record [MS, contested]. Alleged aliases include "Konovalov" (rendered by McCormick as "Vassily Konovalov"), "Andrey Luiskovo," and "Vassily" — carried strictly as conflations deriving from a never-produced document, the identity-claims among them resting on no primary evidence and not adjudicated here (see Suspect-attribution) [MS, contested]. No primary documentary anchor for the existence of an "Alexander Pedachenko" has been located in any Russian state archive, in the Okhrana records, in British Home Office or Metropolitan Police files for autumn 1888, in Russian medical or asylum records, or in the standard genealogical references [UN]. The standing modern view across the principal reference works (Sugden 1994; Begg 2003; Evans and Skinner 2000; Rumbelow 2004; Russo, The Jack the Ripper Suspects) is that Pedachenko is most probably a wholly fictional figure — a narrative invention rather than a historical person at all [MS]. What follows records what the attribution literature has alleged, with the documentary absence flagged throughout. Occupational and educational history. Alleged to have trained as a physician and surgeon at the Tver hospital under a surgeon named "Mikolaiev," and to have practised as a barber-surgeon in Walworth, south London, in 1888 under the name "Andrey Luiskovo" [MS: McCormick 1959, contested]. This rides as category and as allegation, not as candidacy or fact: none of it has a documentary anchor, the Tver claim has been

checked against extant Russian medical-training records without corroboration, and no educational, registration, or qualifying record exists in any archive — the "medical training" therefore remaining hearsay, settled by no registration check [MS; UN]. Geographic history. Alleged to have come to London from Russia in 1888 under Okhrana direction, to have lived in Walworth, departed after the canonical window, and died in a Russian asylum in 1908 [MS: McCormick, contested]. No residence, lodging, workplace, or movement record for anyone using the name or the aliases has been located in London for autumn 1888, and the Walworth-practice claim is uncorroborated in directories or census [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Alleged to have been insane — paranoid-delusional with homicidal compulsion — and committed to a Russian asylum on his return, dying there in 1908 [MS, contested]. The "insane" characterisation is a lay label carried inside the fabricated narrative, not a clinical finding, and no psychiatric inference is drawn from it; no asylum record, Russian psychiatric reference, or medical literature has been located [UN]. Documented violence. None documented. The narratives allege his responsibility for the canonical-five killings and for a further murder of a woman in St Petersburg after his return [MS, contested]; that post-return killing is uncorroborated in Russian police records and is internally self-discrediting in the McCormick version, which dates it to "Petrograd" — a name the city did not bear until 1914, marking the narrative as a later invention [MS]. No primary criminal record, assault, threat, or violent incident exists in any archive [UN]. Social and family circumstances. The narrative gives him two accomplices — a man "Levitski" (lookout) and a tailoress "Winberg" (who engaged the victims in talk) — said afterwards to have been exiled to Siberia; neither has any documentary existence [MS, contested; UN]. No marital status, household, contemporary press notice, or community record exists [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). The narratives allege departure from London by the end of 1888 and return to Russia [MS, contested]; no documentary evidence supports the departure, the return, or any cessation [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. None. No documented placement at any canonical-five scene, no contemporary police investigation of a Pedachenko in any surviving Metropolitan, City, or Home Office file, and no contemporary sighting in London during autumn 1888 [UN]. Suspect-attribution. Pedachenko was first named as the Ripper by William Le Queux — a journalist who had reported on the 1888 murders for The Globe — in Things I Know about Kings, Celebrities and Crooks (1923), in a chapter on spies and the truth concerning "Jack the Ripper" [NM: Le Queux 1923]. His earlier Russia books, the 1917 Rasputin biography and Minister of Evil (1918), make no mention of the figure; the suspect surfaces only in the 1923 volume, some years after Le Queux says he received the source documents [MS: Russo]. He claimed the Kerensky government had given him a French-language manuscript, "Great Russian Criminals," dictated by Rasputin and found among his possessions, stating that the Ripper was an insane Russian doctor, Pedachenko, sent by the Okhrana to commit the East End murders and so discredit Scotland Yard [NM: Le Queux 1923]. The account collapses on examination: Rasputin (1869–1916) wrote little and did not know French, yet the manuscript is said to be French-typed and Rasputin-dictated, with no account of who typed it or why; no such manuscript has ever surfaced in any Rasputin collection; and Rasputin's own daughter stated that her father had no interest in Russian criminals and that there was no connection between him and A. T. Vassil'ev, the Head of the Okhrana — undercutting the very premise that Rasputin would have held an Okhrana-sourced document [MS: Russo]. The narrative's internal chain of informants is equally infirm: the name is said to have passed from Nicholas Zverieff — described as an elderly anarchist and never proven to exist — to Johann Nideroest, and thence to the Okhrana [MS: Russo]. Nideroest, unlike Zverieff, is documented: an information-peddler of German and Swiss origin, connected to the London anarchist milieu, who sold sensational stories to journalists — including a 1905 attempt to sell a tale of anarchists building bombs in Whitechapel — and was branded by contemporaries an

unscrupulous liar [MS: Russo; Sugden; Begg]. The Okhrana's institutional history gives no support to a commissioned foreign serial-murder operation, and the two named accomplices have no documentary existence [MS: Sugden; Begg]. Scotland Yard, when the book appeared, was reported unimpressed [CP: 1923 press]. Not to be confused, in the tangle of similar names: A. T. Vassil'ev, the real Head of the Okhrana, is a separate person from both the "Vassily" offered as a Pedachenko alias and the press-originated 1888 suspect "Nicolai Vassiliev" (below) — three distinct name-entities that must not be merged. The story was elaborated by Donald McCormick in The Identity of Jack the Ripper (1959; revised 1962, 1970), who supplied the now-standard particulars (the Tver training, the Walworth practice, the "Luiskovo" alias) and named "Vassily Konovalov" as the real man behind the "Pedachenko" alias and as his own candidate for the murderer [MS-R: McCormick 1959; Russo]. McCormick claimed to have seen a lithographed "Okhrana Gazette" of 1909 identifying "Konovalov, alias Pedachenko, alias Luiskovo" as one man, declared dead, wanted for a Paris murder of 1886, the five London murders of 1888, and a later Russian killing — a document, like Le Queux's manuscript, never independently produced [MS]. A claimed 1909 Okhrana document naming Konovalov under the Pedachenko alias features in both strands of the telling — carried by McCormick as the lithographed "Okhrana Gazette," and, on Russo's account, mentioned by Le Queux himself as a 1909 Okhrana bulletin; which theorist first introduced it is not adjudicated here, the controlling and undisputed point being that no such document has ever been produced in either form [MS]. The conflation of Pedachenko with "Konovalov" and "Luiskovo" derives from this never-produced document, and the identity-claims among the aliases rest on no primary evidence [MS]. McCormick further tied the tale to a "Dr Dutton" and to Inspector Abberline; but the Dutton material is itself unverified McCormick sourcing, and the Abberline tie is not independent corroboration but more of the same author's unsupported attribution — neither is treated here as evidence [MS]. McCormick's research methods and source-attribution have been comprehensively criticised (Evans and Skinner 2000 in detail; Sugden 1994; Begg 2003; Connell in Ripperologist), the standing view being that the Pedachenko material is among the most documentarily unanchored elements of an unreliable body of work; Russo likewise raises the open question whether McCormick knew he was building on what was, in all likelihood, a Le Queux invention [MS; MS-R: Russo]. Not to be confused with "Nicolai Vassiliev" (also rendered Vassilyeff), a separately and contemporaneously press-originated 1888 Russian-suspect figure of Novosti-sourced press speculation — a different provenance and era, stitched by some later authors to the Pedachenko narrative without any primary basis; that linkage rests on no primary evidence and is not carried here as fact [MS; CP]. No primary documentary support for the attribution exists [UN]. Categorical: within the pure-fabrication-trail framework — a candidacy resting on a single contested 1923 memoir whose claimed primary documents have never been produced and on an unreliable 1959 elaboration, for a person with no primary documentary anchor of any kind; the fabricated narrative is itself cast as a state false-flag operation (the Okhrana orchestrating the murders to discredit Scotland Yard), so it touches that framework too, but the controlling feature is the unanchored fabrication trail.

P157 — Petrie, William Layton. Demographic particulars. English male, the Reverend William Layton Petrie, also rendered "W. Layton Petrie." The forename is fixed as William; a single secondary mention gives "Walter," carried here as a likely error to be settled at the clerical directory rather than as a genuine variant [MS]. His parentage and immediate family are supplied by descendant and secondary testimony, not yet confirmed at primary level: a son of Charles Adolphus Petrie (1814–1893) and Ann Elizabeth (née Lea, 1815–1907), with an elder sister, Lavinia Elizabeth Petrie [MS]. Exact birth date and place and date of death not yet fixed at primary level [UN].

Occupational and educational history. A Church of England clergyman. University, degree, and ordination particulars not yet located at primary level [UN]. He was curate at Christ Church Spitalfields, under the rural dean of Spitalfields, Dr Robert Claudius Billing — himself appointed Rector of St Andrew Undershaft in July 1888 and later Bishop of Bedford — through early 1888 [MS], and was appointed Vicar of Blackmore, Essex, in April 1888, succeeding the late incumbent [CP: Essex Herald, 24 April 1888]. Not to be confused with his superior in that curacy: Dr Robert Claudius Billing, the rural dean under whom Petrie served, is a distinct person, named here only to place the curacy and not a co-subject of this profile. Petrie then held Blackmore — the combined living of Blackmore with Norton Mandeville — for some thirty-four years, energetically restoring both churches, the Norton Mandeville church rebuilt in 1903 under his incumbency and most of the windows of St Laurence, Blackmore, stained during 1900–1920 [MS; PV: the Norton Mandeville chancel plaque — not inspected here]. He remained at Blackmore well beyond the cessation window. No medical or anatomical training in any documented form [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at Christ Church Spitalfields in curate's lodgings in early 1888, the specific address not yet located [UN]; during his curacy that placed him within the high-probability residential zone that geographic profiling of the offence cluster identifies [MS]. But — controllingly for the case — from April 1888 he was resident at the Blackmore vicarage in central Essex, well outside the East End offence corridor, and remained there for decades; the in-window residence is Essex, not Spitalfields, so the curacy is not presented as placing him at the scene during the murders [CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Supplied by descendant and secondary testimony, flagged for primary confirmation: he married Amelia "Minnie" (née Soames), with whom he is photographed at Blackmore Vicarage in 1902, and they had a son, Stanley Layton Petrie, who likewise entered the ministry, later vicar of Holy Trinity, Stockton-on-Tees [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event of any kind: Petrie's 1888 transition was a career advancement — from a metropolitan curacy to the headship of a country parish — completed in April 1888, six to seven months before the principal canonical-five phase, after which he continued as Vicar of Blackmore with Norton Mandeville for roughly thirty-four years, through the cessation window and far beyond [CP; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. His documented 1888 footprint is the Blackmore appointment of April 1888 [CP: Essex Herald, 24 April 1888]; his Christ Church Spitalfields curacy preceded the killings, and his ministry at Blackmore through the canonical-five window placed him in central Essex, away from the East End. No public response by Petrie to the murders, no contact with the Metropolitan Police, and no documented return to the East End during the window are located [UN]. Not to be confused with the Reverend W. J. Peacy, a separately recorded Christ Church Spitalfields clergyman who led the parish Bible-class in late 1888 — a different man of different surname, initials, role, and timing, named here only so that the two Christ Church clergymen are not merged; his own position is held elsewhere and not adjudicated here [CP]. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. No suspect attribution against William Layton Petrie has ever been advanced; he is a peripheral clergyman with no documented connection to the murders, resident in central Essex throughout the canonical-five window, having left Spitalfields months before the killings began. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P158 — Phillips, Annie. Demographic particulars. Female, English; born Catherine Ann ("Annie") Conway — on the genealogical reconstruction, on 18 April 1863 at the Great Yarmouth Workhouse [MS]. At the inquest she gave her age as 23, implying about 1865, a discrepancy of roughly two years against the reconstructed birth; both are retained, to be settled at the GRO, and not reconciled silently here [MS; PV: inquest deposition]. Eldest surviving daughter of Catherine

Eddowes (the canonical-five victim) and Thomas Conway, the 18th Royal Irish Regiment pensioner with whom Eddowes lived in common-law marriage from the early 1860s until their 1881 separation [PV; MS]. Not to be confused with her mother, the victim Catherine Eddowes: Annie is the witness-daughter, not the deceased, and the two must not be merged where "Conway" or the family history is in play [PV]. By her marriage she was Phillips: on the genealogical record she married Louis (also "Lewis") Phillips on 3 August 1885 at St Mary Magdalen, Southwark [MS]. She died, far down the line, of senile myocardial degeneration on 15 July 1943 at Lambeth Hospital [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Housewife; no formal occupation recorded [UN]. Her husband Louis Phillips — a distinct household member, not this subject — was a lamp-black packer, the trade of packaging lamp-black, the carbon residue used in pigments, printers' inks, and stove polish, at one of the South London colour-and-pigment works; the trade is an occupational detail and carries no anatomical inference [PV: inquest deposition]. No medical or anatomical training arises [UN]. Geographic history. At her mother's death she lived at 12 Dilston Grove, Southwark Park Road — one residence, rendered "Dilston Road" and "No. 14" in some transcripts, these being transcription variants of the same address, not separate houses [PV]. The household had moved repeatedly across Bermondsey and Southwark — 14 Townsend Street (Old Kent Road), 22 King Street (Bermondsey), and 15 Acre Street (Southwark Park Road) among them — partly to keep her mother, who habitually called for money, from finding her; the King Street address was the last her mother had for her, left about two years and a month before the murder [PV; MS]. After 1888 she moved again, on the genealogical record — to 1 Paulin Street, Bermondsey, and by 1891 to 13 Dix's Place [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. She had been confined in childbirth at the Bermondsey residence in August 1886, her mother attending, with no documented complication [PV; MS]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to Louis Phillips from 1885. On the genealogical reconstruction she had at least five children — the third, William, born 10 August 1886, his birth the confinement her mother attended and the last time mother and daughter met, with a fourth following in February 1889 and a fifth, Thomas, in May 1890 [MS; PV, for the 1886 confinement]. Her relationship with her mother was attenuated: Eddowes habitually asked her for money, and Annie moved to make herself less findable [PV]. Her father Thomas Conway — a distinct person, held apart from her younger brothers, whom he took with him — was estranged from Eddowes from about 1880 and had latterly lived with Annie and her husband, but left suddenly and on bad terms around early 1887, taking his sons; she had not seen him for fifteen to eighteen months at the inquest, and his whereabouts were then unknown [PV]. He was traced only after the inquest and burial, in mid-October 1888, and identified by Annie as her father [CP: Echo, 16 October 1888]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No interruption to her settled household; on the contrary, the family continued and grew, the February 1889 and May 1890 births falling within the window, with moves to Paulin Street and then to 13 Dix's Place by the 1891 census [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. She gave evidence at the Eddowes inquest, City of London Coroner's Court, Golden Lane, before Coroner Samuel Frederick Langham. Though the inquest opened on 4 October, Annie testified at the resumed session on 11 October 1888 — a week in, and as a consequence of John Kelly's opening-day evidence that Eddowes had set off to find her daughter in Bermondsey, which prompted the City police to trace her [PV]. Her deposition is a surviving City inquest primary, carried at primary documentary weight rather than as press reconstruction, and covers the family identification and history; the Conway–Eddowes common-law union and 1881 separation; her father's custody of her younger brothers and his sudden departure; her mother's drinking and habit of asking for money, with her own residential moves as the response; and the consequence that, having kept her address from her mother, Eddowes could not have been carrying any message for her on the

murder night. She had been told her parents were married but had never seen the marriage lines. The deposition is the principal documentary anchor for the alienation pattern in Eddowes's relations with her family of origin and underpins much of the modern biography of Eddowes's last years — alongside, but distinct from, the two other Eddowes-identification witnesses: John Kelly, the common-law partner, who identified the body by its clothing, and Eliza Gold, Eddowes's sister, who made the visual identification. Neither is this witness, and Annie's evidence is not to be merged with theirs [PV]. Suspect-attribution. None [UN]. Phillips appears in no suspect catalogue; a standard family-witness role. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P159 — Phillips, George Bagster. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born February 1835 (some sources give 1834) at Camberwell, Surrey — the son of Henry Phillips and Sarah (née Bagster), the mother's maiden name being the source of the "Bagster" by which he is consistently distinguished from other Phillipses of the period [MS; PV: GRO — not inspected here]. He died on 27 October 1897 in London, of apoplexy (a stroke), aged about 62 [PV: GRO — not inspected here; CP: the Lancet obituary of 13 November 1897, which described him as a leading London police surgeon]. No alias [UN]. Not to be confused with the unrelated woman of the same married surname who was the eldest daughter of the Mitre Square victim and gave family-identification evidence at that inquest: no relation to this police surgeon, a coincidence of surname only, and her own record is held elsewhere and not adjudicated here [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A medical practitioner and police divisional surgeon. His qualifications were MRCS England — the Royal College of Surgeons rolls giving admission on 20 April 1861 [PV: RCS rolls — not inspected here] — a Licentiate in Midwifery, and LSA; the contemporary register confirms all three dated 1861, listing him at 2 Spital Square with "M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.M. 1861; L.S.A. 1861" [PV: The Medical Directory for 1888]. The MBBS that the draft additionally carried is not borne out by that register entry and is left unconfirmed [UN]. He was placed on the Medical Register in 1863, and from 1865 served as divisional surgeon for the Metropolitan Police's H Division (Whitechapel), holding that post for the rest of his life — some twenty-three years by 1888, the long service a recognised feature of his standing among the H Division men [MS; CP]. He practised from 2 Spital Square, Spitalfields, his consulting rooms and residence from 1871 [MS; CP; PV: The Medical Directory for 1888, corroborating the address]. Geographic history. The 2 Spital Square premises anchored him within the H Division ground, about 250 yards from the Hanbury Street (Chapman) site and within roughly a mile of the Berner Street and Miller's Court sites [CP; MS]. His documented movements across the canonical window: to 29 Hanbury Street for Chapman on 8 September 1888, summoned via Inspector Joseph Chandler on John Davis's alarm, arriving about 6:30 a.m., examining the rear-yard scene and conducting the post-mortem at the Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary mortuary that afternoon; to Dutfield's Yard, 40 Berner Street, for Stride on 30 September, arriving about 1:20 a.m. after Dr Frederick Blackwell, who had been nearer, with the joint post-mortem at the St George's-in-the-East mortuary on 1 October; a consultative presence at the City Police's Eddowes post-mortem at Golden Lane that afternoon, the principal surgeon there being Dr Frederick Gordon Brown; and to 13 Miller's Court for Kelly on 9 November, where, after the bloodhound delay and the breaking of the door about 1:45 p.m., he entered first, satisfied himself life was extinct, and awaited Dr Thomas Bond before the joint post-mortem at the Shoreditch mortuary about 2:00 p.m. with Bond, Brown, and Dr J. R. Gabe [CP; PV: Kelly inquest — not inspected here]. Psychiatric and medical history. None in the personal record [UN]. Documented violence. None [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He left a widow, Eliza, who long survived him, dying in 1940 aged about 102 [MS]. Detective Constable Walter Dew, who knew him, recalled him as an elderly, courtly, old-fashioned figure, charming and highly skilled [NM: Dew's memoir]. Cessation evidence

(Nov 1888 – 1891). Phillips continued at 2 Spital Square and as H Division surgeon through and beyond the canonical window, into the broader Whitechapel-Murders docket — conducting the post-mortems and deposing at the inquests on Alice McKenzie (17 July 1889), attending the Pinchin Street torso (10 September 1889), and on Frances Coles (13 February 1891), in the Coles case judging that the killer displayed no medical knowledge and concluding, with Commissioner James Monro and Chief Inspector Donald Swanson, that it was not a murder of the series — until his 1897 death [PV — not inspected here; CP; MS]. He is thus the principal continuous medical-witness presence across the whole docket. Specific 1888 evidence. Phillips is the central canonical-five medical deponent, with documentary anchors at three scenes (Chapman, Stride, Kelly) and a consultative presence at a fourth (Eddowes) — the most extensive medical involvement of any one practitioner. On tier, differing by scene: the Baxter inquests for Chapman and Stride do not survive, so his evidence at those two reaches us press-reconstructed [CP]; only his Kelly inquest deposition survives at primary level at the LMA [PV — not inspected here], with Dr Bond's separate Kelly report, returned anonymously in 1987, at the National Archives [PV — not inspected here]; and his Eddowes role was a consultative presence at the surviving City inquest, where the principal surgeon was Brown. The substantive contributions: the Chapman post-mortem — the throat cut to the spine in two incisions, the abdomen laid open with the intestines lifted onto the shoulder, and the uterus with the upper vagina and most of the bladder cleanly excised and absent, the central finding behind his expert opinion [CP]; his anatomical-knowledge assessment — that the Chapman work showed considerable anatomical knowledge and the skill of a surgeon, a formulation pointedly stronger than the rough anatomical knowledge Dr Rees Llewellyn offered for the first victim, the contrast being carried here as a live documentary tension in the medical evidence and not flattened [CP]; his instrument opinion — a very sharp, thin, narrow blade of at least six to eight inches, of a kind a slaughterman's or a well-ground surgical knife might supply, a bayonet excluded [CP]; his Chapman time-of-death estimate — death at least two hours and probably more before his roughly 6:30 a.m. arrival, putting it at or before about 4:30 a.m., which sits in unresolved tension with the sightings of Elizabeth Long and Albert Cadosch placing Chapman alive at Hanbury Street around 5:20–5:30 a.m., a tension Phillips himself later conceded the witness timings might better resolve [CP]; the Stride post-mortem with Blackwell — a single throat incision dividing the carotid, no abdominal mutilation [CP]; the Kelly post-mortem with Bond, Brown, and Gabe — the extensive evisceration and the organs placed about the room, the most comprehensive mutilation of the series [PV — not inspected here]; and an inquest-procedural point — that at the Chapman inquest his evidence was taken in two phases, the specific organ-removal particulars deferred to a later, restricted sitting on stated public-order grounds, one of the documented procedural irregularities of the canonical inquests [CP]. Not to be confused, one with another, with the other medical men of the case named here: Dr Rees Llewellyn, who examined the first victim and used the weaker "rough anatomical knowledge" phrase; Dr Frederick Blackwell, who reached the Stride scene before him; Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, the principal City surgeon at the Eddowes post-mortem; and Drs Bond and Gabe, who joined the Kelly post-mortem — five different practitioners, of whom Phillips is the H Division divisional surgeon. And the officials named here are distinct as such and not co-subjects: Inspector Joseph Chandler, who summoned him to Hanbury Street, and the several canonical coroners before whom he deposed. Suspect-attribution. None [N/A]. Phillips figures purely as the central medical-witness deponent and procedural participant; no Ripperological argument advances him as a suspect. Categorical: not applicable [N/A] — a documented investigative medical participant, not a candidate.

P160 — Pigott, William Henry. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born about 1835–36 — he gave his age as 52 in September 1888 — a native of Gravesend, Kent, his father having held a position there connected with the Royal Liver Society [CP: contemporary press; MS]. Death recorded as 1901 in the standard biographical reference, still to be confirmed against the GRO [MS]. No verified aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. His own contemporary statement was that he was a Gravesend native who had been lodging and tramping about Whitechapel; he was found at, not shown to keep, the Pope's Head tavern, and is carried here as a vagrant-lodger. The "publican with East End trading associations" styling is unsupported in the contemporary record and is not carried as fact [CP; UN]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training, and no educational record, documented [UN]. Geographic history. His documented anchor is Gravesend, where he was detained on the evening of Sunday 9 September 1888 at the Pope's Head in West Street [CP; PV: MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here]. By his own account he had slept at an Osborne Street lodging-house, walked the Whitechapel streets through the Friday night, and tramped from London to Gravesend on the Saturday — an account that places him in Whitechapel on 8 September, the day of the Chapman killing, but as the diffuse presence of a tramping casual lodger by his own statement, not a scene placement [CP]. Pre-September addresses are reported only fragmentarily (Hoxton and casual East End lodgings) without a continuous primary trace [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. He was in a dazed, rambling condition when detained; on examination at the Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary he was treated for delirium tremens — alcohol withdrawal, which the period idiom sometimes loosely glossed as "insanity" — and was discharged on 9 October 1888, a transient episode and a discharge after about a month rather than a long asylum committal [CP; MS]. The "insanity" gloss is a lay period-label, not a clinical finding, and no psychiatric inference is drawn from it. The badly bitten hand, bearing several recent wounds, is documented as a physical observation [PV — not inspected here; CP]; his own account of its cause — that he had encountered a woman near Brick Lane who was seized by a fit, that he struck or quarrelled with her and was bitten — is his own uncorroborated rambling statement, supported by no independent witness, victim, or charge, and is carried strictly as his statement and not as an established event [CP, his own statement; UN]. No prior asylum admission located [UN]. Documented violence. No prior criminal record or assault charge [UN]; he was held on suspicion of the Chapman killing, not charged with assault, and his own bite account is uncorroborated. The bitten-hand wounds are held distinct from his self-explanation of them: the wounds are a documented observation, their cause his uncorroborated word [PV — not inspected here; CP; UN]. Social and family circumstances. Marital status and household not located [UN]; the press identified him by the Gravesend arrest rather than any family frame, beyond his statement about his father's Royal Liver Society position [CP]. His lifetime reception was as the brief "Gravesend suspect" press sensation of September 1888; modern treatment is of a contemporary suspect eliminated for want of evidence [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Pigott was in custody from 9 September and then in the Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary, so he was confined during the double event of 30 September (Stride and Eddowes) — but he was discharged on 9 October 1888, a full month before the Kelly murder of 9 November. His confinement therefore covered the double event only, a partial gate, not Kelly and not the whole window; and his elimination rested principally on the failed identification and the want of evidence, with the double-event confinement only a secondary partial alibi — two mechanisms held apart here, not merged. Specific 1888 evidence. Detained the evening of Sunday 9 September 1888 — the day after the Chapman killing — at the Pope's Head, Gravesend, by the local police under Superintendent Berry, his dazed manner, bloodstained clothing, and recently wounded hand having drawn attention [PV: MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here; CP]. Berry recovered a paper parcel Pigott had left at a fish-and-

pie stall containing two bloodstained shirts, and his shoes appeared to have been wiped of blood [CP; MS]. Inspector Frederick Abberline travelled to Gravesend on Monday 10 September to receive him into Metropolitan custody and bring him to Commercial Street Police Station [PV — not inspected here; CP]. There he was put into an identification parade of about seventeen men before Mrs Fiddymont, Joseph Taylor, and Mary Chappell — the three Prince Albert public-house witnesses to the bloodstained man seen soon after the Chapman murder, each a distinct witness — of whom only Mary Chappell picked Pigott out, and she at once withdrew her identification, the collapse of which cleared him [CP; MS]. The police then satisfied themselves he had nothing to do with the murders; he was treated for delirium tremens and discharged on 9 October 1888 [CP; MS]. Not to be confused, the one officer with the other: Superintendent Berry, the Gravesend officer who detained him, and Inspector Abberline, the Metropolitan officer who transferred him, are two different men and are named here as such, not as co-subjects. Suspect-attribution. A contemporary-investigation suspect of the early-September 1888 phase, named at the level of the Metropolitan Police file and the contemporary press, traced and questioned within a day of his Gravesend arrest, and eliminated within weeks [PV — not inspected here; CP; MS]. He is the subject of no modern book-length attribution [UN]. The standing scholarly view is that there was no evidence against him beyond his bloodstained appearance and admitted Whitechapel presence, and that he was cleared by the failed identification and the want of evidence, with the double-event confinement a partial alibi [MS: Begg 2003; Evans and Skinner 2000]. Categorical: a single-serial-offender attribution — a contemporary suspect for the Ripper himself, under no non-serial construction — hence outside the six, and eliminated.

P161 — Pinhorn, Charles (Inspector, H Division). Demographic particulars. Male, English; birth date and place, parentage, and death date and place are all unrecovered at the documentary level [UN] — the standard Ripperological secondary base (Sugden, Begg, Evans and Skinner) records his rank and divisional posting in 1888 but carries little on his personal particulars. His forename is given as Charles in the secondary literature but is not independently confirmed here, and is itself a service-register verification target [UN]. No aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. An inspector in the Metropolitan Police, H Division (Whitechapel), at the 1888 window — his rank and posting are the secure points of the record [CP; MS]. His joining date, divisional-rotation history, rank progression, and retirement date are unrecovered [UN]. No medical, surgical, or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. His 1888 operational geography was the H Division ground, his station base the divisional headquarters at Leman Street under Superintendent Thomas Arnold, and his documented appearance is at the Stride scene at Dutfield's Yard, 40 Berner Street, on 30 September 1888 [CP; MS]. Residential addresses across his career are unrecovered [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented record [UN]. Documented violence. None of a personal kind [UN]; his engagement is professional, at the inspector level of the Stride investigation. Social and family circumstances. Marriage, household, and family are unrecovered [UN]; the dimension is thin across the secondary base and is flagged rather than filled. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Pinhorn continued in H Division inspector service across the period on the secondary record [MS]; no attendance by him as a principal at the later Mylett, McKenzie, Pinchin Street, or Coles scenes is documented on the available record, a negative finding [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. His one substantial appearance is at the Stride scene on 30 September 1888. After Louis Diemschütz drove his pony-and-cart into the gateway about 1:00 a.m. — the pony shying from the dark shape that proved to be Elizabeth Stride's body — and raised the alarm in the International Working Men's Educational Club at No. 40, the alarm reached PC Henry Lamb (collar 252 H, a divisional number, not a warrant number) on Commercial Road, who came to the yard, was joined by PC Edward

Collins and others, and it was Lamb — not Pinhorn — who ordered the gates closed, told everyone to remain, and searched the club members' hands and clothing for bloodstains [CP]. Lamb then returned to the body to find that Inspector Pinhorn and Inspector West, with Dr George Bagster Phillips, had arrived; Pinhorn thus came in at the inspector level, after the constable-level preservation, and took charge of the scene and the initial witness-collection from the club members and neighbours [CP; MS]. Dr Frederick William Blackwell of 100 Commercial Road, the nearer medical man, had reached the body about 1:16 a.m.; Phillips, the H Division divisional surgeon, came shortly after; and Inspector Edmund Reid, the local inspector heading the H Division CID, was alerted by telegram about 1:25 a.m. and came from Commercial Street to take the CID side of the inquiry, with Inspector Frederick Abberline coordinating from Central Office and Superintendent Arnold engaged in the divisional command decisions later that morning [CP; MS]. Pinhorn deposed on the scene-preservation and initial-investigation findings at the Stride inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter (opened 1 October, concluded 23 October 1888); on tier, the depositions from this Baxter inquest do not survive, so although he did depose before the coroner his evidence reaches us through the contemporary press reconstruction, carried at press tier and not as a surviving primary [CP]. No attendance by Pinhorn at the Nichols, Chapman, Eddowes, or Kelly scenes at the principal level is documented [UN]. Not to be confused, in the converging command chain of that night: PC Henry Lamb, the constable who first reached the yard and performed the gate-closing, holding, and hand-and-clothing search that are sometimes assigned to Pinhorn, is a different man and did those acts himself; and Pinhorn is likewise distinct from Inspector West, the second inspector who arrived with him, from Inspector Edmund Reid, the local CID inspector who took the detective side, from Inspector Frederick Abberline, the Central Office inspector coordinating, and from Superintendent Thomas Arnold, the divisional superintendent — each a separate officer of the same night's chain, not a co-subject, and none of them this man. Suspect-attribution. None [N/A]. No suspect literature advances Pinhorn as a candidate; he figures purely as the H Division inspector who took charge of the Stride scene. Categorical: not applicable [N/A] — a documented police-procedural witness, not a candidate.

P162 — Pizer, John. Demographic particulars. Male, Polish-Jewish, of the Anglo-Jewish East End community; born about 1850 [CP; MS]. He died of gastroenteritis in July 1897 (the draft gives 5 July) at the London Hospital, Whitechapel [PV: civil registration and hospital records — not inspected here]. He is universally known by the nickname "Leather Apron," attached to him in the East End vernacular for the leather apron he wore at his trade and, by some lodging-house women's accounts, for a pattern of menacing and extorting prostitutes [CP]. Some records render the surname "Piser" [CP]. Occupational and educational history. A boot finisher (cordwainer) in the East End shoe-and-boot trade [CP; PV — not inspected here]. His work involved small bladed knives; five were seized from his Mulberry Street lodging at his 10 September 1888 arrest, and chemical analysis found the staining on them to be rust, not blood — carried as category, not candidacy, a tool of his trade and not a tool shown to have been used [PV: police analysis — not inspected here; CP]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. He lived at 22 Mulberry Street, Whitechapel, with his brother and family across the 1888 window [PV: census — not inspected here; CP]. After being recognised as "Leather Apron" by earlier mugging victims in Spitalfields about 2 September — and chased from his lodgings by a crowd — he lay low, lodging briefly on Peter Street, Westminster, before returning to his brother's house [CP; MS]. On the night of the Nichols killing (30–31 August) he was at Crossman's Common Lodging House on the Holloway Road; from about 6 September he stayed indoors at Mulberry Street, on his brother's advice, for fear of the crowds — covering the Chapman killing of 8 September [CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history.

He suffered chronic ill health from a hernia, which on the contemporary medical view would have made it difficult for him to overpower victims in the manner the wound pattern indicated [MS]. No documented mental illness [UN]. Documented violence. On 4 August 1888 he was brought before the Thames Magistrates' Court on a charge of indecent assault — a woman named Sara Jones, said to involve a knife over a money matter — the case lapsing when the complainant failed to appear; the charge is carried at its lesser register, an allegation that did not proceed, neither hardened into fact nor treated as clearance of the underlying matter [MS, primary court record to be confirmed]. Sergeant William Thick (sometimes Thicke) believed Pizer had committed a run of minor knifepoint assaults and extortions on prostitutes over the years — a coercive, predatory pattern that is categorically not the canonical mutilation pattern — and said he had known him as "Leather Apron" for some eighteen years; this is carried as Thick's longstanding belief, at its true lesser register, not inflated toward the murders [CP; MS]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried so far as the record shows; he lived with his brother and family at Mulberry Street, the brother both advising him to stay indoors and confirming his Chapman alibi [PV — not inspected here; CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Pizer remained at 22 Mulberry Street through his late-1888 libel and assault proceedings and on to his 1897 death — an aftermath that resolves any "disappearance" reading [PV: census and civil registration — not inspected here]. After his clearance he won monetary compensation from papers that had named him as the murderer, including £10 from Harry Dam of The Star, and on 11 October 1888 he proceeded successfully against a woman recorded as Emily Patswo[rth], who had assaulted him and called him "Leather Apron," a £50 penalty being reported [MS; PV: court records — not inspected here]. Specific 1888 evidence. He was arrested about 9 a.m. on Monday 10 September 1888 by H Division officers led by Sergeant William Thick, on Thick's standing identification of him as "Leather Apron," and taken to Leman Street Police Station, a body of constables with staves drawn holding back the hostile crowd [PV: police record — not inspected here; CP]. The renewed public clamour for "Leather Apron" had followed the discovery of a leather apron at 29 Hanbury Street after the Chapman murder. Not to be confused, and the confusion is central: "Leather Apron" the nickname (Pizer's trade by-name) is a different thing from the leather apron the object found in the Hanbury Street yard — that article proved entirely innocent, belonging to the resident John Richardson, whose mother had left it out to dry; the conflation of the innocent object with the man's street name was a principal engine of the panic and is not to be read as evidence [CP; MS]. Under questioning Pizer gave his Nichols alibi — at Crossman's lodging house, having spoken with a police officer and watched the great London Docks fire before sitting in the kitchen, a publicly datable anchor — and, for Chapman, his family's confirmation that he had been indoors at Mulberry Street since 6 September [CP]. No blood was found on his clothing; the five knives tested as rust-stained; the investigating inspector reported that there was no evidence whatsoever against him; and he was released on the evening of 11 September, once the crowd had dispersed [CP; PV — not inspected here]. No canonical-five witness identified him as the man seen with any victim [CP; MS]. Regarding the out-group dimension: "Leather Apron" became the focus of an antisemitic public panic, a Polish-Jewish artisan recast as a menace to women, and the period's language is noted here as documented history bearing on the point and not reproduced [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. Pizer is the principal contemporary press-and-popular suspect of the early-autumn 1888 panic — the "Leather Apron" of the September phase — named across many titles between about 4 and 10 September on the prostitute-extortion pattern Thick had recorded, and documentarily cleared by alibi and the absence of physical evidence [CP; PV — not inspected here; MS]. No serious revival of a Leather-Apron-as-Pizer-as-Ripper attribution has appeared since 1888 [MS]. Not to be confused with the separate question of who bore the street name: Martin Fido's framework (1987) identifies the vernacular "Leather

Apron" with a different man — his David Cohen / Nathan Kaminsky candidate — rather than with Pizer; that is a minority interpretive proposition about who carried the by-name, not a revived case against Pizer, and is carried strictly as such, the other man's candidacy held elsewhere and not adjudicated here [MS-R, minority]. Categorical: a single-serial-offender attribution — Pizer was suspected as the Ripper himself, under no non-serial construction — hence outside the six, and cleared.

P163 — Prater, Elizabeth. Demographic particulars. Female, English; date and place of birth unrecovered [UN]; her age in autumn 1888 is given loosely in the secondary literature, somewhere from the mid-twenties to the thirties, but is not anchored to a primary citation [MS; UN]. Death date unrecovered [UN]. She described herself at the Kelly inquest as a married woman deserted by her husband about five years earlier — the husband recorded as William Prater, a boot-machinist, the forename and trade to be confirmed [PV: Kelly inquest deposition, before Coroner Roderick Macdonald, 12 November 1888 — not inspected here; CP]. The common surname is a real constraint on civil-registration verification. Occupational and educational history. In autumn 1888 she was, on the standard inquest formulation, a casual prostitute working the Dorset Street and Commercial Street corridor, returning to Miller's Court in the small hours [PV — not inspected here]. No formal employment record [UN]. Her room at Miller's Court was of a slightly better tier than the four-penny dormitory bed — a single partitioned room of her own. Geographic history. She lived at 20 Miller's Court, Dorset Street, Spitalfields — the room directly above Mary Jane Kelly's room 13, reached by an internal stair, its floor forming Kelly's ceiling and separated from the room below by an ordinary lath-and-plaster partition that carried sound [PV — not inspected here; MS: Miller's Court structural reconstruction]. This vertical relationship is the physical condition that gives her audible testimony its weight. Not to be confused with Kelly's room 13 below it: 20 Miller's Court is Prater's own vantage room, a different room from the murder room beneath, and a cry "close by" from Prater's position means the room directly below her, not her own. Prior and later residence unrecovered [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to William Prater (boot-machinist), deserted or separated about five years before, placing the breakdown around 1883; no children recorded [PV — not inspected here; UN]. Not to be confused with the subject herself: William Prater is a distinct, absent third party, named in her account but not present in the record beyond it. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No interruption to her residence or liberty after the Kelly killing is documented; nor is positive continuity established — the tenancy of the Miller's Court rooms through the intense press attention after 9 November is a verification target rather than a settled fact, carried here as an unsettled negative [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Prater is one of the three principal civilian witnesses for the temporal reconstruction of the Kelly killing, alongside Mary Ann Cox and Sarah Lewis — together the documentary base for the unresolved Kelly time-of-death question, each bearing on a different part of the night and none to be merged with the others: Cox for audible activity and singing from room 13 across the late evening to about 1 a.m., Lewis for a "murder" cry about 4 a.m. and the loitering-man sighting, and Prater for the account that follows. Her deposition runs across the night of 8–9 November. She had gone out of the court about five on the Thursday evening and returned close upon 1 a.m. on the Friday; on the stairs up to her room she noticed no light in Kelly's room, though through the partition's beading she had often seen a glimmer before [PV — not inspected here; CP]. She lay down about 1:30 a.m. in her clothes — she did not undress — having first barricaded her door, and, having had drink earlier, fell asleep at once and slept soundly; this establishes her as an honest witness to limited perception rather than a vigilant watcher [PV — not inspected here]. Between about 3:30 and 4 a.m.

she was woken not by the cry but by her little black kitten, which often climbed onto her when the room was cold; as she turned over to move it, she heard a faint cry of "Oh murder," like someone roused from a nightmare, seeming to come from close by — consistent with an origin in room 13 directly below [PV — not inspected here; CP]. Such cries being common in the court at night, she did not get up or investigate — the same reason Sarah Lewis gave; the modern reading is that the two women most plausibly heard the same single cry from different points in the court, though two separate cries cannot be excluded [PV — not inspected here; MS]. This consolidated cry is the latest plausible attestation of Kelly alive on the audible-activity reading, and the anchor of the standing tension with the medical evidence — Dr Thomas Bond placing death about 1–2 a.m. from rigor, Dr George Bagster Phillips about 5–6 a.m. from stomach contents, the police about 3:30–4 a.m. from the Lewis/Prater cry — a tension carried here as genuinely open [PV — not inspected here; MS]. She got up about 5:30 a.m. and went to a nearby public house (the Ten Bells, by the usual identification) for some rum, men then harnessing horses in Dorset Street as usual; she gave no evidence on the interval between then and Thomas Bowyer's discovery of the body about 10:45 a.m. [PV — not inspected here; CP]. Suspect-attribution. None [N/A]. Prater appears in no suspect catalogue; she is a civilian sighting-and-audible-observation witness. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P164 — Preston, Charles. Demographic particulars. Male, English (presumed; nothing in the located record indicates otherwise) [UN]. His age at the Stride inquest is not given in the press abstracts located; the secondary literature places his birth loosely in the 1850s or 1860s without a primary citation [UN]. Precise birth, parentage, death, and any aliases unrecovered [UN]. The common forename-and-surname is a real constraint on GRO index work. Occupational and educational history. A barber by trade, a common East End calling in 1888; the particular shop or employer at which he worked that autumn is not stated in the located inquest abstract and is a pending verification item [CP; UN as to employer]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. The barber's trade involves the routine handling of straight razors and long scissors — an ordinary toolkit, carried as category and not as candidacy, access to a bladed tool being in itself evidential of nothing. Geographic history. He lodged at 32 Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields, in autumn 1888 — the common lodging-house where Elizabeth Tanner was deputy keeper, one of the principal doss-houses on the Flower and Dean Street / Thrawl Street spine that geographic profiling of the series identifies as the peak-probability zone, the "wicked quarter-mile," of the canonical-five offender's territory [CP; MS]. The length of his residence before autumn 1888 is not securely fixed; the secondary literature implies several months without a documented arrival date [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None located [UN]. The located inquest abstract reportedly records a brief credibility exchange in which Coroner Baxter asked whether Preston had ever been "locked up," and Preston answered that he had once been held on a drunk-and-disorderly suspicion and bound over to keep the peace — raised in the routine inquest practice of testing a witness's credit, not as evidence of any violence or any bearing on the killing, and carried at the recorded level without inflation into a criminal history. This detail was not independently re-confirmed in the present pass and is flagged accordingly [CP, to be confirmed]. Social and family circumstances. A lodger at the Tanner-run house; married or single not established [UN]. The house was a mixed-sex doss-house, the wider quarter sleeping perhaps twelve hundred a night across its many lodging-houses [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No change of residence, work, or behaviour in this window is documented [UN]. The Flower and Dean Street strip was cleared in the early twentieth century; whether Preston remained at the house into the 1890s awaits the 1891 census [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Preston deposed before Coroner Wynne Baxter on the third day of the Stride inquest, Wednesday 3 October 1888, his

evidence surviving only in the press summaries, the Baxter Stride depositions themselves not surviving [CP: The Times and Daily Telegraph, 4 October 1888; Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 7 October]. He stated that he had known Elizabeth Stride about six months as a fellow lodger; that he saw her at the house early on the evening of Saturday 29 September 1888, between about half-past six and seven, preparing to go out; and that she asked to borrow his clothes-brush to tidy her clothing — but, on the fuller account, he had mislaid it, so the request was not in fact fulfilled [CP]. He described her manner as ordinary and her appearance as sober, said he did not see her again that night, identified her body at the mortuary, and gave evidence on her character at the house — including that she had told him she came to London in the service of a "foreign gentleman," and that he had not known her to bring men back to the premises [CP]. His account opens the documented chronology of Stride's last evening: the lodging-house cluster of Preston, the deputy keeper Elizabeth Tanner (who met Stride at the Queen's Head about 6.30), Catherine Lane (to whom Stride gave a piece of velvet to mind, and who saw the sixpence she had earned cleaning two rooms), and the watchman Thomas Bates (who saw her leave looking cheerful), before the later street sightings by J. Best and John Gardner at the Bricklayer's Arms about eleven, by William Marshall in Berner Street, and the rest of the Berner Street sequence [CP; MS]. Not to be confused, one with another, the members of that lodging-house cluster: Charles Preston, Elizabeth Tanner the deputy keeper, Catherine Lane the fellow lodger entrusted with the velvet, and Thomas Bates the watchman are four distinct witnesses, each to a different moment of Stride's last evening, and Preston is only the barber-lodger among them. Suspect-attribution. None [N/A]. Preston appears in no suspect catalogue; his place in the record is purely as a Flower and Dean Street lodging-house witness. Not to be confused with the barber-suspect elsewhere in the literature, Klosowski (George Chapman): the shared "barber by trade" is a coincidence of a common East End calling, a passing comparison of trade only, and not a connection; no thesis on Preston has ever been advanced, and the trade-tool point belongs to the lodging-house-and-trade geography of the East End, not to any candidacy — the other man's case is held elsewhere and not adjudicated here [UN]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P165 — Puckridge, Oswald. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 13 June 1838 at Burpham near Arundel, Sussex, the fourth of five children of John Puckridge, a farmer, and his wife, a licensed victualler's daughter [PV: civil registration and census — not inspected here]. He died on 1 June 1900 at the Holborn Workhouse, City Road, of broncho-pneumonia, aged 61 — days short of his sixty-second birthday, not aged 62 [PV: death certificate — not inspected here]. The surname appears as both "Puckridge" and "Puckeridge," civil registration generally favouring the former, and is carried as one man under two spellings, not two men [PV]. No alias [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A chemist or pharmacological chemist (apothecary) by trade — so recorded on his 1868 marriage certificate and again on a later asylum readmission — who afterwards kept public houses, the 1871 census listing him as a licensed victualler [PV — not inspected here]. He is therefore carried as a chemist-and-publican. Not to be confused with the "surgeon" of Warren's description: Sir Charles Warren's September 1888 letter, describing him as said to have been educated as a surgeon, is unsupported and appears to be a Warren error or a press elaboration on the apothecary-and-knife theme; nothing in the record shows surgical training, an apothecary's pharmacological knowledge is not operative anatomical skill, and he is not credited with any [PV — not inspected here; MS]. He is never listed as a surgeon, and no entry for an Oswald Puckridge appears in the medical directories [MS: Russo]. Geographic history. After his chemist's start he is said to have inherited money, squandered it on drink, kept public houses in Kent, and become a public nuisance in Jersey — carried as reported, at that reputed level [CP; MS]. He was admitted to

the Hoxton House private lunatic asylum (50–52 Hoxton Street, Shoreditch) on 6 January 1888 and discharged on 4 August 1888 as "relieved," not cured [PV: asylum records — not inspected here]. During September 1888 the City of London Police shadowed him from Cheapside to his lodging at the Imperial Coffee House, 50 Rupert Street, in the West End; the proprietor, W. Tolfree, told the detectives he had slept there every night for the past four weeks [PV: City CID records — not inspected here]. His later movements run through Bow Infirmary (found wandering in Queen Victoria Street, 9 August 1893), a February 1896 readmission from Bridewell Police Station, the City of London Asylum at Stone (from 14 February 1896, with releases and readmissions), and the Holborn Workhouse from 28 May 1900 to his death — where he gave his address as 34 St John's Lane, Clerkenwell, and his trade as general labourer [PV — not inspected here; MS: Russo, for the workhouse admission of 28 May 1900 and the general-labourer trade]. Psychiatric and medical history. The Hoxton House admission of 6 January 1888 is the principal documented psychiatric episode before the canonical-five window [PV — not inspected here]. By 1896 the lunacy register at the Stone asylum recorded him as a danger to others — a notation eight years after the window, not to be read back onto 1888 [PV — not inspected here]. The nature of his illness is not specified at the level located, though chronic drink runs through the record, carried at that level without clinical inference [UN]. Documented violence. Warren's 19 September 1888 letter records that Puckridge had threatened to "rip people up with a long knife" — but the threat is attested only in that letter and is not corroborated in any surviving court or asylum record, so it is carried as a single-source report; and even at face value a verbal threat by a drink-marked man recently discharged from an asylum is categorically distinct from the controlled mutilation of the canonical pattern and is not evidence of capacity or commission [PV, single-source — not inspected here]. A report of an alleged assault by him in July 1889 has been identified by researchers; no assault conviction is located, and it is carried as an unproven allegation, not documented violence [MS; UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Ellen Puddle (the surname also recorded as Buddle) on 3 October 1868 at St Paul's parish church, Deptford, giving his occupation as chemist; their son, Edward Buddle Puckridge, was born in 1870 [PV — not inspected here; MS: Russo, corroborating the 1868 Puddle marriage]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Traced and cleared by alibi in late September 1888, Puckridge continued an itinerant, drink-marked existence through the 1890s, with repeated asylum and infirmary admissions, to his 1900 death [PV — not inspected here]. Specific 1888 evidence. Sir Charles Warren named him in a letter of 19 September 1888 addressed to the Home Office — carried by the standard secondary account as a memo to Home Secretary Henry Matthews's office, and by Russo as directed to Matthews's private secretary, Evelyn Ruggles-Brise; the two descriptions of the same letter's addressee are carried together, the load-bearing and undisputed point being that this was Warren's own communication to the Home Office [PV: Warren–Matthews correspondence, Home Office files — not inspected here; MS: Russo]. Puckridge was the second of three men then under inquiry; the letter stated that a man released from an asylum on 4 August, said to have been educated as a surgeon, had threatened to "rip people up with a long knife," and was being sought but not yet found [PV — not inspected here]. The City of London Police then traced him: their reports of 24–25 September 1888 (the trace report initialled by the City's acting Commissioner, Sir Henry Smith) record the coffee-house lodging, his four weeks of nightly residence there, and the detectives' assessment that, though eccentric and given to drink, he had ample alibis — a documented residential alibi signed off at Commissioner level [PV: City CID records — not inspected here]. Not to be confused, as a distinct matter held elsewhere: Puckridge was the second of the three men named together in Warren's inquiry, the other two being separate subjects whose ties are noted and not adjudicated here. Suspect-attribution. A contemporary-investigation suspect named at the highest level — the Commissioner's own letter to the Home

Office — and traced and cleared by alibi within about a week [PV — not inspected here]. He is the subject of no modern book-length attribution, though the standard works treat him as a "promising" but ultimately empty lead, concluding there was no evidence against him: Jon Ogan revived interest in 1990, and Philip Sugden re-examined the case in 1993 and, while gathering the background particulars, dismissed him as a viable suspect [MS; MS-R: Ogan; MS: Sugden]. That he was never raised again after the single memo, and that no search for him is recorded once James Monro succeeded Warren, is read in the secondary literature as consistent with his having been quietly cleared [MS: Russo]. He was also, by 1888, probably too old — about fifty — to match the double-event witness descriptions. Categorical: a single-serial-offender attribution — Puckridge was suspected as the Ripper himself, under no non-serial construction — hence outside the six, and cleared.

P166 — Paul, Robert. Demographic particulars. Male, English, working-class East End; born about 1857 at Mile End, London, which makes him about thirty-one in 1888, not in his forties [MS, pending GRO confirmation]. His forename is Robert; it is sometimes erroneously given as "John" in the press and some later writing, a slip flagged here as such [MS]. Death date and circumstances unrecovered [UN]. His surviving record is essentially confined to one morning's events and their aftermath. Occupational and educational history. A carman — a delivery driver of horse-drawn carts [CP]. By his own Lloyd's Weekly account he was a carman for Covent Garden Market; his workplace is given as Corbett's Court (now Corbett Place), off Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, and his roughly 3:45 a.m. start fits the carman shift pattern [CP; MS]. No medical or anatomical training, and no formal educational record, located [UN]. Geographic history. He lived at 30 Foster Street (sometimes rendered "Forster Street," a variant of the one street), Whitechapel [CP; MS]. On the morning of 31 August 1888 his walk to work took him south from Foster Street, into Bath Street, left into Brady Street, then along Buck's Row — the route consistent with his testimony [CP; MS]. Movements beyond that single morning, and his post-1888 residence, are unrecovered [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault, or threat located — the expected blank for a working man with no surviving criminal record, not positive proof of anything [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He was married to Julia (née Hurley), with whom census research records eight children born between 1880 and 1895, supplied here as census and secondary material pending registration [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No activity, employment change, or residential move is documented in this window — a section that, for a witness rather than a suspect, is simply uninformative; his post-1888 trajectory awaits census and registration work [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Paul's documented activity is concentrated on one morning, 31 August 1888, attested by his Lloyd's Weekly statement of 2 September and his inquest evidence of 17 September — the latter reaching us only through the press, the Baxter Nichols inquest depositions not surviving, so it is carried at press tier and not as a surviving record, his Lloyd's Weekly statement being contemporary press in its own right [CP: Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 2 September 1888; the inquest press of 18–21 September]. Leaving home just before a quarter to four, he came up Buck's Row and saw a man standing by the gateway of Brown's Stable Yard; wary of the rough locality, he stepped into the road to give him a wide berth, but the man touched his shoulder and called him over to the woman lying across the gateway [CP]. The two examined her; here the accounts diverge, and the divergence is carried as a live, unresolved documented tension pinned to its sources and adjudicated neither way — to Lloyd's, Paul suggested faint life, words to the effect that she was breathing but very little, and thought he felt slight movement; at the inquest, by some reports, he said her hands and face were cold — a warmth-and-breathing discrepancy bearing on the time of death and the state of the

scene, and an object of modern scrutiny of the Nichols scene [CP; MS]. He rearranged her clothing, and the two walked on to find a constable, reporting the body to PC Jonas Mizen (56 H) at the Hanbury Street and Baker's Row crossing; PC John Neil (97 J, J Division) had meanwhile come upon the body independently, and Dr Rees Llewellyn was summoned about four [CP]. On what was said to Mizen there is a further documented tension — the account of the man at the gateway, which Paul's evidence partly bears on, is at odds with Mizen's recollection of being told that another constable wanted him in Buck's Row; but that tension is evidence in the other man's candidacy, and its credibility analysis belongs to that man's file, Paul's own record carrying only the neutral facts of his presence, the joint reporting, and what he himself said [CP; MS]. Not to be confused, one with the other: Robert Paul, the second discoverer, is a different man from the one already at the gateway when he arrived — the carman identified at the inquest as Charles Cross (legal name Charles Allen Lechmere) — the two being of the same common carman trade, that shared trade a coincidence and not a connection; and Paul is distinct from the two constables of the Nichols scene, PC Mizen (to whom he and Cross reported the body) and PC Neil (who came upon it independently), neither of whom is this witness. Suspect-attribution. None [N/A]. Paul has never been advanced as a candidate; his place in the modern Lechmere-as-suspect literature (Christer Holmgren, Cutting Point, 2021; Edward Stow; the documentary Jack the Ripper: The Missing Evidence, 2014) is purely as the corroborating second discoverer — his arrival read, conventionally, as having surprised an innocent man who had himself just found the body, or, on the advocacy reading, as having interrupted Lechmere at or just after the act [MS-R, advocacy]. This entry takes no position on that hypothesis, which concerns Lechmere, not Paul, whose candidacy is held elsewhere and not adjudicated here. Categorical: not applicable [N/A] — a documented civilian witness, not a candidate.

P167 — Pricha, Antoni. Demographic particulars. Male, possibly Central-European or Italian. The records give the name as "Antoni Pricha"; the digest misspells it "Prichi," the form carried in some of the cattle-boat material [MS: Morley, corrected; MS: Casebook suspect-guide]. The standard secondary description gives him as about thirty and 5 ft 6 in in late 1888, with long dark wavy hair and a long dark moustache, living at 11 Back Hill in the Hatton Garden quarter — but the age is a witness-description estimate, implying a birth around 1858, and is not presented as documentary fact [MS]. Birth, parentage, and death are unrecovered [UN]. Occupational and educational history. No medical or anatomical training is documented, no occupation of his touches the anatomical axis, and no medical or surgical claim is even advanced against him — a matter of category, not candidacy [MS; UN]. Geographic history. His anchor is central London — 11 Back Hill, Hatton Garden (EC), a Clerkenwell address in the Italian artisan-and-model quarter, well outside the Whitechapel offence corridor and with no East End connection recorded; that his geographic anchor is central London and not the East End is a fact that cuts against any case rather than toward one [MS: Morley; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded [UN]. Documented violence, there is none — no record of any violent act, and he was questioned and released without any suggestion of it [UN; MS]. Social and family circumstances. No record is located beyond the Hatton Garden address [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). It is not meaningfully applicable / inapplicable [N/A] — Pricha was never a sustained suspect, and there is no documented trajectory to assess [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. There is none — and, distinctively for this section, an actual clearing [MS]. Pricha came to notice only at second hand and derivatively, never as an independently suspected man. His whole "candidacy" rests on his physical resemblance to the man George Hutchinson described having seen with Mary Jane Kelly in the small hours of 9 November — the celebrated "Astrakhan Man," a prosperous, dark, moustached figure in a long

astrakhan-trimmed coat; Hutchinson gave this minutely detailed statement to police on 12 November 1888, after the Kelly inquest had closed [CP; MS: Morley]. Pricha — dark-haired, moustached, and wearing precisely such a coat — matched the description closely enough that, when Edward Knight Larkins saw him and, on or about 13 November, told police he thought Pricha fitted, he was picked up and questioned, whereupon he readily proved his innocence and was released [MS]. The fit was superficial and clothing-led, the astrakhan-trimmed coat being the single real point of contact, and the match was in any case imperfect — the described man being about thirty-four or thirty-five to Pricha's thirty — a likeness to a description rather than any evidence placing him at a scene [MS]. The informant's standing bears on the weight: Larkins was not a witness to anything but a persistent theorist regarded as a busybody, so his identification carried little credit even at the time [MS]. Larkins seized on the Pricha resemblance for his first theory, before abandoning Pricha entirely in favour of his later Portuguese cattle-boat thesis, placing the Pricha match first and the Portuguese theory second. Either way, even within the theorist's own work this suspicion was discarded [MS]. The description is itself among the most doubted testimony in the whole case — Hutchinson came forward only after the inquest had closed, and his extraordinarily detailed account has long been questioned — but the reliability of that statement is the business of the witness's own entry, and this profile notes only that Pricha was matched to the description and cleared, taking no position here on the description's reliability [MS]. Not to be confused, three different men only one of whom was ever a subject of suspicion: Antoni Pricha, the cleared detainee; George Hutchinson, the witness whose description Pricha was matched against, held here as a witness and not adjudicated; and Edward Knight Larkins, the informant who made the match — the suspicion attaching to Pricha borrowed from the description and quickly dissolved [MS]. Suspect-attribution. The position is none / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He was a contemporary detainee rather than an advanced suspect: questioned on a coincidental and imperfect resemblance to a contested description, he accounted for himself and was let go, and he appears in the comprehensive suspect catalogues (such as the Casebook Suspect Guide) only as a documented detention swiftly released; he has never been advanced as a candidate in any authored modern theory, and there is no contemporary or modern argument for his guilt [MS; UN]. He is a cleared person of interest, not a suspect — exonerated at the time by a real investigative process and dropped even by the theorist who first named him — and is defended here against any century-late re-suspicion [MS]. Categorically this is a single-serial detention: Pricha was briefly held as the Ripper himself, on a clothing match, under no non-serial construction, and hence sits outside the six, cleared; his detention is chiefly of interest as an instance of the investigative noise the unusually specific Hutchinson description generated [MS]. He is distinct from the Portuguese cattle-boat cluster of the separate Larkins thesis — Manuel Cruz Xavier, José Laurenço, João de Souza Machado, and Joachim de Rocha — with none of whom he shares a theory, his being the theorist's separate line. The separate modern hypothesis making George Hutchinson himself an offender is a speculative thread flagged forward and not adjudicated here. Mary Jane Kelly, the victim the description was meant to help find, is held at the centre [MS].

P168 — Purkiss, Walter. Demographic particulars. Male; the surname is also recorded "Purkis," and one secondary source erroneously gives the forename "Edward," carried here as the slips they are [UN]. Birth, parentage, and death are not established [UN]. A single online researcher has proposed an identification — born 1854 at Cressing, Essex, died 1937 at Winnipeg, Manitoba — but this is an unverified single-source reconstruction, held at [MS, unverified] and not promoted into the biography as fact pending the registration and emigration records [UN until confirmed]. Occupational and educational history. Manager of Essex Wharf, Buck's Row; at the inquest he

described himself as living at the wharf, of which he was manager, nearly opposite the spot where the body was found [CP: The People, 23 September 1888]. No educational record, and no medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. He lived at Essex Wharf, Buck's Row, Whitechapel — the building fronting the street directly opposite the stable gateway of Brown's yard where Mary Ann Nichols's body was found on 31 August 1888 [CP]. Only he and his wife slept in the front of the building, the children and the servant at the back; he had an upper front room (the second floor, by one account) overlooking the murder spot, giving him a sightline and earshot of the gateway [CP; MS]. The wharf was later renumbered 43 Durward Street when Buck's Row was renamed [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He lived at Essex Wharf with his wife, Mary Ann Purkiss, three children, and a servant [CP; MS]. No further family record located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not informative for a witness — no movement is documented in the window [UN]; the wharf itself survived under its new Durward Street numbering [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Purkiss was among the residents canvassed at the scene: about four on the morning of 31 August, PC John Neil knocked him up and asked whether he had heard anything, while Sergeant Kerby put the same question to Mrs Emma Green of New Cottage next to the stable gates [CP]. He afterwards gave evidence at the Nichols inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter; on tier, the Baxter Nichols inquest depositions do not survive, so his evidence — and Inspector Spratling's relaying of it — reaches us through the press, carried as press-reconstructed and not as a surviving record [CP: The People, 23 September 1888; The Times, 18 September 1888]. His account is a load-bearing piece of the scene's negative-auditory record: his house fronted Buck's Row opposite the gateway, he had gone to bed about a quarter past eleven and was awake at various times but did not think he was awake between two and four, and neither he nor his wife heard any sound — his wife having in fact been awake around the relevant hour. Inspector Spratling's inquest evidence relayed Purkiss's own opinion that, had there been any screaming in Buck's Row, he and his wife would have heard it. Together with Emma Green's similar account — she too a light sleeper who heard nothing — the Purkiss evidence underwrites the standard inference that Nichols was killed quickly and with little or no outcry [CP; MS]. The standing evidential tension at this scene is live and unresolved: this "heard nothing" directly conflicts with the account attributed to Harriet Lilley, reported to have heard a woman moaning and gasping at about 3:30 a.m. — a quick-and-quiet killing against an audible struggle, presented here without resolution either way [CP]. Not to be confused, three different neighbours whose conflict is the point and whose accounts must be kept separate: Walter Purkiss of Essex Wharf; Emma Green of New Cottage next to the stable gates, who gave the parallel "heard nothing" account; and Harriet Lilley, reported to have heard moaning at about 3:30 — none of them the others. And Purkiss is likewise distinct from the officers of the scene: PC John Neil, who knocked him up about four; Sergeant Kerby, who questioned Green; and Inspector Spratling, who relayed his opinion at the inquest — named here as the officers they were, not co-subjects. Suspect-attribution. Nil. Purkiss is a witness, advanced as a candidate in no suspect literature [UN]. A single online source attaches a fringe "Masonic-oath silence" gloss to his negative testimony; it is recorded here only to be set aside and given no weight — a resident hearing nothing because the killing was quick is the ordinary and sufficient explanation, and nothing is built on the conspiracy reading [MS, fringe]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P169 — Reid, Edmund John James. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 21 March 1846 at Canterbury, Kent, the son of John Reid, of a master-coal-shipper family [PV: GRO — not inspected here; MS: Sugden, Begg, Evans and Rumbelow, and the Casebook record]. He died on 5 December 1917 at Herne Bay, Kent, aged seventy-one, and was buried there on 8 December [PV: GRO — not

inspected here; CP: the local obituary; MS]. The "Sweet Edwin" sobriquet in some later press notices reflected his public reputation as singer, actor, and conjurer, an entertainer's by-name and not any policing usage [NM; MS]. Occupational and educational history. Before the police he had tried several trades — pastry-cook, ship's steward, ship's chandler, and clerical work — coming to the Force without much formal schooling beyond the parish level [MS]. He joined the Metropolitan Police in late 1872 (warrant number 56100), posted as PC P478 to P Division, Camberwell; at 5 ft 6 in he was the shortest man then in the Force, below the usual minimum [MS]. He moved into detective work in the mid-1870s and was a detective sergeant by 1878, the year the CID was reorganised under Howard Vincent; promoted Inspector in the mid-1880s (the sources differ between 1885 and 1887, a service-register verification point), he headed J Division (Bethnal Green) CID before transferring in 1887 (the draft gives 27 November) to head H Division (Whitechapel) CID at Commercial Street Police Station, succeeding Frederick Abberline, who moved the same period to Central Office at Scotland Yard [PV: MEPO — not inspected here; MS]. He held that office continuously through the canonical-five investigation and the later Whitechapel docket, was promoted Chief Inspector in 1890, and retired in early 1896 (February per one account, 21 March per the draft — carried unresolved) after about twenty-three years and some fifty commendations, the longest-serving divisional detective inspector of his day [PV — not inspected here; MS]. He then briefly kept the Lower Red Lion public house at Herne and worked as a private inquiry agent, settling at Hampton-on-Sea, Herne Bay [NM; MS]. He was a noted amateur balloonist who set a British amateur distance record in the early 1880s (the draft gives 64 miles from a Crystal Palace ascent in 1883), and an amateur tenor, actor, and conjurer; at Hampton-on-Sea he famously built a sea-wall against the encroaching tide [CP; NM; MS]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. His career addresses run through Camberwell (P Division, 1870s), Bethnal Green (J Division, mid-1880s), and Whitechapel (H Division, 1887–1896), with the 1901 census placing him at Hampton-on-Sea/Herne Bay; the precise residences await census consultation [PV — not inspected here; MS]. His operational geography in 1888 was Commercial Street Police Station — the H Division CID office, at the heart of the canonical-five corridor, close to Christ Church Spitalfields. Of the senior officers he knew the ground most intimately: a thirteen-month-and-counting tenure as H Division CID head by the time the killings began, preceded by adjoining J Division service at Bethnal Green and earlier P Division work — the local-knowledge anchor of the H Division CID's coordination [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None across the active career [UN]; the 1917 death followed declining health [PV — not inspected here]. Documented violence. None personal; his engagement is professional, at the CID head's investigative-coordination level [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Emily Jane Wilson in the late 1860s (the draft gives 1868; one account 1867 — carried unresolved); she died in 1900 [PV — not inspected here; MS]. The marriage produced children including a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Harold; the household was a settled police-inspector middle-class one through the Whitechapel years and into retirement [MS, household composition pending census]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension; retained for comparability. Reid remained continuously H Division CID head across and beyond the window — through the canonical-five close of November 1888, the Mylett death of December 1888 (with the cross-boundary K Division liaison on Dr Brownfield's strangulation finding and Dr Bond's contrary second opinion), the McKenzie killing of July 1889 (his at-the-scene H Division CID coordination, with Inspector Henry Moore on the Yard side as Abberline's successor), the Pinchin Street torso of September 1889, and the Coles death of February 1891 [PV — not inspected here; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Reid had taken the H Division CID head's office in 1887, about ten months before the killings opened, so that — unlike Abberline, by then moved up to Central Office at the Yard — he was the senior officer in unbroken tenure at the

Whitechapel CID office across the whole canonical-five period, with the most intimate knowledge of the ground of any of the senior men, built on that H Division tenure and his earlier adjoining J Division and P Division service. He attended each canonical scene in his Local Inspector capacity, the division of labour running: at Nichols (Buck's Row, 31 August) in adjoining-divisional liaison, the J/H boundary putting Inspector Joseph Helson of J Division as the divisional principal with Inspector John Spratling investigating; at Chapman (29 Hanbury Street, 8 September) in support of Inspector Joseph Chandler, the H Division scene inspector; at Stride (Dutfield's Yard, Berner Street, about 5 a.m. on 30 September), taking over the CID side of the investigation in the handoff up from the divisional inspector Charles Pinhorn; at Eddowes (Mitre Square) in the Metropolitan–City liaison capacity, the City principals being DI James McWilliam and Inspector Edward Collard; and at Kelly (13 Miller's Court, 9 November) from mid-morning through the afternoon post-mortem work, coordinating upward to Superintendent Thomas Arnold and to Abberline at the Yard, and downward to Inspector Walter Beck and Detective Constable Walter Dew at the scene [PV: MEPO — not inspected here; CP; MS]. On tier, differing by scene: his Stride evidence reaches us press-reconstructed, the Baxter Stride inquest depositions not surviving [CP: the Stride inquest press, October 1888], while his Kelly and Eddowes evidence survives at primary level [PV — not inspected here]; his testimony is carried at the tier appropriate to each scene, not uniformly as surviving. His later-career interviews of the 1890s and 1900s — the Morning Advertiser, Lloyd's Weekly News, and others — supply the memoir-layer record of the H Division CID head's assessments; his settled position, given fullest in a 1912 Lloyd's Weekly News interview, was that the killer was a local man who attacked women in a drunken rage after closing time (sometimes called his "Jack the Drunkard" view) whom the H Division had failed to catch — an opinion he held about the case and a documentary counterweight in the investigative record, pointedly at odds with the senior-Yard Jewish-suspect view associated with Anderson and Swanson, and never a suspicion attaching to him [CP; NM; MS]. Not to be confused, each a different officer of the same command structure and none of them this man: Frederick Abberline, his predecessor in the H Division CID office who had moved up to Central Office; and, across the scene attendances, Inspector Joseph Helson (J Division divisional principal) and Inspector John Spratling (investigating) at Nichols, Inspector Joseph Chandler (H Division scene inspector) at Chapman, Inspector Charles Pinhorn (the divisional inspector from whom he took over the CID side) at Stride, DI James McWilliam and Inspector Edward Collard (the two City officers) at Eddowes, and Superintendent Thomas Arnold, Inspector Walter Beck, and Detective Constable Walter Dew in the Kelly chain — named here as the officers they were, not co-subjects. Suspect-attribution. Nil. Reid is an investigator, advanced as a candidate in no suspect literature [UN]; his "local man" memoir position is a suspect-orientation he held, not an attribution against him. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P170 — Richardson, Amelia. Demographic particulars. Female, a widow [CP: Chapman inquest, 12 September 1888]. On genealogical research she was born about 1822–24, the birthplace given variously as Spitalfields, Holborn, or Westminster, the widow of Thomas Richardson whom she married in 1846 as Amelia Manners Smily; she gave her name as "Ann" in the 1891 census, and the press sometimes called her "Emilia" [MS]. She is reported to have left 29 Hanbury Street in 1895 and possibly to have died in 1903 [MS, unverified]. Not to be confused with her son, John Richardson, the market porter who entered the back yard about 4:45 a.m. on the murder morning and gave his own evidence: she is the householder-mother, a documentarily distinct person from him, and where the record has "Richardson" giving evidence the two must be kept apart — the more so since she in part disputed his account. Occupational and educational history. A packing-case maker, carrying on the business from 29 Hanbury Street with her workshop in the cellar; she deposed that she occupied half the house — the first floor, the ground floor, and the cellar

workshops — and ran the trade there, employing her son John and a workman named Francis Tyler (also rendered John Tyler) [CP; MS]. No educational record; no medical, midwifery, or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. She lived at 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields — the murder house — her residence of some years' standing; she was the official tenant, subletting the rest of the crowded eight-room, seventeen-occupant house [CP; MS]. Her own rooms and the cellar workshop opened directly off the passage and yard in which the body lay, placing her not merely on the scene perimeter but within the premises [CP]. No prior or subsequent address chain located beyond the 1895 departure [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. A widow heading the principal household at 29 Hanbury Street, she lived in the first-floor front room with her fourteen-year-old grandson, Thomas Richardson (named in some press as "Charles Cooksley"), her son John living elsewhere, at 2 John Street [CP; MS]. The house was a crowded multi-tenant dwelling — among the others a catsmeat dealer, a tennis-shoe maker, the carman Robert Thompson, and the lodger John Davis who found the body — and Amelia used a ground-floor room for weekly prayer meetings. Displeased that her son had told the inquest the house was used for immoral purposes, she gave an interview to Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper questioning the veracity of his evidence and defending the respectability of the house [CP: Lloyd's, mid-September 1888]. Not to be confused, each a separate household member: her grandson Thomas Richardson (the "Charles Cooksley" of some press); her employee (rendered both Francis and John Tyler, one man under two forenames); and the various other tenants, including the body-finding lodger John Davis — all distinct from the subject and from one another. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension; no movement is documented in the window beyond her continuing residence, she having left the house in 1895 [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Richardson gave evidence at the Chapman inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter; on tier, the Baxter Chapman depositions do not survive, so her evidence reaches us press-reconstructed — the Casebook official-documents reproduction of the press transcript, and the Globe and Lloyd's synopses — and is carried at that weight, not as a surviving record [CP]. The substance of her deposition: that she occupied half the house and ran the packing-case business; that she had never seen the deceased before; and that she was not the first person down that morning, a lodger named Thompson having been called at half-past three. Her evidence is one of the documentary anchors on the much-litigated question of access to the yard — the front and back doors of 29 Hanbury Street being habitually unlocked, with tenants and strangers passing through the passage at all hours — and on recall she confirmed both that she had left her own door open and that people had been in the house, as her son had said; the open, thoroughfare character of the house is central to how the back yard was reachable. She is also the innocent origin of the famous "leather apron": on Thursday 6 September she had found her son John's mildewed leather apron in the cellar and put it under the tap in the yard to wet it, where it still lay when the police searched after the murder — an entirely innocent workman's apron that, found near the body, fed the press "Leather Apron" myth and the wrongful suspicion of John Pizer, and which has no connection to the killing. Not to be confused, and the three must be held rigidly apart: this innocent object she rinsed at the tap is one thing; the "Leather Apron" nickname (a man's street by-name) is a second, wholly separate thing; and the apron fragment cut from Catherine Eddowes's clothing and found later at Goulston Street with the chalked writing is a third, separate object again — never to be conflated, one with another [CP; MS]. Two press-reliability points attach to her account, both carried as flagged and unresolved. First, the Globe synopsis of 13 September garbles the discovery into a sequence in which she sends her grandson down, he returns crying that a woman has been murdered, and she goes to view the body — a compression that conflicts with the standard account in which John Davis found the body about six, and is read as press

shorthand rather than a rival version. Second, her deposed "never seen the deceased before" sits in tension with her later Lloyd's claim that Chapman was in fact known to her and others at the house — an inquest-versus-press tension bound up with her defensiveness about the house's reputation, carried as flagged and not resolved here. Suspect-attribution. Nil. Richardson is a witness, advanced as a candidate in no suspect literature [UN]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P171 — Richardson, John. Demographic particulars. Male, English, working East End; born about 1853, so about thirty-five in 1888, the son of Amelia Richardson and her late husband Thomas Richardson; exact birth and parentage particulars and his death are not established [MS; UN]. Not to be confused with his mother, Amelia Richardson, also a Chapman-inquest deponent — she is the householder and packing-case maker who gave her own evidence and in part disputed his, a documentarily distinct person from him — nor with his late father, Thomas Richardson; where the record has "Richardson" deposing, John and Amelia must be kept apart. Occupational and educational history. A porter at Spitalfields Market who also helped in his mother's packing-case business at 29 Hanbury Street as a visiting family member rather than a daily hand; his specific employer and tenure are not verified [CP; MS; UN as to employer]. The family trade his mother carried on at No. 29 was packing-case making, not harness-making. No medical, anatomical, or trade-school training [UN]. Literate enough to give evidence at inquest [CP]. Geographic history. In 1888 he lived apart from his mother's premises, at 2 John Street, Spitalfields [CP; MS]. He called at 29 Hanbury Street on a near-daily early-morning routine because, after a recent break-in to the cellar in which a saw and hammer were stolen, his mother had asked him to check the cellar door on his way to market; his route ran between his lodging, No. 29, and Spitalfields Market in the pre-market hours [CP; MS]. This recurrent presence put him within the heart of the offence corridor on a routine basis through autumn 1888, closer to its geographic centre than most other Chapman-scene witnesses [MS]. Post-1888 residence not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault, or threat located [UN]. He was carrying a knife at his 4:45 a.m. visit on 8 September — by his own testimony an old table-knife brought to trim his boot — a circumstance examined at length at the inquest and treated below; carried as category, not candidacy, a tool carried being not a tool used. Social and family circumstances. Son of the widow Amelia Richardson (the packing-case maker resident at 29 Hanbury Street) and the late Thomas Richardson; his own marital status and household are not verified, though the inquest reportage implies a household separate from his mother's [CP; UN]. At the Chapman inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter he was treated as a substantive timing witness, his evidence on the knife and the leather apron closely cross-examined; he drew no sustained attention after the immediate "Leather Apron" press period [CP; MS]. Modern treatment is of a witness whose account, if accepted, materially constrains the Chapman time-of-death window [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension; no post-inquest trajectory located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. His documented activity centres on his pre-dawn visit of 8 September and his inquest evidence of 12 and 19 September; on tier, the Baxter Chapman depositions do not survive, so his testimony reaches us press-reconstructed and is carried at that weight, not as a surviving record [CP: depositions before Coroner Baxter, as reported]. By his account he came to 29 Hanbury Street about 4:45 a.m. to check the cellar door after the break-in; he went down the front passage, opened the back door, descended the two or three steps, and sat on the back-door step to trim a piece of leather from a boot that was hurting him, using the table-knife he had brought (and which he also used to cut carrots for his rabbit). From the step the back yard was in his view — including the stretch between the steps and the fence dividing No. 29 from No. 27 where, about seventy-five minutes later, John Davis would find Annie Chapman's body —

and he testified that he saw no body and nothing remarkable, then went on to market [CP]. His evidence, if accepted, materially constrains the time-of-death problem, and the question is carried as a live three-way one, resolving none: either Chapman was killed between his departure (about 4:50) and Davis's discovery (about 5:55–6:00), consistent with Albert Cadosch's 5:20–5:25 sounds from next door and Elizabeth Long's 5:30 sighting but inconsistent with Dr George Bagster Phillips's medical estimate of death before about 4:30; or his view from the step was incomplete and the body could have lain unseen; or his timing was a little off [CP; MS]. Cross-examination, by the press reports, raised whether the open back door itself partly obstructed his view of the fatal stretch of ground; modern scholarship is divided on whether that admits a Chapman-already-dead reading [CP; MS]. His evidence sits within the scene's contested temporal sequence — Timothy Donovan's 1:35 a.m. last sighting of her alive at Crossingham's, Cadosch's 5:20–5:25 sounds, Long's 5:30 sighting, Davis's 5:55–6:00 discovery, and Phillips's pre-4:30 estimate. Two physical items run through his testimony, each with its innocent resolution. The knife he produced was examined by the divisional surgeon and judged too short and blunt to be the murder weapon; it establishes only that he carried an edged tool, with no connection to the killing [CP; MS]. The leather apron found in the yard near the body was the work apron from the cellar, which his mother had washed and left under the yard tap the previous Thursday — innocent and locally explicable, but the object that triggered the September "Leather Apron" press panic and the wrongful arrest of John Pizer; ownership lay, strictly, within the family packing-case business (his mother's), the apron connecting to John through that business and his presence at the premises rather than as a personal possession. Not to be confused, and the three must be held rigidly apart: the "Leather Apron" nickname (a man's street by-name) is one thing; this innocent work apron washed and left at the tap — of which John is the owner-by-business — is a second; and the apron fragment cut from Catherine Eddowes's clothing and found later at Goulston Street with the chalked writing is a third, separate object again — never to be conflated, one with another [CP; MS]. Not to be confused, likewise, one with another, the other Chapman-scene figures within whose contested sequence his evidence sits: Timothy Donovan, the Crossingham's deputy who last saw her alive; Albert Cadosch, the neighbour who heard sounds; Elizabeth Long, who gave the 5:30 sighting; John Davis, the lodger who found the body; and Dr George Bagster Phillips, the divisional surgeon whose estimate his account contradicts — each a different person, none of them this witness, their own evidence held elsewhere and not adjudicated here. Suspect-attribution. Nil. Richardson is not advanced as a Ripper candidate in any standard scholarship, which treats his account as credible on the strength of the cross-examined inquest record and the boot-trimming explanation for the knife [MS]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A] — a documented civilian witness, not a candidate.

P172 — Rosedale, Honyel Gough. Demographic particulars. English male, the Reverend Honyel Gough Rosedale; the distinctive forename fixes the record readily, giving a birth in 1863 at Shortheath, Staffordshire, and a death on 14 January 1928 at Stepney, London — so that he was about twenty-five across the canonical-five window of autumn 1888 — carried as secondary and pending primary confirmation rather than as documentarily fixed [MS; PV target: GRO — not inspected here]. Parentage and marital status not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. An Oxford man — he graduated from Oxford University and in time proceeded Doctor of Divinity, the "M.A." of the 1889 reference being the earlier degree [MS]. A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a clergyman-author, he later wrote on religious and antiquarian subjects (works on the English poets' religious ideals, Queen Elizabeth and the Levant Company, St Francis of Assisi, and the Worshipful Companies of Horners and of Coach and Coach Harness Makers) and composed at least one hymn [MS]. His ordination years and authority — bearing on whether he was even in orders during the window — are not located [UN]. He was curate at Christ Church Spitalfields by

January 1889 [CP: London Evening Standard, 17 January 1889]; his later preferments were the rectory of Copford, Essex, and the vicarage of St Peter's, Bayswater, London (rendered "Hayswater" in one source, a transcription variant of the one place) [MS]. No medical or anatomical training in any form [UN]. Geographic history. He was affiliated with Christ Church Spitalfields — the Hawksmoor church on Commercial Street, at the heart of the offence corridor, opposite Spitalfields Market and the Ten Bells — by January 1889, his curate's lodgings of unrecorded address [CP; UN]. Whether that placement reaches back into the canonical-five window itself is the central unresolved question, treated below. His birthplace was Shortheath, Staffordshire; his death-place Stepney [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Not located [UN]; marital status and any household at the curacy await the 1891 census [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension. Continuity at the Christ Church curacy across the 1888–1891 window is unverified; no event is located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The single documentary anchor places Rosedale at Christ Church Spitalfields as curate by January 1889 — after the canonical five [CP: London Evening Standard, 17 January 1889]. The critical question is carried honestly as unresolved: whether he was at Christ Church through the principal phase of the killings (August–November 1888). His age, about twenty-five, makes an autumn-1888 curacy chronologically possible but unproven, and the record cannot say whether he served the parish during the canonical-five months or arrived only with, or after, the change of incumbent in late 1888; the biography does not assert his presence during the murders, holding it an open question for the parish registers [UN]. The draft frames the question as the difference between serving under one named rector during the killings and a curacy beginning with a newly instituted rector in late November 1888, but that succession is carried strictly as an unverified framing, not as established incumbency history: it names the first rector as Billing and the new one as Scott (instituted late November 1888), a succession not independently confirmed here, and the rural dean of one of those names is on record with a separate appointment elsewhere by mid-1888 — so the precise Christ Church incumbency of autumn 1888 is exactly what the service registers need to fix and is not stated until they do [UN]. No public response by Rosedale to the Whitechapel murders, and no contact with the Metropolitan Police, is located [UN]. Not to be confused with the two other Christ Church Spitalfields clergymen otherwise in the record: the autumn-1888 parish Bible-class leader recorded as the Reverend "W. J. Peacy," and the curate who left the parish for a country living in April 1888, the Reverend William Layton Petrie — three different clergymen of the one church, each a distinct man, named here only so the three are not merged, their own positions held elsewhere and not adjudicated in this profile [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. None. No attribution against Rosedale has ever been advanced in the Ripperological literature [UN]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A] — a clergyman catalogued on the geographic ground of the central parish, advanced as neither witness nor suspect, with no documented connection to the case beyond the parochial affiliation.

P173 — Sadler, James Thomas. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born about 1837–38 at Stepney, with a baptism at St Peter's, Mile End, on 18 October 1840 naming his parents as James Meal Sadler — a solicitor's head clerk in a Chancery practice at Lincoln's Inn Fields — and Mary, the draft adding "née Hownett" [PV: parish register — not inspected here; MS]. His father died of consumption at twenty-seven, when James Thomas was three; the family's "Meal" came from a grandfather, a Captain Meal, said by Sadler's mother to have been part-owner of several Yarmouth vessels — the descent line reported and carried as such, the draft's "maternal" characterisation uncertain [MS: family record]. He was about fifty-three in 1891. His death is not conclusively established: two candidate records exist — a Thomas Sadler aged 68 in Camberwell in late 1906

and a James Sadler aged 73 in Wandsworth in late 1910 — neither tied to the suspect with certainty, and both carried as candidates, not chosen between [MS, qualified]. Occupational and educational history. A merchant sailor, working as a ship's fireman, stoker, and machinist [PV: employment records — not inspected here; CP]. Earlier in his marriage he laboured at Torr's Tea Warehouse, Cutler Street, Houndsditch, and was briefly a transport conductor; the 1881 census records him as a dock labourer [PV: census — not inspected here; MS]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. After his 1876 marriage he lived at the Elephant and Castle, South London; then in a shared house in Buck's Row, Whitechapel (taken because he disliked crossing London Bridge for the Houndsditch work, and shared with brush-makers who worked in the Minories); then at 77 Tetley Street, Poplar, during the conductor period; his last documented London address was 108 Faraday Street, Camberwell, in January 1893 [PV — not inspected here]. The Buck's Row residence is a noted coincidence — he had lived, years before 1888, on the very street where Nichols was killed — but it long predates the murders and carries no evidential weight; a former address is not a scene placement years later [PV — not inspected here; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness or asylum admission [UN]. Documented violence. His estranged wife Sarah, in a statement to Chief Inspector Donald Swanson on 21 February 1891, described his violence in drink and an incident at Tetley Street in which she took a knife from him and would not say where she had hidden it — documented domestic conflict and knife-possession, carried at that recorded level [PV: Swanson's report — not inspected here]. The February 1891 press also carried unsubstantiated reports of earlier assaults on women during his voyages, but no specific conviction is located, and these are carried as unsubstantiated, not hardened into fact [CP; MS, unsubstantiated]. Social and family circumstances. He married Sarah (née Chapman) on 18 May 1876 at St John's Church, Chatham, having met her there while a sailor [PV: marriage certificate — not inspected here]. Not to be confused: Sarah (née Chapman), his wife, is no relation to the canonical victim Annie Chapman — a coincidence of surname only, and the two women are distinct. The marriage was conflicted and by 1891 effectively separated, Sarah then at 3 Skinner Street, Chatham [PV — not inspected here]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). The controlling fact of the whole entry, carried precisely as the partial gate it is: the S.S. Winestead's articles, police-verified, place Sadler at sea from 17 August to 1 October 1888 — the ship leaving Gravesend on the 17th, lying off the Adriatic during the killings, and not reaching London until the evening of 1 October — which covers four of the five canonical murders: Nichols (31 August), Chapman (8 September), and the double event of Stride and Eddowes (30 September) [PV: ships' articles; police verification — not inspected here]. He was ashore, however, before 17 August (the Smith and Tabram period) and from 1 October 1888 into 1889 — so the Winestead alibi clears the central cluster and the double event but does not cover the Kelly killing of 9 November 1888, for which he was in England, nor the earlier Tabram and Smith period [PV — not inspected here; MS]. The post-canonical killing for which he was actually arrested was that of Frances Coles, found about 2.15 a.m. on 13 February 1891 by PC Ernest Thompson under a railway arch in Swallow Gardens (between Chamber Street and Royal Mint Street) — still just alive, her throat cut (described as two deep cuts, or a sawing motion), with no abdominal mutilation or organ removal, Dr George Bagster Phillips examining the body [PV: police file — not inspected here; CP]. Coles is the last of the eleven Whitechapel Murders on the Metropolitan Police docket, though not one of the canonical five, the absence of mutilation placing her outside that pattern; the canonical five are held distinct from the wider eleven throughout [PV — not inspected here]. Specific 1888 evidence. For 1888 itself the record is simply the Winestead alibi: the ship's articles place him at sea across the August–October window, absent from London during Nichols, Chapman, Stride, and Eddowes [PV — not inspected here]. After his 1891 arrest a witness from an earlier case — probably Joseph Lawende, the Mitre

Square (Eddowes) witness — was put to an identification, and failed to pick Sadler out, a second and independent clearance [PV: identification record — not inspected here]. Suspect-attribution. Advanced, briefly and contemporaneously, as the Ripper himself — a single-serial attribution, outside the six non-serial frameworks. He came to notice through the Coles murder: a sighting by the carman William "Jumbo" Friday of a man like a ship's fireman with a woman near Swallow Gardens, his having spent two days drinking with Coles, and his returning to his lodging bloodied, led the police to him. He was found by Sergeant John Don at the Phoenix public house, Upper East Smithfield, on 14 February 1891 and gave Swanson a long statement (read at the inquest on the 23rd); he was arrested on the 15th and charged with the Coles murder on the 16th. The mid-February press (The Star foremost, with the East London papers) openly named him as the Ripper on his appearance — a weathered fifty-three-year-old fireman with a cut over his eye and bloodstained clothes — and his admitted proximity to Coles [CP]. The case then collapsed on every point: the Winestead alibi cleared the canonical window; the Lawende identification failed; the "Jumbo" Friday sighting proved to be of two friends of his, not Coles and Sadler; the knife he had carried he had already sold, blunt, to a Duncan Campbell for a shilling and some tobacco; and witnesses, including Sergeant Edwards and the lodging-house deputy Sarah Fleming, had seen him too drunk to stand at about 2 and 3 a.m. The Seamen's Union funded his defence and gathered witnesses; the charge was withdrawn at the start of March (the Moore–Arnold CID report exonerating him is dated 3 March 1891), and The Star, which had pressed the attribution hardest, retreated to defending him. Sir Melville Macnaghten, naming Sadler in his memorandum in connection only with Coles, thought him a violent drunkard who kept the lowest company but doubted any Ripper connection — so the canonical and Coles questions were separated at that level [MS; NM: Macnaghten]. The standing modern view is that Sadler was thoroughly investigated in 1891, eliminated by alibi for the canonical series, and not credibly the Ripper; some officers continued to suspect him of the Coles killing specifically, which remains formally unsolved [MS]. Not to be confused: Frances Coles, the 1891 victim for whom he was arrested, and Mary Ann Nichols, killed in 1888 on the street he had years earlier lived in, are two distinct victims — the coincidence of the Buck's Row address bearing on neither. Categorical: outside the six (single-serial) — and eliminated.

P174 — Sanders, John William Smith. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 1862 at Milton, Kent, one of six children of Henry Shearly Sanders, an Indian Army surgeon, and Laura Tucker Sanders [PV: civil registration — not inspected here; MS: family-history reconstruction]. He died on 31 March 1901 at the Exeter Lunatic Asylum [MS]. Not to be confused with Dr John William Sanders (1859 – January 1889), a distinct man of nearly identical name: a surgeon and gynaecologist of the Croydon Fever Hospital and the Bethnal Green and St George's-in-the-East Infirmaries, separately advanced as a Ripper possibility by the researcher Jon Ogan on the strength of his death under anaesthetic at thirty shortly after the Kelly killing. The two are documented as two different people and are never to be conflated; the present entry is the medical student of the police file, and the other man's candidacy is held elsewhere and not adjudicated here [MS-R; MS]. Occupational and educational history. He entered the London Hospital Medical College on 22 April 1879, but ill health caused his withdrawal in 1881; he had left the College some seven years before the murders, and no completed qualification (MRCS or LRCP) is recorded, so he is not carried as a long-term student or as anatomically trained — the "medical" basis of the suspicion being a single aborted enrolment a decade gone [PV: medical-college register — not inspected here; MS]. No medical practice followed [UN]. Geographic history. He had lived at 20 Abercorn Place, St John's Wood, with his mother [PV: census — not inspected here]. The operative detail of the suspect

record is a police tracing error, carried here as its own layer distinct from the exonerating evidence: in the autumn-1888 inquiries the officer searched the nearby but distinct Aberdeen Place rather than Abercorn Place, and learned only that a Mrs Sanders had lived there with her son but had left to go abroad about two years earlier — a negative trace at the wrong address that produced the "gone abroad" conclusion [MS]. Not to be confused: Abercorn Place, the family's actual address, is a different street from the Aberdeen Place the officer mistakenly searched. By the time of the murders he was not residing at Abercorn Place at all but was in asylum care (below) [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Sanders had not gone abroad but had been placed in an asylum, and was in confinement around the time of the Whitechapel murders [MS]. The specific institution is identifiable: Philip Sugden found him recorded at West Malling Place, a private asylum in Kent, in the annual lunacy registers for February 1888 and February 1889 — entries that bracket the canonical-five window — and he died years later at the Exeter Lunatic Asylum, his condition there described as a prolonged attack of some fourteen years' duration [MS]. The intermediate months are not fully documented, so the asylum evidence is carried as strong and suggestive rather than as an airtight continuous custody record [MS, qualified]. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault conviction, or violent-incident report is located [UN]. The police categorisation of him as one of three insane medical students who had attended the London Hospital is the operative statement on the mental-illness element of the suspicion; but "insane" is a period lay label, not a clinical finding, the underlying behavioural record behind it is not transcribed in the surviving file, and no psychiatric inference is drawn from it [PV: Swanson's report, 19 October 1888 — not inspected here]. Social and family circumstances. He lived with his mother, Laura Tucker Sanders, at 20 Abercorn Place before his confinement [PV — not inspected here]. His father, Henry Shearly Sanders, the Indian Army surgeon, had died by his own hand in India in 1867, recorded as temporarily insane — a documentary fact recorded here as context only, given no evidential weight and no bearing on the son's guilt; child-safety and family-tragedy sensitivities aside, it is not a basis for inference [MS]. No marriage or independent household is located [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a separate problem for him: on the asylum record he was in confinement across and beyond the canonical-five window, so his cessation evidence and his alibi for the killings are the same fact — the institutional-confinement-as-alibi pattern shared with other confined suspects of the period such as Isenschmid, Ludwig, and Cohen, though his confinement (unlike theirs) rests on the bracketing lunacy-register entries rather than a continuous custody record [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Chief Inspector Donald Swanson's report to the Home Office of 19 October 1888 mentions three insane medical students who had attended the London Hospital: two had been traced and eliminated, the third believed to have gone abroad [PV: Swanson report, HO file — not inspected here]. It was Inspector Frederick Abberline's report of 1 November 1888 that first named this student; his search at the wrong address (Aberdeen Place) produced the "gone abroad" finding, later documentary work establishing the asylum placement instead [PV: Abberline report — not inspected here; MS]. Not to be confused: this subject is distinct from the two other, unnamed insane medical students of the same report, recorded as traced and eliminated — separate men, not this one, and unidentified in the surviving file. There is no documented placement at any canonical-five scene, no witness identification, and no contemporary press attribution under his name [UN]. Suspect-attribution. A contemporary-investigation suspect, named at the level of a senior officer's report to the Home Office, traced on a mistaken address, and later shown by documentary work to have been in asylum care around the canonical-five window — advanced, in effect, as the Ripper himself (the insane-medical-student type), so outside the six non-serial frameworks, a single-serial attribution, and eliminated. The standing scholarly consensus is that there was no evidence against Sanders, who is routinely grouped with the other cleared

contemporary names (Schumacher, McKenna, Puckridge, Barnardo, Benelius) [MS: Sugden, Begg, Evans and Skinner, via the standard summaries]. He is the subject of no modern book-length suspect argument [UN]. The address-tracing error compromised the original 1888 elimination, but it is the later-established asylum record — not the botched trace — that is the operative exonerating evidence [MS]. Categorical: outside the six (single-serial) — and eliminated.

P175 — Sawyer, John Pavitt. Demographic particulars. Male, English. John Pavitt Sawyer was born on 19 December 1839 and baptised at St Mary Whitechapel on 12 January 1840, the son of Elisha Sawyer, a hairdresser, and Sarah, of Gloucester Street [PV: parish register — not inspected here; MS]. The man named in the attribution is therefore a real and identifiable East End figure; what is unsupported is the murder claim, not his existence. His death is not established here [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A hairdresser and perfumer, in the family trade: his father Elisha kept a hairdresser's at Gloucester Street, and by the 1871–1891 censuses John Sawyer — the same man, on the standard identification — ran a hairdressing-and-perfumery business at 97 Whitechapel High Street, with a resident hairdresser's assistant [MS: census]. The barber's trade is the hinge of the attribution, but it is carried here as category and not candidacy: a hairdresser-and-perfumer is a dexterity trade conferring no anatomical knowledge; no medical or formal anatomical training, and no educational record, is documented; and access to razors is not surgical competence [UN]. The advocate's leaning on the East End barber's razor-and-shaving role to argue a quasi-surgical competence, and on a parallel with a barber-surgeon poisoner elsewhere in the literature, is not credited — no anatomical capacity can be inferred from the trade [MS, advocacy]. Not to be confused: Sawyer's hairdressing trade is held distinct from any barber-surgeon parallel, the shared calling a coincidence of a common East End trade and not a connection, the other man's case held elsewhere and not adjudicated here. Geographic history. Whitechapel throughout: Gloucester Street and Mile End in his youth, and 97 Whitechapel High Street as the family business and residence by 1871 — within the offence corridor [MS: census]. This corridor residence is the "geographic fit" the attribution rests on, but it is a misused commonplace: corridor residence is the commonest fact in the case and not a suspect anchor, and the attribution's reliance on it carries no independent weight. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or physical illness [UN]. The advocate's Freemason-initiation framing is a claimed motive, not a clinical one; no medical material is offered or located, and no clinical inference is drawn [UN]. Documented violence. No violent offending in court, press, or police records is identifiable to him [UN]. The sole offered evidence of violent agency is the confession the advocate claims to hold; its text, provenance, and authenticity have not been published in any form permitting assessment, so it is carried as an unverified claim and not as evidence [MS, unverified]. Social and family circumstances. The census record gives him a wife, Kate, and a large family of children (among them Madeline, Agnes, Alice, Eugene, and Ernest), in a settled tradesman's household at 97 Whitechapel High Street [MS: census] — the intimate and community material the attribution itself does not engage. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No post-canonical event of any kind is documented as bearing on the murder claim [UN]. The advocate frames the murders as an occult Freemason initiation completed at the Kelly killing — a ritual completion rather than an external interruption — but this is an asserted occult narrative, not a documented external event, and carries no evidential weight [UN]. The census, separately, still places a John Sawyer family at 97 Whitechapel High Street in 1891 [MS: census]. Specific 1888 evidence. There is no contemporary sighting, no statement to police, no press identification, and no association with any victim on the 1888 record [UN]. Sawyer appears in none of the surviving investigative files — not the Macnaghten memoranda, the Anderson or Swanson annotations, the Littlechild letter, or the Abberline

reminiscences [UN]. As a contemporary suspect identified by any investigative body in 1888, the record is empty; he is purely a modern attribution. Suspect-attribution. Named as the Whitechapel murderer by Frank Pearse in the self-published Kindle book Hidden Suspect: The Whitechapel Murders, in which Pearse claims to hold confession material — on his own account a story transmitted orally through three generations of his family together with a bequeathed attaché case — and frames the murders as an occult Freemason initiation carried out by Sawyer and three named confederates [MS-R, advocacy]. This is the single attribution source, and the load-bearing evidentiary gap is decisive: the claimed confession's text, provenance, and authenticity have never been published in any form permitting external assessment, so the sole offered evidence of violent agency is a document no scholar has been able to see, test, transcribe, or provenance-check — unverifiable by construction. Not to be confused: the three named confederates of the conspiracy narrative are asserted figures of that narrative, not independently documented participants. The attribution sits in the lineage of the Royal-Masonic conspiracy theories of the case — the line running from Joseph Sickert's 1973 claim (retracted by its own originator in 1978 as a hoax) through Stephen Knight's Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution (1976) — which mainstream scholarship rejects as conspiratorial, evidentially unsupported, and resting on fabricated material at its origin [MS]. Sawyer has had no book-length investigation independent of Pearse, no substantial adoption in mainstream suspect indexing, and none of the primary-document trace work applied to candidates such as Hardiman, Jacob Levy, or Lechmere [MS]. Not to be confused, as the defining feature of the entry: John Pavitt Sawyer the documented hairdresser is one thing, the murder claim made against him another — the man real and now well documented, the attribution unsupported. Categorical: within the Masonic/ritual-initiation framework (and, through the Sickert–Knight lineage, the Royal-Conspiracy framework), not the single-serial reading.

P176 — Schwartz, Israel. Demographic particulars. Male, Hungarian-Jewish (so The Star described him; the police called him only a foreigner); he gave his address as 22 Ellen Street — rendered "Helen Street" in the police summary, a transcription variant of the one address — off Backchurch Lane, by the Berner Street end, St George-in-the-East [PV: MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here; CP: The Star, 1 October 1888]. His own birth date, birthplace, parentage, and death are not established; the Schwartz surname is a common Ashkenazi name and constrains the search [UN]. Modern efforts to fix him in later records are partial and contested: a candidate Israel Schwartz appears in the 1891 census at 22 Samuel Street (a tailor's presser, aged 27, birthplace Poland), and a candidate Israel Shwartz in the 1901 census at 21 Jubilee Street (a provision dealer, aged 36, birthplace Russia) — but the birthplaces (Poland/Russia, against The Star's "Hungarian") and the ages do not cleanly cohere, and Begg, Evans and Skinner and others have not resolved the identification [MS, contested]. The "about 35" sometimes given for Schwartz's own age is insecure and may have borrowed the pipe-man's age; the census candidates would put him in his mid-twenties in 1888, and the pipe-man's particulars are not to bleed onto the witness [UN]. Occupational and educational history. On the night of 29/30 September he was moving lodgings, his wife having gone ahead to the new rooms; the occupation he gave is not securely preserved in the surviving summary (the 1891 census candidate is a tailor's presser) [PV — not inspected here; CP]. He spoke little or no English, and the police interview was conducted through an interpreter [PV — not inspected here]. No medical or formal training [UN]. Geographic history. Newly arrived in the Berner Street vicinity: on the night he was walking south down Berner Street from Commercial Road, having left his old lodgings for the new ones on Backchurch Lane [PV — not inspected here]. His length of prior residence in England is not documented [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None located [UN]. Social and family circumstances.

Married; his wife was elsewhere — gone ahead to the new lodgings — on the night. No further household detail is documented [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension. Schwartz drops out of the documented police record after his statement and a brief re-examination; no later investigative engagement is traced [PV — not inspected here]. The candidate census entries (1891, 1901) may or may not be him [MS, contested]. Specific 1888 evidence. Schwartz's statement is the most contested single positive sighting of the Stride scene, and arguably of the whole series — the only direct witness observation of a Ripper attack apparently beginning, if it is that at all. He presented himself at Leman Street Police Station on 30 September and gave his account through an interpreter to H Division officers [PV: MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here]. The substance, as preserved in Chief Inspector Donald Swanson's report of 19 October: at about 12.45 a.m., walking south down Berner Street from Commercial Road, he reached the gateway of Dutfield's Yard (40 Berner Street) and saw a man stop and speak to a woman standing there; the man tried to pull her into the street, turned her, and threw her down on the footway, and she screamed three times, but not loudly. Crossing to the far pavement, Schwartz saw a second man lighting a pipe. The first man called out — apparently toward the second — "Lipski!"; Schwartz, taking fright and finding the second man following, ran as far as the railway arch, where the pursuit stopped. He later identified Stride's body at the mortuary as the woman [PV: MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here; CP: The Star, 1 October 1888]. Before any dramatic reading, the substantial grounds for doubting he saw the killer at all are carried, resolving neither way: Swanson himself noted the man need not have been the murderer, since Stride might have been accosted by another in the fifteen minutes before Louis Diemschütz found her at 1 a.m.; the assault was a throwing-down on the footway from the front, unlike the killer's silent from-behind method; and the post-mortem found none of the hand-and-knee bruising a throwing-down would produce — so the biography holds open both that this may be the closest sighting to the murder and that it may be an unrelated altercation minutes before [PV — not inspected here; MS]. The two descriptions, given after the mortuary identification: the assailant — about 30, 5 ft 5 in, fair, dark hair, small brown moustache, full face, broad-shouldered, dark jacket and trousers, peaked black cap, nothing in his hands; the second (pipe) man — about 35, 5 ft 11 in, fresh-complexioned, light-brown hair, brown moustache, dark overcoat, old black hard felt hat with a wide brim, a clay pipe in hand. Not to be confused, and rigidly distinct: the assailant and the pipe-man are two different men, whom Schwartz could not say were together or knew each other, and neither the pipe-man's height nor his age is to migrate onto the assailant or onto Schwartz himself [PV — not inspected here]. Several threads run from the account. The "Lipski!" shout refers to Israel Lipski, the Polish-Jewish tinman hanged on 22 August 1887 for poisoning Miriam Angel with nitric acid at 16 Batty Street, the next street to Berner Street; in the year after the execution "Lipski" had become an anti-Jewish street epithet. Not to be confused: Schwartz the witness is a distinct person from the man Lipski, the 1887 executed poisoner whose name was shouted, whose own case is held elsewhere and named here only to explain the word. The readings of the shout are three, all carried open — a personal name addressed to an accomplice; the slur flung at Schwartz (or at the assailant) as a visibly Jewish man; or a name — and the surviving materials settle none. The police first read it as evidence of an accomplice, while a Home Office marginal note (written by Godfrey Lushington, the Permanent Under-Secretary) took the slur as strengthening the view that the murderer was a Jew — marked here as a senior official reading an out-group conclusion into an ambiguous word, with none of the period's epithet reproduced beyond the name itself [PV: HO 144/221 — not inspected here; MS]. The interpreter caveat conditions the whole account: Schwartz spoke little or no English and was interviewed through an unnamed interpreter in an unstated language (Yiddish, Hungarian, German, or a mix), so the substantive observations carry through robustly but the

precise wording of any phrase — the addressee of the shout above all — is qualified by the absence of any original-language deposition [PV — not inspected here]. The account was withheld from the public Stride inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter (1–23 October): the decision was taken at Assistant Commissioner level by Sir Robert Anderson, the stated ground being that exposing a Hungarian Jewish immigrant witness in the anti-immigrant climate of autumn 1888 might bring retaliation and deter his cooperation — a deliberate shaping of the public record, one of two police interventions in the Stride case, the other being the effective non-advancement of Matthew Packer's contested grape-seller account, so that the principal surviving public document of the Stride case omits what may have been the closest sighting to the killing [PV: HO 144/221 — not inspected here]. The Star printed a partial, partly garbled version on 1 October — differing from the police statement on the addressee of the shout, on the pursuit, and, most notably, in giving the second man a knife in his hand rather than a pipe; the pipe is the police version and the knife the newspaper's error, flagged as a corruption and not split into a rival account [CP]. Suspect-attribution. None. Schwartz has never been advanced as a Ripper suspect; he is purely the witness to the closest documented act of violence on Stride before her death, if it is connected to the killing at all [UN]. His analytical value sits in three points of comparison rather than in any attribution, each carried as a comparison resolving none. First, the near-simultaneous James Brown sighting: Brown placed Stride with a man at the Fairclough Street corner at about 12.45, the man in a long dark overcoat and apparently parting amicably ("No, not tonight, some other night"), within yards of Schwartz's gateway assault — usually reconciled by sequence (Brown first, Schwartz minutes later, the killing then following) or by one witness's timing being off, neither reading settled [MS]. Second, the Fanny Mortimer timing: Mortimer said she was on the doorstep of 36 Berner Street for nearly the whole period from about 12.30 to 12.55 and saw and heard nothing, yet Schwartz's incident four doors south, with three screams and a pursuit, should have reached a doorstep observer — so either she was briefly indoors at that moment or one account needs re-examination [MS]. Third, the assailant's description (about 30, 5 ft 5 in, broad-shouldered, dark hair, brown moustache, peaked black cap) is the single most-cited positive Stride-scene sighting in the Jewish-immigrant-suspect advocacy, urged with varying and contested fit onto candidates including Jacob Levy, Klosowski (George Chapman), Aaron Kosminski, and David Cohen, alongside Elizabeth Long's Chapman-scene description; that use of it as identification evidence belongs to those candidates' own files, this entry carrying only that Schwartz gave the description and not adjudicating any of them [MS]. Not to be confused, likewise: Schwartz is held distinct from the other Stride-scene sighting-witnesses (Brown, Mortimer) with whom his account is compared — different observers of different moments, their own evidence held elsewhere. Categorical: not applicable [N/A] — a witness, not a candidate.

P177 — Scott, J. H. Demographic particulars. English male, the Reverend J. H. Scott, M.A. His full forenames are not recovered here — the cited sources give only the initials [UN; PV target: Crockford's 1889 — not inspected here]. Birth, age in 1888, parentage, marital status, household, and death are not located [UN]. As with any ordinary parochial incumbent of the period, the recovery runs through Crockford's, the diocesan year-book, the parish records, and the local press rather than any dedicated biography. Occupational and educational history. Rector of Christ Church Spitalfields from 1888 to 1896, confirmed by the Survey of London and by the 1895 article "A Sabbath in the East End of London," which names the Rev. J. H. Scott, M.A., rector of Spitalfields [MS: Survey of London vol. 27 (LCC, 1957); CP: the 1895 article]. Before Spitalfields he had been Rector of Melcombe Regis, near Weymouth, Dorset, from 1881; he took the Christ Church living after it fell vacant on the preferment of the Reverend Dr Robert Claudius Billing to the Bishopric of

Bedford [CP: Morning Post, 23 November 1888]. His college, degree year, ordination, prior curacies, and his successor after 1896 are not recovered [UN]. No medical or anatomical training is documented [UN]. Geographic history. From 1888 he lived at the Rectory of Christ Church Spitalfields, 2 Church Street (now 2 Fournier Street), a substantial early-eighteenth-century terrace house immediately west of the Hawksmoor church — at the geographic centre of the offence corridor, the rectory standing closer to the cluster of canonical-five scenes than any other residence so far entered (a few minutes' walk to the Hanbury Street and Dorset Street/Miller's Court sites, somewhat further to Berner Street and Mitre Square) [MS: Survey of London; measured against the standard mapping]. This is recorded as plain documentary fact and explicitly non-causal: a rector lives in his parish rectory by definition, so residence at his own benefice house is occupationally definitional, not a suspect anchor, and it stands as the geographic ground on which Scott is catalogued, not as evidence connecting him to the case. Residence before 1888 and after 1896 is not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Marital status, household, and social circle are not located; the 1891 census for 2 Church Street is the natural target for the rectory household [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension. Scott continued without documented interruption as rector across the 1888–1891 window and on to 1896 [MS; PV: Crockford's continuity — not inspected here]. No asylum stay, leave of absence, or gap is documented [UN]. The mechanism of the 1896 termination of the incumbency (translation, retirement, or death in office) is unverified and falls outside the window in any case [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The 1888 footprint is essentially empty, and is carried as under-documentation rather than significant silence. No documented mission, rescue, or slum-visiting work bringing Scott personally into contact with women of the victims' circumstances is located — though the parish territory took in Dorset Street, Flower and Dean Street, Thrawl Street, and Wentworth Street, and its institutional structure (curates, district visitors, mission workers) operated in those streets. On the documented period pattern the rector typically presided from the rectory while the curates were sent onto the streets, so whether Scott himself did street-level work is not established, and the assisting clergy of Christ Church in autumn 1888 — recoverable from Crockford's and the parish service registers — would be the more pertinent figures on that question [UN]. No public response by Scott to the murders (a reported sermon, a letter, a parish initiative) is located, which on the period pattern is more likely a documentary gap than a finding of silence [UN]. No contact with the Metropolitan Police or H Division, and no contemporary mention of Scott by any victim or by those who knew them, is located [UN]. One documented institutional thread, carried without over-reading: by the mid-1890s Scott had acquired a former Baptist hall — part of which still served as a dispensary for the Jewish Mission — for parish mission purposes, and Christ Church became the institutional inheritor of the London Society for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews mission in 1897–98 (the Palestine Place tablets and font transferring to the church); this post-dates the window, whether any such relationship existed during the canonical-five years is unverified, and it bears nothing on 1888 [CP: the 1895 article; PV: the LSPCJ archives — not inspected here]. Not to be confused with the three other Christ Church Spitalfields clergymen otherwise in the record: the autumn-1888 parish Bible-class leader recorded as the Reverend "W. J. Peacy"; the curate who left the parish for a country living in April 1888, the Reverend William Layton Petrie; and the curate documented at the church by January 1889, the Reverend Honyel Gough Rosedale — four different clergymen of the one church, each a distinct man, named here only so the four are not merged, their own positions held elsewhere and not adjudicated in this profile [CP; MS]. And not to be confused with his predecessor, Dr Robert Claudius Billing, a separate documented figure — the previous rector, whose preferment to the Bishopric of Bedford created the vacancy Scott

filled — named here only to anchor the succession, not a co-subject [CP]. Suspect-attribution. None. No attribution against the Reverend J. H. Scott has been advanced in the Ripperological literature [UN]. He is catalogued on the geographic ground of the central parish, and is advanced as neither witness nor suspect, with no documented connection to the case beyond the incumbency. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P178 — Sequeira, George William. Demographic particulars. Male, English; a surgeon. On the genealogical record he was the son of Henry Sequeira, also a surgeon, of 1 Jewry Street [MS]. Not to be confused with his father, Henry Sequeira, likewise a surgeon of Jewry Street — a distinct person, named here only to place the family, not a co-subject. According to GRO birth index, he was born in the first quarter of 1859 in London, but an 1864 baptism states he was born December 3, 1858 [MS]. According to the National Probate Calendar, he died October 14, 1926 [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A surgeon in general practice at 34 Jewry Street, Aldgate; he qualified LSA (Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries) through the London Hospital in 1886 [MS]. The London Hospital training is a coincidence of institution with the medical-student suspect question and nothing more — Sequeira figures purely as a witness, and the shared institution is not to read as a thread to the case. No further medical or anatomical detail beyond the LSA is recorded [UN]. Geographic history. He lived and practised at 34 Jewry Street, Aldgate — the nearest surgery to Mitre Square, a few minutes off; that proximity is the operative fact, since he was the closest medical man and was fetched on foot in the night [PV: inquest deposition — not inspected here; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None [UN]. Documented violence. None — a medical witness, with no perpetrative or victim role [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Georgiana Peachey at Lambeth on 22 November 1886, with children Horace (1888), Ida (1891), Marion (1893), and Bertha (1896) — a family record that itself documents a settled practice at the Aldgate address through and beyond the cessation period [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension. The births of his children across the window evidence continuous residence and practice at Jewry Street [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Sequeira was the first medical man on the Eddowes scene. After PC Edward Watkins found the body about 1.44 a.m. and the watchman George Morris raised the alarm in Aldgate, PC Holland was sent to fetch the nearest doctor, and Sequeira — his being the nearest surgery — reached Mitre Square by 1.55 a.m. [PV — not inspected here; CP]. There he did little more than pronounce life extinct, declined to touch the body, and preferred that the first detailed examination be made by the City Police divisional surgeon, Dr Frederick Gordon Brown (who arrived about 2 a.m.) — a careful first-responder preserving the scene for the senior examiner [PV — not inspected here]. He deposed at the Eddowes inquest before the City Coroner, Samuel Frederick Langham, on 11 October; on tier, the Eddowes inquest is a City proceeding whose depositions survive at the LMA, so his evidence is a surviving primary, carried at that higher tier and not as a press-level record [PV — not inspected here]. He gave his address as 34 Jewry Street, confirmed he was first on the scene and arrived at five minutes to two, and agreed with Brown as to the position of the body [PV — not inspected here]. His substantive evidence is one pole of the much-cited Eddowes medical disagreement on the killer's skill: that the murder spot was probably the darkest part of the square but with light enough for the deed; that death was instant once the windpipe and vessels were cut; that the murderer had no design on any particular organ and possessed no great anatomical skill; and, asked whether the killer would be bespattered with blood, that this was not necessarily so — the last a forensically significant point in its own right, an expert undercutting of the assumption that the killer must have been drenched in blood [PV — not inspected here]. The disagreement is the heart of the matter and is resolved neither way: examining the same body, Sequeira and Brown parted on the skill question —

Sequeira reading no great anatomical skill where Brown read deliberate anatomical knowledge in the kidney removal — so the two City surgeons at the one scene anchor opposite ends of the dispute. Not to be confused, and rigidly distinct: George William Sequeira, the first medical man on the scene who read no great skill, is a different man from Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, the City divisional surgeon who performed the detailed examination and read deliberate anatomical knowledge — the two anchoring opposite poles of the skill dispute and never to be conflated. He attended the Golden Lane post-mortem with Brown, the City analyst Dr William Sedgwick Saunders (who shared his no-special-skill view), and Dr George Bagster Phillips [PV — not inspected here; MS]. His "no great skill / not necessarily bloodstained" position sits with the readings of Dr Thomas Bond ("neither scientific nor anatomical knowledge") and Dr Rees Llewellyn ("rough knowledge") against the Phillips–Brown "anatomical knowledge" pole — so the medical witnesses split rather than agree on the killer's skill. Not to be confused, one with another, these other medical men named in the dispute: Brown, Saunders, Phillips, Bond, and Llewellyn are five separate practitioners, none of them this witness, their own evidence held elsewhere and not adjudicated here beyond the split itself. And the response officers of the scene are distinct as the separate men they were: PC Edward Watkins, who found the body; George Morris, the watchman who raised the alarm; and PC Holland, sent to fetch Sequeira — three different men, none to be merged with the surgeon or with one another. Suspect-attribution. Nil. Sequeira is a medical witness, advanced as a candidate in no suspect literature [UN]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P179 — Sickert, Walter Richard. Demographic particulars. Male, German-born British painter and printmaker; born 31 May 1860 at Munich, Bavaria, and died 22 January 1942 at Bath, buried at Bathampton, Somerset [PV: civil registration — not inspected here; MS]. Eldest of six children of Oswald Sickert, a Danish-born painter, and his English wife Eleanor Louisa Henry, the illegitimate daughter of the astronomer Richard Sheepshanks; after the German annexation of Schleswig-Holstein the family settled in England in 1868 and took British nationality [MS]. He married three times — first Ellen Cobden (daughter of the Liberal MP Richard Cobden, divorced), then Christine Drummond Angus, and from 1926 the painter Thérèse Lessore — and kept a long-term Dieppe mistress, Augustine Villain, by whom Maurice Villain (almost certainly his son) was raised from about 1899 [MS]. Aged 28 in autumn 1888. His younger brother Bernhard Sickert, also a painter, travelled with him to France in the summer of 1888, and figures below as the documented Saint-Valéry alibi companion; the two brothers are distinct persons [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Schooled at University College School (1870–71) and King's College School to eighteen; he tried the stage first (1877–81, small parts in Sir Henry Irving's company) before enrolling at the Slade in 1881, leaving within a year to become pupil and etching assistant to James Abbott McNeill Whistler in 1882 [MS]. In Paris from 1883 he met Edgar Degas, a lifelong influence [MS]. He joined the New English Art Club in 1888, exhibiting Katie Lawrence at Gatti's at the April show — the first of the music-hall interiors that became his signature subject [MS]. He founded the Camden Town Group in 1911, taught at the Westminster School of Art (1908–12, 1915–18) and ran the private Rowlandson House school (Hampstead Road) from 1910; elected ARA in 1924 and RA in 1934, he resigned the Academy in 1935 over its refusal to back the preservation of Jacob Epstein's reliefs on the British Medical Association building [MS]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident in London from 1868, with long working spells in France (Dieppe, Saint-Valéry-en-Caux, Neuville) and Italy (Venice). He first visited Dieppe in 1885, and in the late 1880s spent much of his time in France, where his mistress and probable son lived; from 1898 he closed his London studio for Neuville, not returning to settle in London until 1905 (studios in Fitzroy and Charlotte Streets) [MS]. His autumn-1888 movements are the load-bearing fact for the attribution. The dated

record runs thus: a drawing of 4 August at a Hammersmith music-hall places him in London; no further London drawings are recorded until late September or early October, the interval spent on his annual visit to the Dieppe coast [MS: dated drawings in Baron's catalogue raisonné]. At the Nichols (31 August) and Chapman (8 September) killings, he, his mother, and his brother Bernhard were at Saint-Valéry-en-Caux, west of Dieppe: on 6 September his mother wrote from Saint-Valéry that her sons Walter and Bernhard were there swimming and painting, and on 21 September his wife Ellen, in London, wrote that he was in France for some weeks with "his people" — both letters unknown to, or disputed by, the chief advocate [MS; PV targets — not inspected here]. The painter Jacques-Émile Blanche recorded a visit with Sickert about 16 September [MS]. London drawings resume by late September or early October — the draft places inscriptions at Sam Collins' Music Hall, Islington, on 28 September, 5 October, and 8 October, while the standard catalogue reading gives the first returning London drawing as 4 October — so the precise date of his return bears on the Stride/Eddowes window (30 September) and is not cleanly settled, while none of the dates touches Nichols, Chapman, or Kelly (9 November) [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented mental illness, asylum admission, or psychiatric diagnosis at any point in the 1860–1942 lifespan [UN]. The chief advocate's case rests partly on the proposition that a childhood fistula operation left Sickert impotent and that displaced sexual rage drove the killings; that proposition is contested on the record — the surgeons who treated the fistula specialised in anal fistula (so it was likely not penile), no impotence is evidenced, and the Maurice Villain paternity and contemporary descriptions of Sickert as sexually active cut against it [MS, contested]. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault charge, court-recorded violent incident, or domestic-violence report is located across the lifespan [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Father Oswald Sickert (painter and woodcut illustrator for Fliegende Blätter); mother Eleanor Louisa Henry; brother Bernhard (the documented Saint-Valéry companion); three marriages (Cobden, Angus, Lessore); and the Dieppe household with Augustine Villain and Maurice [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). His painting career and his pattern of London residence with long French visits continue without documented interruption through the post-Kelly window into the 1890s — no hospitalisation, breakdown, asylum admission, criminal proceeding, or removal from London [MS]. The unbroken career across the cessation window is itself a point the single-killer advocacy must accommodate, there being no trajectory of collapse, confinement, or departure of the kind a cessation reading would look for [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented placement at any canonical-five scene; no contemporary police investigation of Sickert; no contemporary press attribution under his name; no contemporary witness identification [UN]. The drawing record places him at Hammersmith on 4 August, in France through mid-September, and back in London by late September or early October, but bears directly on none of the murder dates [MS]. Suspect-attribution. Advanced — but wholly posthumous, no contemporary having named him — and split across two distinct categorical placements and three chronological phases. The earliest posthumous mention is earlier than the attribution proper: Robert Emmons's 1941 biography records the boyhood anecdote of Sickert being called "Jack the Ripper" by girls in Copenhagen Street during the murder period, and the later Osbert Sitwell material (A Free House, 1947; Noble Essences, 1950) records Sickert's persistent conversational return to the case and the Mornington Crescent "the previous lodger was the Ripper" story — biographical evidence of a lifelong fascination, not of participation [NM; MS]. Donald McCormick's 1970 revised edition first named Sickert as a suspect proper, on the sketches-and-paintings ground, absent from his 1959 and 1962 editions [MS-R: McCormick 1970]. In the first framework phase Sickert enters within the Royal Conspiracy: Stephen Knight, in Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution (1976), drew on the oral testimony of Joseph Gorman (also called Joseph Sickert), who claimed to be Walter's illegitimate son

and to have been told that Sir William Gull and the coachman John Netley, in a royal-Masonic conspiracy, killed the canonical five to suppress a scandal over Prince Albert Victor's secret marriage to Annie Crook — Sickert cast not as the knife-hand but as a knowing accomplice and a witness to the marriage [MS-R]. Gorman publicly retracted the substance as a hoax in 1978, so this phase rests on confessedly hoaxed testimony and the framework collapsed with the retraction, though Knight's book continued to shape the popular image of the case [MS]. Not to be confused: Walter Sickert the painter is a distinct person from Joseph Gorman (Joseph Sickert), the man who claimed to be his illegitimate son and supplied the conspiracy testimony — a different man, whose retracted account is the source of the first-phase attribution. In the second and third phases the attribution shifts to Sickert as the killer himself — outside the six, a single-serial attribution. Jean Overton Fuller's Sickert and the Ripper Crimes (1990) advanced him as the killer in his own right on family-tradition material (the Florence Pash line, reported at second hand through Fuller's mother) and the Camden Town Murder and Jack the Ripper's Bedroom paintings; Patricia Cornwell, in Portrait of a Killer (2002), revised as Ripper: The Secret Life of Walter Sickert (2017), made him the sole canonical-five killer on the basis of mitochondrial-DNA and watermark matches between Sickert's letter stock and certain Ripper letters, the impotence-from-fistula motive, and the same paintings (she reads the Emily Dimmock "Camden Town Murder" series of about 1908 and the Eddowes cheek-flaps as a painter's signatures of guilt) [MS-R, advocacy]. The three forensic planks are declined, each on its own terms: the mitochondrial-DNA match is a non-individuating haplotype shared by a large fraction of the population, so it cannot identify him; the Ripper letters underpinning the match are, on the dominant view, hoaxes by parties other than the killer (the "Dear Boss" letter among those most suspected as a Central News Agency hoax, perhaps by Tom Bulling or Frederick Best), so that even a genuine Sickert link to a letter would make him a hoax-writer, not the murderer; and the impotence motive fails on the anal-fistula and Villain-paternity evidence. Not to be confused: the first-phase role (a conspiracy accomplice within the royal-Masonic framework, alongside the physician Gull and the coachman Netley of that theory) is a different attribution, in a different framework, from the second- and third-phase role (the sole killer himself); the two must not be merged. And not to be confused: the Ripper letters, as probable third-party hoaxes, are distinct from any act of the killer; a genuine Sickert letter-link would not be a killing. His documented lifelong fascination with the murders — the Jack the Ripper's Bedroom canvas, the Camden Town Murder titles (What Shall We Do for the Rent?, Summer Afternoon), the studio anecdotes, and the reading of the Eddowes facial cuts as a painter's "signature" — is the principal material the single-killer advocacy converts to guilt, and is, on the standing view, a biographical fact about an artist drawn to the dark side of city life rather than evidence of participation; his paintings and his fascination are held distinct from evidence of participation, a wound not being a brushstroke [MS]. The standing scholarly view rejects the attribution on grounds reported as documentary rather than interpretive: the Saint-Valéry correspondence and dated drawings place Sickert in France for Nichols and Chapman, against which the advocacy can offer only the theoretical possibility of Newhaven–Dieppe day-trips and a 17 September "Ripper" letter that surfaced only in 1988 and is regarded as a forgery; the mitochondrial sequence is non-individuating; the impotence motive fails; and there is no contemporary suspicion, witness identification, criminal record, or Whitechapel residence — his 1888 London base being the Islington/Camden music-hall circuit, not the East End [MS]. The forensic dossier (the DNA sequencing data and watermark plates) has not been deposited in any public scientific archive permitting independent re-examination, a process defect noted here [MS]. Categorical: within the Royal Conspiracy framework in the first phase, and outside the six (single-serial) in the Fuller and Cornwell phases.

P180 — Silver, Joseph. Demographic particulars. Male, Polish-Jewish; born Józef Lis at Kielce, in Congress (Russian) Poland, in 1868 — the date not fixed to civil-registration precision, a 1867 variant appearing in the literature and carried alongside, not chosen between [MS]. He died in 1918 at Jarosław, in Galicia (then Austria-Hungary), executed by firing squad by the Austrians on the Eastern Front in the last year of the First World War, reportedly as a spy [MS]. He was about 20 in autumn 1888. His principal Anglophone name from the late 1880s was Joseph Silver; the criminal record across many jurisdictions documents a long string of further aliases — among them Joseph Lis (the birth name), Abraham Ramer, Charles Silver, James Smith, and Joseph Schmidt — all carried as the recorded aliases of one documented man, not separate persons [MS: Charles van Onselen, The Fox and the Flies: The World of Joseph Silver, Racketeer and Psychopath (Jonathan Cape, 2007), the principal documentary biography]. Occupational and educational history. No formal education or trade is documented; van Onselen's reconstruction has Lis leaving home as an adolescent and working, across roughly three decades, as petty criminal, brothel-keeper, pimp, racketeer, and police informer through England, France, Germany, the United States, South Africa, Argentina, and Austria-Hungary, with prison terms in several jurisdictions including a burglary sentence in Sing Sing in the 1890s [MS]. The trade is organised vice; there is no documented medical, butchering, or anatomical training, so the surgical capacity the mutilations indicate is not supplied by anything in his record [UN]. Geographic history. Russian Poland by birth; van Onselen has Lis reaching London in the mid-1880s, about 17, and working the East End procuring trade. The autumn-1888 London presence is the contested heart of the attribution: van Onselen places him in London across 1885–89 and ties him to East End brothel-keeping, while the Ripper-critical literature (the Casebook apparatus and the Sugden, Begg, Evans–Skinner, and Rumbelow reviews) holds that no contemporary document independently anchors Silver in London — let alone Whitechapel — during August–November 1888, his more securely documented London activity post-dating the canonical-five window [MS]. The later record runs through Paris and Berlin in the late 1880s–1890s; New York (and the Sing Sing term); Johannesburg and the Witwatersrand from the later 1890s into the mid-1900s (the most fully documented stretch, drawn from South African police and court records); Buenos Aires in the mid-1900s in the Zwi Migdal white-slavery network; and Austria-Hungary thereafter to 1918 [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No asylum committal of Silver himself is documented [UN]; notably, van Onselen records that Silver had one of his partners, Rachel Laskin, committed to an asylum [MS]. Van Onselen characterises Silver as a psychopath, which is an interpretive judgment rather than a contemporaneous diagnosis, and is carried as such, no clinical inference drawn from it [MS]. Silver is reported to have contracted syphilis and been treated for it in several jurisdictions [MS]. Documented violence. An extensive record in connection with the vice trade — assaults on women under his control, intimidation and assault of rival brothel-keepers, perjury, suborning of witnesses, and judicial corruption — across the documented decades, with convictions for burglary (Sing Sing), procuring (several jurisdictions), and assault [MS, van Onselen drawing on police and court records in London, Paris, New York, Johannesburg, Buenos Aires, and Vienna]. This violence is real and extensive but organised, instrumental, multi-actor vice violence, a categorically different thing from the solitary, anatomical mutilation-murder of strangers the canonical pattern shows. There is no homicide conviction in any jurisdiction; the homicides van Onselen attributes to Silver — including the canonical five — are interpretive, reasoned from pattern [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Multiple relationships within the vice trade, several coercive; van Onselen documents partnerships and marriages including Hannah Opticer, Hannah Vygenbaum, and Rachel Laskin (the partner Silver had committed to an asylum) [MS]. The 1888 household is undocumented [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Silver was

alive throughout the window, at liberty in some jurisdictions and gaoled in others, moving between England, the Continent, and the United States, with the Sing Sing term falling within or shortly after it [MS]. The pattern is broadly consistent with continued criminality conducted away from Whitechapel rather than a halt to violence, and cuts against the attribution on one point the critics press: Silver was criminally active for some thirty years after the window, through New York, Johannesburg, Buenos Aires, and Vienna, yet no Whitechapel-style mutilation murder followed him to any later port despite his documented continuing vice and violence — a man supposedly the canonical-five killer leaving no second series anywhere [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. This is the documentary weak point, stated flatly: no contemporary police, judicial, or press record places Silver in Whitechapel — or in London at all — in August–November 1888 [UN]. The 1888 material in van Onselen's account is drawn from later police memoranda and court records in jurisdictions to which Silver had moved (the United States, South Africa) that refer back to a London period; retrospective reference is not contemporary anchoring in the canonical-five window [MS]. Suspect-attribution. Advanced solely by Charles van Onselen in The Fox and the Flies (2007) — a book whose main substance is the documentary reconstruction of Silver's transnational criminal career across at least eight national archive systems, with the Ripper attribution arriving in a closing section ("Jury Duty") as a circumstantial inference from pattern rather than a directly evidenced identification [MS-R, advocacy]. The inference structure is pattern-presented-as-proof: van Onselen reasons a motive and mechanism — a syphilitic man bearing a deep hatred of women, driven to the Autumn of Terror in a catathymic crisis around the birth of his daughter — backward from the crimes onto the man, conceding that even if Lis were in Whitechapel there is no incontrovertible evidence linking him to the murders, and then inviting the reader, as history's jury, to convict. The critical objection is that the case treats the gaps in Silver's whereabouts as deliberate concealment where a sceptic sees only missing evidence, so that absence is read as guilt. Mainstream Ripper scholarship has not accepted the attribution, on four principal grounds. No document places Silver in London in autumn 1888. The register mismatch is decisive on the substance: organised, instrumental vice violence is categorically distinct from solitary mutilation-murder of strangers, and there is no anatomical training to supply the surgical capacity. The victim-profile mismatch is a substantive rebuttal: the brothel-keeper-turning-on-prostitutes motive does not match the canonical-five victims as modern social history has established them — destitute, mostly older women of the lodging-house economy resorting casually to prostitution for their doss money, not the controlled workers of an organised vice network (Hallie Rubenhold, The Five, 2019). And the chain of inference from organised, multi-actor vice into lone-offender mutilation homicide is unsupported. Van Onselen has answered that the circumstantial pattern is itself sufficient; the answer has not persuaded the field, which rates the book a first-rate criminal biography with a closing Ripper chapter widely judged its weakest, even an afterthought [MS]. On the biographical material, the man and the claim are held apart with care: Silver is a real, genuinely monstrous Polish-Jewish criminal, which is documented fact and not an out-group construction — this is not the antisemitic-suspicion reflex seen elsewhere in the record — but the biography of a foreign vice-criminal is not allowed to lend the Ripper inference any plausibility beyond its evidence, and a superbly documented criminal life is not a documented Ripper case. Not to be confused: Joseph Silver the documented racketeer is held distinct from the canonical murderer the closing chapter argues him to be — the career real, the attribution unproven. Not to be confused, likewise: "Joseph Isaacs," the man on the periphery of the Kelly killing with whom the advocacy identifies Silver on no sufficient evidence (there being no evidence that Silver dealt with Gentile prostitutes), is a separate figure, and his own position is held elsewhere and not adjudicated here. The author's standing as an academic historian distinguishes this from the popular and conspiracist advocacy cases, without

exempting the attribution from the documentary test it fails. Categorical: outside the six — a single-serial attribution, Silver advanced as the killer himself, distinguished from the popular advocacy cases by the standing of its author.

P181 — Smith, G. Wentworth Bell. Demographic particulars. Recorded as a Canadian male; the name is reported variously as G. Wentworth Smith, G. Wentworth Bell Smith, and Henry Wentworth Bellsmith, the inconsistency itself one of the entry's problems — the full first name behind the "G." is not verified, and no birth date or place, parentage, age in 1888, or death is established in any primary record [NM: L. Forbes Winslow, Recollections of Forty Years, 1910; MS: Donald McCormick, The Identity of Jack the Ripper, 1959; UN]. Not to be confused with the real Canadian Bell-Smith family of painters (John Bell-Smith): the Canadian attribution and the surname have prompted a speculative link to that family, but nothing anchors it, the link being an inference from a shared surname alone; the alternative reading is that the name was a misreport or an alias and the man an Englishman [MS; UN]. The three name-variants are carried as renderings of one unverified figure. And not to be confused with any unrelated "Smith" elsewhere in the record, the surname being a common one. Occupational and educational history. Said to have come to London in 1888 in connection with the Toronto Trust Society; no Toronto Trust Society record corroborating the employment has been located, the office address varies in the accounts, and even the society's name is reported uncertainly (the "Toronto Trust, or possibly the Toronto Truss, Society") [NM: Winslow; MS: Russo]. No medical or butchering training [UN]. Geographic history. He is said to have lodged from 1888 with a Mr and Mrs Callaghan at 27 Sun Street, Finsbury Square — in the City fringe to the north-west, outside Whitechapel proper [NM: Winslow; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Winslow, an alienist, reported that the man suffered a violent, intermittent religious mania; the surviving account of the behaviour traces back only to the landlord Callaghan and to Winslow, with no independent psychiatric record or asylum admission located, so the "religious mania" characterisation is carried strictly as this single chain's claim and no clinical inference is drawn from it [NM: Winslow; UN]. Documented violence. No verified violent act [UN]. The claimed indicia of violence are Callaghan's: that the lodger kept three loaded revolvers in a chest of drawers, talked and moaned to himself, ranted that prostitutes should all be drowned, came in at 4 a.m. on 7 August 1888 (the night Martha Tabram was killed), and that a maid next morning found a bloodstain on his bed linen and a shirt with freshly-washed cuffs — every item resting on the one Callaghan-to-Winslow account, uncorroborated. The single item that purports to link him to a killing — the 4 a.m. return on the night of 7 August — is the very item whose date was altered (below), so the only anchor to a murder in the whole account is the forged one, and the killing it was altered to fit is Tabram, not one of the canonical five [NM: Winslow; MS]. Social and family circumstances. No record [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No record [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The suspect-character is entirely a product of the autumn-1888 chain from the landlord Callaghan to Winslow, then elaborated decades later — a two-stage manufacture. Callaghan took his suspicions to Winslow; Winslow, who had projected himself into the case and claimed he could trap the killer with six constables, advanced the lodger as his man. When Winslow's press claims drew notice, Scotland Yard sent Chief Inspector Donald Swanson to interview him, whereupon Winslow back-pedalled and said the newspaper had misrepresented him; the police did not pursue the lodger as a substantive line, and for a time suspected Winslow himself on account of his agitation [NM: Winslow; MS]. Two documented manipulations sit at the centre of the trail and are decisive: the statement Winslow handed Swanson, ostensibly Callaghan's, carried an altered date — the late return changed from 9 to 7 August to align with the Tabram killing — and Winslow separately produced a purported letter from the killer on which the year had been altered from 1889 to 1888

(both recorded in the standing literature) [MS]. Then the figure was elaborated decades later by Donald McCormick in The Identity of Jack the Ripper (Jarrolds, 1959; revised 1962, 1970), an author independently documented to have fabricated other Ripper figures — so the candidacy passed through a self-promoting investigator and then a documented fabricator [MS]. Not to be confused: the lodger, the subject of this entry, is distinct from the alienist L. Forbes Winslow who advanced him and was himself briefly suspected — the advancer is not the subject — and distinct from Winslow's father, the asylum-proprietor Forbes Benignus Winslow of the same surname; the two Winslows and the lodger are three different men. Suspect-attribution. Bell Smith's entire candidacy derives from a single, uncorroborated, and demonstrably altered source-chain — Callaghan's claims as carried and manipulated by Winslow — then elaborated by McCormick, an author independently documented to have fabricated other Ripper figures, notably Dr Alexander Pedachenko and "Nicholas Vassiliev" [MS: Sugden, 1994; Begg, 2003]. The modern view is that Bell Smith may be a real lodger whose ranting Winslow amplified and misrepresented, or a figure substantially invented to bolster Winslow's claim to investigative insight, with even his name unverified; the biography does not present his identity as settled [MS]. Categorical: outside the six in form — the lodger was advanced as the lone Whitechapel murderer, a single-serial naming in form — with its controlling character the manufactured evidence behind it: the apocryphal-confessor and pure-fabrication-trail characters describe the doctored provenance of the attribution (an uncorroborated and altered contemporary Callaghan/Winslow chain, elaborated by a documented fabricator), not a non-serial construction of the crime. Retained as a catalogued suspect only with these caveats.

P182 — Smith, William. Demographic particulars. Male, English; Police Constable, H Division (Whitechapel), Metropolitan Police, collar number 452H, in active service on the night of the Stride killing of 30 September 1888 [CP: Stride inquest, press-reproduced; PV: divisional record — not inspected here]. 452H is his H Division collar number — the divisional number worn on the uniform — not a warrant number; on the modern service-record identification his warrant number was 67565, he was born in 1862, joined the Metropolitan Police in 1883, and was posted to H Division in 1886 [MS: Casebook service-record reconstruction]. This identification rests on modern Ripperological work rather than primary confirmation, and the common "William Smith" name warrants verification at the primary record; the warrant number 67565 is the discriminating particular for that personnel search against the common name. Parentage, marriage, family, and death are not established [UN]. No alias [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A uniformed-branch constable of the H Division complement, with documented beat-patrol duty on a Berner Street circuit on the night of 29–30 September 1888 [CP: inquest]. He came on duty at 10 p.m.; his beat ran from the corner of Gower's Walk and Commercial Road down Christian Street and along Fairclough Street to Grove Street, then by Backchurch Lane back to Commercial Road, taking in Batty Street and Berner Street, about 25–30 minutes a pass [CP; MS: Bell, Capturing Jack the Ripper, 2014]. Prior service and rank progression are not recovered [UN]. No medical or paramedical training [UN]. Geographic history. The H Division section-house, Whitechapel, is the operational anchor; his residence and family address are not located [UN]. The documented movement on the night is the sequence of beat passes through Berner Street, the operative one at about 12.30–12.35 a.m. on 30 September (the sighting below) and a return pass about 1.00 a.m., reaching Berner Street shortly after Louis Diemschütz's discovery and the alarm [CP: inquest]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Not recovered, the common-name constraint limiting the indices absent a discriminating particular — though the warrant number 67565 supplies exactly such a particular for

a personnel-record search [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension. Smith continued in Metropolitan Police service across the canonical-five window on the available evidence; the precise service particulars through 1891 are not established at primary level [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Smith is the principal police-witness for the Berner Street evening sightings, with two documentary positions that sit at different tiers: his sworn evidence at the Stride inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter (Day 3, 3 October 1888), which survives only through the press — the Baxter Stride depositions not having survived, so it is carried press-reconstructed and not as a surviving record — and the description attributed to him in Chief Inspector Donald Swanson's report of 19 October 1888, which is by contrast a surviving police record [CP: The Times, Daily Telegraph, Lloyd's Weekly, East London Observer, October 1888; PV: Swanson's report, MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here]. The substance: (i) at about 12.30–12.35 a.m. he passed a man and a woman standing together a few yards up Berner Street, on the side opposite Dutfield's Yard, talking quietly and sober, the woman he afterwards identified at the mortuary as Stride; (ii) the man — about 28, about 5 ft 7 in, of respectable appearance, in a dark cutaway overcoat and dark trousers and a hard dark-felt deerstalker hat, carrying a newspaper-wrapped parcel about 18 inches long and 6–8 inches wide; the inquest account has Smith saying he could not see much of the face but noted no whiskers, while Swanson's report gives a dark complexion and a small dark moustache — a documented divergence on the moustache between the two records, flagged and resolved neither way; (iii) the parcel, the distinctive item of the sighting; (iv) the rose Stride wore on her jacket, which matched the flower found on her body, corroborating the identification; and (v) the negative point that on his 1.00 a.m. return pass he had not met the man again on the beat in the intervening 25–30 minutes. Smith's man is one of several materially different men described across Stride's last hour, and the whole set is carried as the unresolved divergence it is: set beside William Marshall's man at about 11.45 (middle-aged, stout, a cutaway coat and a peaked cap, no whiskers, no parcel), James Brown's at about 12.45 (stout, a long dark overcoat), and Israel Schwartz's assailant at about 12.45 (about 30, 5 ft 5 in, broad-shouldered, a peaked black cap), Smith's deerstalkered, parcel-carrying man does not reconcile with the others as one person; the standard readings are that Stride spoke to several men in her last hour, that a witness misremembered, or that the killer came after the last of these sightings — none of which is resolved here. The Smith–Marshall divergence in particular prefigures the later, sharper Cox–Hutchinson descriptive divergence at the Kelly scene. Not to be confused, each a separately described figure and none to be merged with another: Smith's deerstalkered, parcel-carrying man; Marshall's earlier cutaway-and-peaked-cap man; Brown's long-overcoat man; and Schwartz's broad-shouldered assailant — four different men of the Stride evening, whose reconciliation is exactly the open question. And the witnesses themselves are distinct: Marshall, Brown, and Schwartz are three other observers, their own evidence held elsewhere and not adjudicated here beyond the divergence. Suspect-attribution. None — Smith is the principal police-witness Stride-evening deponent and the subject of no suspect argument [UN]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P183 — Spencer-Churchill, George Charles, 8th Duke of Marlborough. Demographic particulars. Male, English aristocrat; George Charles Spencer-Churchill, born 13 May 1844 (the family seat being Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, though the sources vary on the exact birthplace), eldest son of John Winston Spencer-Churchill, later 7th Duke of Marlborough, and Lady Frances Anne Emily Vane [PV: civil registration — not inspected here; MS: Burke's Peerage]. He died on 9 November 1892 at Blenheim, aged 48, of causes given as a cardiac event or simply natural [PV — not inspected here]. He was 44 in autumn 1888. Styled Earl of Sunderland and then, from 1857, Marquess of Blandford, he succeeded as 8th Duke of Marlborough on his father's death in 1883

[MS]. Elder brother of Lord Randolph Henry Spencer-Churchill, and so paternal uncle of Winston Churchill [MS]. Not to be confused with those better-known relatives: his brother Lord Randolph Churchill and his nephew Winston Churchill are family connections, not subjects of this entry, and neither the brother's political prominence nor the nephew's fame attaches to the 8th Duke here. No aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (without taking a degree); commissioned briefly in the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) in the 1860s before resigning [MS]. From his accession he sat in the House of Lords and engaged sporadically with Conservative politics, chiefly around his brother Lord Randolph's career; he took an active interest in technology, installing electric lighting and a private telephone exchange at Blenheim in the 1880s [MS]. His principal occupation was the management of the Marlborough estates, complicated throughout by the dukedom's heavy inherited debts, which drove the well-documented sales from the Marlborough Collection of paintings, books, and gems through the decade [MS]. No medical, butchering, or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. Blenheim and the Oxfordshire estates as the country base, with London Season residences; no residence or workplace in the East End offence corridor is documented at any point in autumn 1888 — the geography is the country-seat-and-town-house aristocratic one, with no East End anchor [UN]. His documented movements across the canonical-five window run between Blenheim, London, and the Society circuit, with no documented anomaly [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No asylum committal, no contemporaneous psychiatric diagnosis [UN]; the 1892 cardiac death in his late forties is not anchored to any documented chronic illness through the 1888 period [MS]. Documented violence. None — no assault, threat, conviction, or violent episode anywhere in the biographical record [UN]. What the record holds in volume is social scandal — adulterous liaisons, two notable divorce matters, defamatory press exchanges — rather than personal violence, and a philandering reputation is not allowed to read here as a propensity to violence [MS]. Social and family circumstances. He married first, on 8 November 1869, Lady Albertha Frances Anne Hamilton (daughter of the 1st Duke of Abercorn), the marriage producing four children including Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, the 9th Duke [PV — not inspected here; MS]. That marriage was wrecked by his long affair with Edith, Lady Aylesford (wife of the 7th Earl of Aylesford), by whom he fathered an illegitimate son in 1881; the affair produced a major Society scandal in 1875–76 — entangling the Prince of Wales, whose correspondence with Lady Aylesford was a complicating element — and ended in a divorce against Marlborough in 1883; he was also cited as a co-respondent in the Lady Colin Campbell divorce of 1886 [MS]. On 29 June 1888 he married, in New York, the American widow Lilian Warren Price Hammersley, whose fortune materially eased the Blenheim debts [PV — not inspected here; MS]. Not to be confused, the two marriages held distinct: Lady Albertha Hamilton, the first wife (married 1869, divorced 1883), and Lilian Warren Price Hammersley, the American second wife (married 1888), are separate persons and separate marriages. In autumn 1888 he was therefore newly remarried, settled at Blenheim and the London residences with his American wife, and reorganising the estate finances [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension in the operative sense: continued ducal life with no documented anomaly — House of Lords attendance, estate management, the Society circuit, the Blenheim technology projects, no illness or relocation, no absence from England of the duration a canonical-five involvement would require [MS]. The pattern is continuity, not halt. His death on 9 November 1892 — four years to the day after the Kelly murder — falls outside the window and is the basis of a date-coincidence sometimes repeated in compilation literature; a cardiac death four years later at Blenheim sharing a calendar date is coincidence, not evidence, carries no probative force, and has no attribution for it even to attach to [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. No contemporary police, judicial, or press record places Marlborough at or near any canonical-five scene, links him to

any victim or witness, or treats him as a suspect in the 1888 investigation; the documented 1888 activity is the New York marriage and the return to England and Blenheim with continued ducal and Society life through the autumn [MS; UN]. Suspect-attribution. Within the Royal Conspiracy framework — but peripherally and by association only, not as a named principal. He surfaces in some variants of the Royal Conspiracy and aristocratic-scandal literature as a high-Society figure linked by proximity to his brother Lord Randolph Churchill, to the Marlborough House Set (the Prince of Wales's circle), and to the broader high-Society Masonic affiliations the conspiracy literature invokes [MS]. The specific naming is Melvyn Fairclough's The Ripper and the Royals (1991), which listed George Churchill among the men said to have acted to protect the Crown — but without disclosing his part, the sole warrant being that Walter Sickert reportedly told Joseph Gorman (Joseph Sickert) that George was "in some way implicated," and, within a twelve-man conspiracy cast, his actual role in the murders left undisclosed, his 1892 death-date taken by Fairclough as a hint of foul play [MS-R: Fairclough 1991]. He is a principal of none of the canonical conspiracy works — Joseph Gorman's 1973 BBC account, Stephen Knight's Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution (1976), and Fairclough's own principal cast all name Prince Albert Victor, Sir William Gull, John Netley, Sir Robert Anderson, and Walter Sickert as their principals, not Marlborough — and no book-length argument advances Marlborough as the killer in his own right; the appearance is derivative of the conspiracy and scandal-cluster literatures, with the 9 November death-date coincidence occasionally invoked as a curiosity [MS; UN]. Not to be confused: the 8th Duke is not numbered among the actual named principals of the conspiracy literature, and proximity to them is not converted into principal status here. Mainstream Ripper scholarship rejects the Royal Conspiracy as a whole (Knight's royal-marriage premise contradicted by court circulars, Gull aged and stroke-disabled, the Masonic graffito reading unsupported, Joseph Sickert's 1978 retraction); the Marlborough appearance fails on those grounds and additionally on his conspicuous social class and public visibility (which cut against an anonymous stranger-murderer reading), the categorical absence of any documented violence, his documented marital and household activity in autumn 1888, and the absence of any Whitechapel anchor [MS]. Categorical: within the Royal Conspiracy framework, at its periphery — a figure of association rather than attribution, the date-coincidence expressly non-probative.

P184 — Spooner, Edward. Demographic particulars. Male, English (presumed; nothing in the record indicates otherwise) [UN]. His age was recorded at the inquest as about 30 in autumn 1888, putting his birth around 1858 [CP: inquest, reported in The Times and Daily Telegraph, 6 October 1888]. Birth date, birthplace, parentage, death, and any alias are not established [UN]; the "Edward Spooner" name carries a common-name search constraint, though "Spooner" is less common than some and may permit identification. Occupational and educational history. A horse-keeper by trade — the period term for a stableman or ostler, typically employed at a public house with stabling, a goods yard, a cab proprietor's, or a brewery; the specific 1888 employer is not stated in the surviving inquest summaries [CP; UN]. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident in the Berner Street / Christian Street / Fairclough Street part of St George-in-the-East in autumn 1888, the exact address not given in the surviving summaries [UN]. His position is documented through his presence outside the Beehive Tavern, at the corner of Christian Street and Fairclough Street, at about 12.45 a.m. on 30 September 1888 — within roughly 150 yards of the killing site — and his rapid arrival on foot at Dutfield's Yard when the alarm came [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He was at the Beehive in the company of a young woman, unnamed in the record and of unstated relationship to him — carried as the unidentified figure she

is; household, marital status, and family are otherwise not established [CP; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension. No change of residence, employment, or behaviour in the window is located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Spooner's deposition was given at the Stride inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter and reported in the early-October press; on tier, the Baxter Stride inquest depositions do not survive, so his evidence reaches us press-reconstructed and is carried at that weight, not as a surviving primary [CP: The Times and Daily Telegraph, 6 October 1888; Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 7 October 1888]. The substance: about 12.45 a.m. — the same approximate moment as the James Brown corner sighting and the Israel Schwartz gateway incident — he was standing outside the Beehive Tavern with the young woman. Some quarter of an hour later, members of the International Working Men's Educational Club, just alerted by Louis Diemschütz's discovery and running through Fairclough Street crying murder and calling for police, came upon him — by the standard account it was Diemschütz and Isaac Kozebrodski, looking for a constable, who found Spooner at the Beehive and brought him back. He went north to the gateway of Dutfield's Yard, arriving within a very short interval — by the inquest summary no more than five minutes after the discovery — and saw the body of Elizabeth Stride, the head close to the gateway. He lifted her chin, saw the throat had been cut, found the body still warm, and observed blood still flowing from the wound — observations on which several early arrivals converge and which bear on the time-of-death reading. He stayed with the body until the police came; PC Henry Lamb of H Division, alerted on his Commercial Road beat (Morris Eagle among the club members who fetched him), reached the yard about 1.10 a.m., then went for Dr Frederick Blackwell, whose assistant Edward Johnston arrived first and likewise found the body warm, Blackwell about 1.15 and Dr George Bagster Phillips at 1.20. At the inquest Spooner was examined on the arrival sequence, the warm body, the continued bleeding, and whether anyone had been seen leaving the yard before he arrived — to which he answered no. That negative is carried as the bounded one it is: Spooner himself arrived only some quarter-hour after 12.45, well after the killing, so it states only his own limited window of observation and is not carried as a global claim that no one left the yard — the timing does not support that, and the point is consistent with the interrupted-killer reading without proving it [CP]. The value of his account is as one of the principal positive anchors for the interrupted-killing reading of the Stride scene: the still-warm body and still-flowing blood within about five minutes of discovery support the view, held by most authorities, that the killer was disturbed by Diemschütz's arrival with the pony-and-cart and left without the abdominal mutilation seen at Chapman and Eddowes — the premise behind the "double event" reading, on which the offender then completed the frustrated drive on Catherine Eddowes at Mitre Square some forty-five minutes later. His observations sit alongside those of Eagle, Diemschütz, and the medical men (Johnston, Blackwell, Phillips), the warm body independently observed by both Spooner and the doctor's assistant, giving a documentarily robust short-interval-from-killing picture [CP; MS: Sugden, 1994; Begg, 2004]. Not to be confused, one with another, the figures of the same response sequence: Edward Spooner, the early civilian responder; Louis Diemschütz, the cart-driver who made the discovery; Morris Eagle (and Isaac Kozebrodski), the club members who ran for help and fetched the constable; PC Henry Lamb, who reached the yard; and Edward Johnston (the doctor's assistant), Dr Blackwell, and Dr Phillips, the medical men who followed — each a different person of that sequence, none to be merged with Spooner or with one another, and their own evidence held elsewhere. Suspect-attribution. None — Spooner is advanced as a suspect in no Ripper literature; he enters the record solely as the principal early civilian responder at Dutfield's Yard [UN]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P185 — Spratling, John. Demographic particulars. Male, English; Inspector, J Division (Bethnal Green), Metropolitan Police, in active service at the Nichols killing of 31 August 1888 [PV: report at the National Archives, MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here]. Birth, parentage, and death are not established at primary level [UN]; the personnel records at the National Archives and the GRO indices under the common-surname constraint are the leads, no warrant number yet retrieved. As a procedural note carried from the responding-constable layer: the numbers attaching to PC John Neil, PC John Thain, and PC Jonas Mizen — 97J, 96J, and 56H — are divisional collar numbers, not warrant numbers. No alias [UN]. Occupational and educational history. An inspector of the Metropolitan Police, J Division, acting as the duty inspector on the night of 30–31 August 1888 [PV: report — not inspected here; CP: inquest]. The J Division supervisory layer at the Nichols killing was headed by Local Inspector Joseph Helson, with Spratling the inspector who reached the scene and mortuary in the immediate post-discovery window and to whom the principal divisional report is attributed; the case was initially worked by these two J Division (Bethnal Green) officers before Inspector Frederick Abberline came in from Scotland Yard [PV: MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here; MS: Bell, Capturing Jack the Ripper, 2014]. Prior service and rank progression are not recovered [UN]. No medical or paramedical training [UN]. Geographic history. The J Division section-house, Bethnal Green, is the operational anchor; his residence is not located [UN]. His documented movement on 31 August: informed about 4.30 a.m. while on Hackney Road, he went to Buck's Row — where PC Thain pointed out the spot, the body already removed and the cobbles being washed — and on to the Old Montague Street workhouse mortuary (a brick shed in Pavilion Yard), then back through the day to the railway-yard search and the canvass of Buck's Row and the adjoining streets [PV: MEPO 3/140 — not inspected here; CP: inquest]. Psychiatric and medical history. None located [UN]. Documented violence. None in the personal record — the violence in the case is that he observed and recorded, not perpetrated [PV — not inspected here]. Social and family circumstances. Not located at primary level [UN]; the 1881 and 1891 censuses against J Division accommodation and Bethnal Green addresses, and the pensioner records, are the leads. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension. He continued in Metropolitan Police service across and beyond the window on the available evidence; the precise deployment through 1889–1891 is not established at primary level [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Spratling is the documentary anchor for the formal investigative-supervisory layer at the Nichols scene, with three documentary positions at differing tiers. First, his report to Scotland Yard of 31 August 1888 (MEPO 3/140), which reconstructs the discovery sequence, the responding constables' actions, the state of the body and scene, and the initial canvass — a surviving primary [PV — not inspected here]. Second, his inquest deposition before Coroner Wynne Baxter (the inquest opened 1 September, concluded 23 September 1888); on tier, the Nichols inquest depositions do not survive, so this reaches us press-reconstructed, not as a surviving primary [CP: The Times, East London Observer, Lloyd's Weekly, the Echo, 1–8 September 1888]. Third, that press coverage itself, the principal accessible route into the deposition [CP]. The substance: (i) the scene reconstruction at Buck's Row — the limited blood at the gateway of Brown's Stable Yard, treated in the contemporary record as consistent with the killing having been done there rather than the body carried in; (ii) the key episode — at the Old Montague Street mortuary, taking down a description of the body and its clothing, Spratling himself discovered the abdominal injuries, the disembowelling wound that Dr Rees Llewellyn had not noted at the Buck's Row examination, and sent at once for Llewellyn to return, so that the full extent of the first canonical mutilation was established not by the surgeon at the scene but by the police supervisor cataloguing clothing at the mortuary; he then ordered that the body not be touched and gave temporary charge to Detective Sergeant Enright, but the workhouse attendants Robert Mann and James Hatfield nonetheless stripped and washed the body before the full post-

mortem — one of the documented scene-and-evidence irregularities of the Nichols case; and (iii) the canvass as the official negative-evidence layer — coordinated with Helson and, returning to Buck's Row with Detective Sergeant George Godley, the search of the Great Eastern Railway yard and the adjoining properties, and the canvass of the Winthrop Street slaughter-yard (Barber's), whose men — Harry Tomkins, James Mumford, and Charles Brittain — and the neighbouring residents had heard nothing unusual at the relevant time, Spratling being the supervisory source who collected and recorded the "heard nothing" finding that the resident witnesses also gave [PV — not inspected here; CP: inquest]. Not to be confused, each a different figure of the Nichols response, mortuary, and canvass sequence: Inspector Spratling is distinct from Local Inspector Joseph Helson, who headed the J Division supervisory layer with him, and from Inspector Frederick Abberline, the Scotland Yard inspector who came in afterward; from the responding constables (Neil, Thain, Mizen) and the detective sergeants (Enright, Godley) who worked under him at the scene and mortuary; from Dr Rees Llewellyn, the examining surgeon whose missed abdominal wound he found; and from the workhouse attendants Robert Mann and James Hatfield, who stripped the body against his order — none of them this man, and their own roles carried only as the sequence requires. Suspect-attribution. None — Spratling is the formal investigative-supervisory layer above the responding constables at the Nichols scene, not a suspect, and figures in no Ripper suspect argument [UN]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P186 — Stanley, Dr. Demographic particulars. A purported male, purported English: alleged to have been a London surgeon of the later nineteenth century, but given no birth date, birthplace, parentage, or death in the founding source [MS: Leonard Matters, The Mystery of Jack the Ripper, Hutchinson, 1929]. "Stanley" is itself a pseudonym Matters chose to shield the alleged surgeon's surviving family, the "true" name said to be known but withheld; no underlying identity has ever been recovered, and the name is carried as the admitted pseudonym it is [MS]. No primary documentary anchor exists for a London surgeon answering the description — neither in the medical registers of the 1880s–90s, the Royal College of Surgeons or Physicians rolls, census or civil registration, nor any contemporary press or obituary — and the standing view across the principal reference works (Sugden, Begg, Evans and Skinner, Rumbelow) is that "Dr Stanley" is a wholly fictional construction with no historical referent [MS; UN]. What follows records what Matters alleges, the documentary absence flagged throughout. Occupational and educational history. Alleged to have been an eminent London surgeon — in Matters's telling a cancer specialist at an unnamed London hospital with a private practice at Portman Square — and a skilled operator capable of the rapid abdominal work the canonical wounds are said to require [MS]. No registration, qualifying, or practice record has been found for any such man, so the cancer-specialist-at-Portman-Square detail has no referent [UN]. The surgical-skill premise is the feature that has carried the figure through the later inventory literature; the modern wound scholarship regards the skill the killings actually demanded as considerably overstated by the "expert surgeon" framing, and there is in any case no surgeon here to credit [MS]. Geographic history. Alleged to have practised in London through the 1880s and, after the Kelly killing of November 1888, to have left England in pursuit of the woman responsible for his son's infection, travelling abroad and ultimately dying at Buenos Aires (in the most consistent version, in 1918, of cancer); the post-Kelly specifics vary across editions and retellings [MS]. No residence, address, or movement record has been located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Matters does not present the man as mentally ill: he is a sane, competent professional whose offending is made to arise from a single overwhelming grievance — paternal vengeance — rather than from compulsion or pathology [MS]. That framing (a respectable man driven to systematic murder by one personal wrong) is a

narrative-fiction archetype — the avenging gentleman — not a documented offender pattern, and sits sharply against the compulsion-driven character the modern serial-offender literature reads in the canonical-five offences [MS]. No primary medical record [UN]. Documented violence. The narrative makes Dr Stanley responsible for the canonical five as vengeance for his son's syphilis [MS]. The premise is documentarily impossible, not merely unproven, at the level of the victims and the chronology: the natural course of syphilis does not kill in the roughly two years the story requires (the son said to be infected on Boat Race night 1886 and dead within about two years); Mary Jane Kelly's own history cannot be squared with the story; the other four canonical victims have no documented tie to Kelly's circle or to any such infection chain; and the canonical wound pattern is not that of a man methodically dispatching specific women he believed responsible for a known harm. No violent incident attributable to a verifiable Dr Stanley exists [MS; UN]. Social and family circumstances. The narrative gives him a devoted only son (Herbert, a promising medical student destroyed by the disease) and an earlier-deceased wife; no such family unit has been found in any record, and both are held as figures of the fiction [MS; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Per the narrative he left England after Kelly, which is how the story accounts for the cessation — by removing the killer from London; subsequent movements are unspecified or variable [MS]. No documentary evidence of any departure or overseas residence exists [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. No placement at any scene; no contemporary police investigation of any London surgeon matching the description in the surviving Metropolitan, City, or Home Office files; no contemporary witness or other primary evidence in any archive consulted [UN]. Suspect-attribution. The "Dr Stanley" attribution was introduced by Leonard Matters — an Australian journalist — in The Mystery of Jack the Ripper (1929), historically significant as the first full-length book on the Whitechapel murders and the founding text of the modern Ripperological genre [MS: Matters 1929; MS-R for the naming]. Matters's account rests on two sources, neither traced or documented. The first, which he had earlier related in a 1926 article for The People, was a Buenos Aires medical-journal article he said he came upon as a journalist in South America, anonymously reporting an unnamed former London surgeon's deathbed confession — the surgeon telling a former student that his son had contracted syphilis from Mary Jane Kelly in 1886 and died of it, and that he, "Dr Stanley," had murdered Kelly and her friends in revenge; Matters said he could not later relocate or verify the article, and it has never been independently found. The second was a woman known only as "Mrs North," who after reading the 1926 article contacted Matters claiming that a former café client of hers — a man who had spoken of the murders and, having missed a date with her to visit the graves of his wife and son, later returned claiming to be Jack the Ripper and to promise one more murder — was the man Matters had described. Matters combined the two for the 1929 book. The principal reference works treat the source-claim as an unverifiable narrative device of the period's popular crime writing rather than a documentary anchor; Matters himself framed the book as a reconstruction from second- and third-hand material rather than documentary history, and later writers treat the figure as a Matters fabrication, or as his unrecognised reception of a London journalistic urban-legend then in circulation [MS]. No primary support for the attribution exists [UN]. The figure's durable legacy is in fiction — the avenging-doctor trope it seeded runs through the 1959 film and other works — rather than in the documentary case. Not to be confused, and to be held apart: "Dr Stanley," the English avenging-surgeon fabrication of the 1929 source, is distinct from the Russian-doctor fabrications introduced in other early-twentieth-century sources (the Pedachenko / "Konovalov" / "Vassiliev" figures) — they share the structure of a single popular source and a never-produced document, but are separate fabrications of different national colour and origin, not to be merged into one phantom. And the fictional surgeon is held distinct from the real, documented surgeons of the case, whose

professional standing the surgical-skill premise must not borrow. Categorical: outside the six in form — Matters named "Dr Stanley" as the lone murderer, a single-serial naming in form — with its controlling character the manufactured provenance of the attribution: the pure-fabrication-trail character, carrying the apocryphal-confessor colour of its unverifiable deathbed-confession source. It shares with the unanchored putative-Russian-doctor figures the structure of resting on a single early-twentieth-century popular source whose claimed documents have never been produced, but is documentarily weaker still, framed from the outset around a name deliberately withheld, with no subject recoverable even in principle.

P187 — Stevens, William. Demographic particulars. Male; English (by implication, not separately documented) [UN]. Birth, parentage, ethnicity, and death are not established [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A painter, by his own inquest evidence; one secondary timeline records him instead as a printer, an unresolved variant most likely a transcription slip and to be settled from the press, "painter" being his own word [CP; MS]. No educational record, and no medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. A lodger at Crossingham's common lodging house, 35 Dorset Street — the house where Annie Chapman habitually stayed [CP]. The operative point is one of location: Stevens was not at the murder scene. An earlier placing of him at 29 Hanbury Street is wrong; his connection is to the victim's lodging house on Dorset Street, and his evidence bears on Chapman's last hours there, in the kitchen, not on the Hanbury Street yard, so he is carried as a Dorset Street lodging-house witness and not a scene witness [CP]. Not to be confused: William Stevens the Crossingham's kitchen witness is held distinct from the scene at 29 Hanbury Street, where he was not present — the earlier placing an error not to be reproduced. Psychiatric and medical history. None [UN]. Documented violence. None — a witness [UN]. Social and family circumstances. A fellow lodger and acquaintance of Chapman's at Crossingham's; no household or family record [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not a suspect dimension. No movement in the window is documented [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Stevens deposed at the Chapman inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter; on tier, the Chapman inquest depositions do not survive, so his evidence reaches us press-reconstructed, not as a surviving primary, the Kentish Independent of 22 September 1888 among the reproductions [CP]. He stated that he was a painter, of 35 Dorset Street; that he knew Chapman; that he last saw her alive at about twenty minutes past twelve on the morning of Saturday 8 September, in the kitchen, and not the worse for drink — carried as a minor timeline datum [CP]. His evidence is the documentary anchor of the much-discussed torn-envelope point, and that is the entry's principal and defining significance. A fragment of envelope found near the body bore part of the embossed crest of the Sussex Regiment, a handwritten "M", and a "London, 28 Aug 1888" postmark; sensing a possible clue to the killer's identity or occupation, Inspector Joseph Chandler set enquiries afoot to trace the correspondent, a line that pointed toward a military man and touched the search for Chapman's sometime companion Edward Stanley, "the Pensioner." Stevens neutralised it: in his account Chapman, in the kitchen, took a broken pill box from her pocket, and the box giving way, picked up a torn piece of envelope from near the fireplace to hold two pills; and in a statement to police on 14 September he said the envelope had lain on the mantelshelf for several days and that he had seen her take it up — the paper being incidental household waste carried from the lodging house, not a clue to any correspondent, so the lead was defused, Chandler's own trace running back to Crossingham's [CP]. Not to be confused: the torn envelope's innocent provenance — household waste Chapman picked up for her pills — is a different thing from the Sussex Regiment / military-correspondent lead it briefly appeared to be, and the two must not be merged. And not to be confused: Edward Stanley, "the Pensioner," the victim's sometime companion toward whom the envelope enquiry had

pointed, is a separate figure, held apart from Stevens and from the envelope's actual provenance, his own position held elsewhere and not adjudicated here. Stevens is likewise distinct from the other Crossingham's and Chapman-last-hours figures, each a separate witness. Suspect-attribution. Nil. Stevens is a witness, advanced as a candidate in no suspect literature [UN]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P188 — Stephen, James Kenneth. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 25 February 1859 in London and died 3 February 1892 at St Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, aged 32 [PV: civil registration / St Andrew's death record — not inspected here], the death recorded at 4.21 p.m. [CP]; the death-certificate cause was mania, the contemporary record adding refusal of food and exhaustion [PV — not inspected here; CP], the behavioural pathway being food-refusal begun after the 14 January 1892 death of his former pupil Prince Albert Victor [CP]; known as "Jem" within the family and published under the initials J.K.S. [MS]; second son of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen (1829–1894), barrister, judge and philosopher, and Mary Richenda Cunningham [PV — not inspected here; MS], and first cousin to Virginia Woolf (née Stephen), with whom he is documented to have shared bipolar-disorder symptoms [MS]. One biographical intersection is recorded and bounded: the father presided over the Maybrick poisoning trial (Liverpool Assizes, 1889), which establishes a Stephen-family link to the wider period legal record — Maybrick himself becoming a posthumous diary-suspect in 1992 — but on its own no connection to the canonical-five investigation, and it is carried as period-legal context only, of no evidential weight [MS]. Aged 29 in autumn 1888. Occupational and educational history. Eton College as a King's Scholar, where his size and strength made him an outstanding Wall Game player, representing the Collegers on St Andrew's Day 1874–1877 and serving as Keeper of College Wall in his final two years [PV: Eton record — not inspected here]; up to King's College, Cambridge, again as King's Scholar; member of the Apostles; President of the Cambridge Union in Michaelmas 1880; Fellow of King's 1885; Whewell Scholarship in International Law June 1881; called to the bar 1884 [PV: Inner Temple records — not inspected here]; from 1883 tutor and companion to Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence ("Eddy"), engaged to raise the prince's academic standing ahead of Trinity College, Cambridge, his recorded assessment of the prince's capacity being frankly pessimistic [PV — not inspected here]; by 1888, a barrister distanced from the household, he founded the weekly The Reflector, which ran to 17 numbers [PV — not inspected here]; published two 1891 verse volumes, Lapsus Calami and Quo Musa Tendis, parodying contemporary writers [PV — not inspected here]; founded the Walpole Society at King's in 1891 [MS]; no medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. London-born, with his principal base across the 1880s and into 1891 at Cambridge (rooms at 18 Trinity Street as of November 1891) [PV — not inspected here] and documented London presence through bar work and Reflector activity from 1888 [MS]; no day-level autumn-1888 movement reconstruction exists in the biographical record, which carries him only as a Cambridge academic and London-circuit barrister-journalist with routine travel between the two cities [MS] — a standing scholarly objection to the attribution being the difficulty of returning to Cambridge for next-morning obligations after a Whitechapel killing [MS]. The geography is a Cambridge–London axis, not an East End one; no Whitechapel residence or scene placement exists [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. A serious head injury on 29 December 1886 at Felixstowe (staying with Felix Cobbold) [PV — not inspected here], with two competing accounts of mechanism — struck by an object from a moving train (the family tradition recorded by Woolf's biographer Quentin Bell) versus struck by a windmill sail (variously, a shying horse backing him into it, or his brushing his head on the sail while climbing) [MS, competing accounts]; an apparent initial recovery (in the record, by 1887) later understood by some researchers as permanent brain damage with

increasingly erratic behaviour that may have exacerbated pre-existing bipolar symptoms [MS], documented episodes including driving a sword-blade into a loaf and amusement at a medical prediction of his own death [MS]; on 24 November 1891 his landlady at 18 Trinity Street found him naked at the window, his possessions thrown into the street, screaming of imminent arrest [PV — not inspected here]; two brothers (Herbert and Harry) committed him to St Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, on persecutory delusions of arrest, the admission recorded as 21 November 1891 [PV — not inspected here] — a date that sits in unresolved tension with the 24 November landlady-incident carried in the same biographical record (the two cannot both stand as given; flagged, not harmonised); and following Albert Victor's 14 January 1892 death from pneumonia after influenza he refused food and died 20 days later [PV — not inspected here; CP]. The head injury and mental illness are carried as context given no probative weight: a real tragedy of illness, on a disputed mechanism, ending in committal and death, with no documentary link to Whitechapel and the Victorian injury-and-heredity framing carrying none. Documented violence. No criminal record, conviction, or violent-incident report located [UN]; the misogynistic-imagery argument rests on his published verse, principally the piece "A Thought" and the "In the Backs" portion of "Men and Women" (1891), which voice violent antipathy toward women [PV: published poetry — not inspected here] — documentary primary text, real and ugly, whose use as guilt evidence is an interpretive proposition of the suspect-attribution literature and a very long way from the murders, not an established link to the canonical five. Social and family circumstances. Father Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, mother Mary Richenda Cunningham; younger brothers including Herbert (later second baronet and his executor) and Harry, who arranged the committal [PV — not inspected here]; uncle Sir Leslie Stephen (Woolf's father, DNB editor), placing him at the heart of the Cambridge–Bloomsbury intellectual circle [MS]; a lifelong bachelor and member of the Apostles, characterised in some later treatments as homosexual in character, that assertion being interpretive rather than directly documented [MS, qualified]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continued Cambridge academic and London literary activity through 1888–1890 (poetry, the Walpole Society in 1891, Reflector activity in early 1888) [PV — not inspected here; MS], then committal to St Andrew's on 21 November 1891 and confinement until death on 3 February 1892 [PV — not inspected here]; the cessation event as advanced by Harrison and elaborated by Abrahamsen is therefore the November-1891 asylum confinement with terminal food-refusal — lagging the Kelly killing by roughly three years and post-dating the canonical-five window by a substantial margin, so it grounds no cessation reading. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented placement at any canonical-five scene [UN]; no contemporary police investigation of Stephen [UN]; no witness identification [UN]. Suspect-attribution. Wholly posthumous, and the striking feature is its multiplicity: one man carries four incompatible attributions across the single-serial, royal-conspiracy, and Masonic frameworks, a multiplicity that is itself a mark against rather than a convergence. The root is Thomas Stowell's veiled Criminologist suggestion of November 1970 — a figure designated only "S," supposedly drawn from Sir William Gull's papers — which Stowell's own meaning (on the standing reading, and per Colin Wilson) was the prince, not the tutor; Stowell died before he could be pinned down [MS-R]. Michael Harrison, Clarence: Was He Jack the Ripper? (W. H. Allen, 1972), rejected the prince-as-Ripper idea and redirected that "S" to read as Stephen, making him the lone killer, his case turning on the misogynistic verse and on a claimed resemblance between Stephen's hand and the "From Hell" and "Dear Boss" letters, with a speculative sexual-jealousy motive toward Albert Victor [MS-R]. The handwriting claim is rebutted, not open: document-examiner Thomas J. Mann, in the Journal of the World Association of Document Examiners (June 1975), judged only the Lusk letter possibly genuine and the Stephen match minimal, so the comparison is marked as a rebutted claim and not a live lead — and the letters in

question are themselves widely suspected as press hoaxes, so that even a match would point to a hoax-writer rather than the killer [MS]. David Abrahamsen, Murder and Madness: The Secret Life of Jack the Ripper (Avon, 1992/1993), argues that Stephen and Albert Victor acted as accomplices with Stephen the dominant partner, on psychological theorising, its chief documentary value being the reproduction of the St Andrew's asylum notes [MS-R, advocacy]; Stephen Knight's Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution (Harrap, 1976) folds Stephen into the Gull/Sickert/Netley royal conspiracy on Joseph (Gorman) Sickert's claims, retracted in 1978 [MS-R]; and Melvyn Fairclough, The Ripper and the Royals (1991), places Stephen on a Masonic killing team under Lord Randolph Churchill, on the never-independently-verified "Abberline Diaries" material relayed by Gorman Sickert [MS-R, fringe]. Further treatments in the survey literature carry him in still other roles without adding documentary support: Frank Spiering's Prince Jack (1978) attributes the murders to the prince and makes Stephen only the author of the "Jack the Ripper" letter and postcard, never a murderer, and is itself a novelistic work without traceable sources; Howells and Skinner's The Ripper Legacy (1987), a Druitt-focused book, uses Stephen as the Cambridge/Apostles go-between allegedly linking Druitt and the prince; and John Wilding's Jack the Ripper Revealed (1993) and Andy and Sue Parlour's 1997 book make Stephen and Druitt the killers on anagram readings of the Goulston Street graffito and a Kelly-pregnancy premise, both self-defeating (the pregnancy timing collapses the reading; the graffito anagram implicating an easily-traced co-murderer is incoherent) [MS-R, fringe]. The principal arguments against are the Mann handwriting rebuttal, the London–Cambridge overnight-return difficulty set against documented academic obligations, the absence of any contemporary police suspicion, the absence of Whitechapel residence / witness identification / criminal record, the documentary thinness of the Stowell "S" identification underpinning Harrison, and the point that Stowell's "S" was on the standing reading the prince and not Stephen at all, which cuts the ground from Harrison's redirection [MS]. Within the suspect-attribution dimension Stephen straddles — sitting outside the six (single-serial) as Harrison's lone killer, within Royal Conspiracy as Abrahamsen's accomplice and as a Knight conspirator, and within Masonic/ritual under Fairclough — and is rejected by mainstream Ripperology. Not to be confused, and rigidly distinct: J. K. Stephen, the tutor, from his former pupil Prince Albert Victor, "Eddy" — the two cast variously as lone killer, as dominant accomplice over the prince, and as fellow conspirators, never to be merged, the prince's own position held elsewhere and not adjudicated here. Not to be confused: Stephen from the other named principals of the royal-conspiracy literature (Gull, Sickert, Netley) among whom Knight folds him — he is a separate figure, not one of them. Not to be confused: the veiled "S" of Stowell's 1970 suggestion, a contested initial read as the prince by its author and redirected to Stephen only by Harrison — the redirection is the attribution's origin, not a datum about Stephen. Not to be confused: the misogynistic verse (primary text) from evidence of participation; and the rebutted handwriting comparison from an open question. And not to be confused: the father's 1889 Maybrick-trial connection is period-legal context distinct from the Whitechapel case, with the later Maybrick diary-suspect of that name a separate matter held elsewhere. The life is carried at its full documented richness — the distinguished Eton and Cambridge career, the Apostles, the bar, the tutorship, the verse, and the summer-1888 taking-up of drawing and painting (Benson and Woolf describing him as a talented painter) — while the attribution is held strictly apart from it: a well-documented and tragic man is not a documented suspect.

P189 — Stephenson, Robert D'Onston. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 20 April 1841 at Sculcoates, a parish of Hull, Yorkshire (the draft's "Charlton, Kent" is unsupported and corrected here) [MS; PV: civil registration for the date — not inspected here], and died in the latter part of 1916, aged 75, in the district of Islington — the death traced by the researcher Chris Scott to a

register entry for "Roslyn D'Onston," his often-used alias [MS; PV: civil registration — not inspected here]; aged 47 across the canonical-five window; he used the alias Roslyn D'Onston, adopted by 1876 when a man of that name married Ann Deary, and the Hermetic pen-names Tautriadelta ("Tau Tria Delta") and "Sudden Death" in his occult writing [MS]. Not to be confused with the Cambridge tutor J. K. Stephen of the preceding entry — a wholly different man of a similar surname, no relation, no overlap. The alias and pen-names are carried as the recorded names of one documented man, with the caution that whether "Roslyn D'Onston Stephenson" and "Robert Donston Stephenson" were the same person has been questioned in the literature, no clear-cut answer having emerged, though the balance of the modern view treats them as one [MS, qualified]. Occupational and educational history. Journalist and writer with a documented career across the 1860s–1880s, a freelance contributor to the Pall Mall Gazette and other titles [MS], and a self-styled occultist and "black magic" authority who published on occult themes in the period press [MS]; earlier employment included a post at the Customs House at Hull, reportedly obtained through his father (a collector of Hull Corporation dues) and lost in 1868 [MS]; no documented medical or anatomical training [UN]. His autumn-1888 hospital residence gave him sustained physical presence at the London Hospital and its environs, but the access of a patient resident there is not anatomical skill, and the advocacy literature's characterisation of him as a "medical man" is not matched by any documented qualification and confers no surgical capacity. Geographic history. Hull by birth [MS]; an itinerant adult residence pattern including a documented period of travel — Paris at eighteen, then, on the modern chronology (Ivor Edwards), service with Garibaldi's forces circa 1860–1863 and afterwards the West African coast, where he cultivated his occult self-image [MS, qualified] — the Garibaldi service, once treated as an unverified self-claim, being carried now as reported by the modern chronology but still short of independent primary confirmation. In the autumn-1888 window, a documented position of framework significance: an in-patient at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, from 26 July 1888 to 7 December 1888, spanning the entire canonical-five interval from Nichols (31 August) through Kelly (9 November) and continuing more than three weeks past the last canonical killing, with the first victim found about 150 yards from the London Hospital [PV: London Hospital records — not inspected here; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Admitted on 26 July 1888 under Dr Sutton, diagnosed with neurasthenia (nervous exhaustion), and discharged 7 December 1888, a stay of about 134 days in a semi-private ward [PV: London Hospital In and Out Patients Book, LH/M/1/16 — not inspected here; MS]; he returned to the London Hospital on 13 May 1889 under the same physician, this time for chloralism (chloral-hydrate abuse), and was discharged 25 July 1889 [PV; MS]; his obsessive occult preoccupations and later published claims framing the killings as ritual occult acts are recorded in his writings of 1888 and after, but are literary and journalistic output rather than psychiatric documentation [CP; MS]. Documented violence. No criminal record, conviction, assault, or specific violent incident located [UN]. Several violent episodes appear in the literature only as claim or rumour, carried here as such and not as documented acts: a self-published claim (a February 1889 Pall Mall Gazette article) to have murdered a female "witch doctor" in West Africa in 1863; an 1868 thigh-shooting of hazy circumstance; and the theory, resting on no evidence, that the Thames remains found on 11 May 1887 were those of his wife Ann Deary — each a report or speculation, none a documented violent act [MS, qualified; UN]. Social and family circumstances. A man named Roslyn D'Onston Stephenson married Ann Deary, a servant girl, on 14 February 1876; her fate after about 1886 is unrecorded (no record of her death), and from that period he described himself as unmarried [MS]; resident at the London Hospital as a patient through autumn 1888, with the subsequent itinerant pattern not fully reconstructed [UN]; from about 1890 he associated with the Theosophists Mabel Collins (editor of Lucifer) and Vittoria Cremers, went into business with them (the venture folding in 1891), and later

litigated against Collins; the pair were among those who came to suspect him [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Anchored in the 7 December 1888 discharge, which falls within the window; his subsequent life shows continuing journalistic and occult publication — the second (1889) hospital stay for chloralism, the Collins/Cremers association, a later conversion to Christianity, and the eventual publication of The Patristic Gospels (1904) — without any documented institutional confinement of a kind grounding a cessation reading [PV; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The In and Out Patients Book (LH/M/1/16) documents his patient status across the entire canonical-five window [PV — not inspected here]; the material question is whether that residence functioned as confinement-and-alibi or as a status permitting departure at will. The London Hospital archive research, and the modern medical-historical treatment, establish that neurasthenia in an 1880s metropolitan hospital did not require seclusion (he was in a semi-private ward, not a secure one), that he was a low medical priority, and that no record exists of his being found out of his room on any night — so the residence did not confine him and permitted free movement; the draft's competing "night-shift rosters / unable to leave" confinement reading is not supported and is not carried. On that documentary footing the hospital residence is geographic-anchor evidence — documented free presence in the heart of the offence corridor across the whole window — rather than an alibi, and it is carried as neither an alibi nor proof of commission. Suspect-attribution. On Christmas Eve 1888 George Marsh — an unemployed ironmongery assistant with whom Stephenson had briefly gone about "investigating" the murders as a self-styled private detective before the two fell out — reported Stephenson to Scotland Yard as the Ripper; two days later, on 26 December 1888, Stephenson went to the Yard in person and gave Inspector Thomas Roots a long statement naming his fellow London Hospital figure Dr Morgan Davies as his own primary suspect, alleging that Davies had given a graphic, performance-style re-enactment of the Kelly killing (relayed via a ward patient) suggesting inside knowledge, a belief Stephenson said was reinforced by the editor W. T. Stead's telling him Kelly had been sodomised [PV: Roots's report — not inspected here; MS]. The Davies allegation is uncorroborated at every link: Dr Thomas Bond's post-mortem recorded no sign of sodomy, no ward patient is documented as confirming any re-enactment, and Stead is not known to have passed Stephenson any such information [MS]. Roots — who reported that he had known Stephenson personally for some twenty years, described him as a habitual drinker and possible drug addict, and did not believe him to be the Ripper — took the statement and forwarded it, with the Marsh and Stephenson statements, to Chief Inspector Swanson; neither Roots nor Swanson credited Stephenson's guilt, and no arrest followed [PV; MS]. He published articles in 1888 and after — including the unsigned "Who Is the Whitechapel Demon?" — arguing the murders were black-magic ritual acts and that the killer was a Frenchman [CP; MS]. Modern suspect-attribution descends from the Cremers/Collins suspicion, was revived as a reference-listing by Richard Whittington-Egan (1975), and was developed to book length principally by Melvin Harris (Jack the Ripper: The Bloody Truth, 1987; The True Face of Jack the Ripper, 1994), whose portrait is of a criminal mastermind who taunted the police with letters and deliberately made himself notorious, resting the case on the hospital residence, the journalistic engagement, the occult preoccupations, and the published claims; Ivor Edwards (Jack the Ripper's Black Magic Rituals, 2002) later advanced a related geometric/astrological ritual theory [MS-R]. Against the framework: there is no contemporary-investigation or witness-identification basis for his specific commission of the killings, the police never pursued him to arrest, and the case leans heavily on Stephenson's own self-incriminating talk — the occult self-presentation, the published claims to insight, the theatrical accusation of a colleague — a man who talks like a suspect not being thereby evidence that he is one, the more so as he was, on the record, a habitual liar, drunkard, and braggart whose entire early history is

largely self-sourced and must be read with caution [PV; MS]. The Harris self-notoriety logic is itself unstable: it asks the reader to treat a man's going to the police and telling them where to find him as the cunning of the killer rather than, more readily, the bluster of a strange man. The occult writings are carried as period cultural material on the popular occult framing of the killer — journalistic output and period colour — not as evidence about the killer's identity or as a confession. The standing modern view is that most researchers do not regard him as a serious suspect, while his documented free presence at the London Hospital throughout the canonical-five interval, his naming of a hospital surgeon as his own suspect, and his sustained documented interest in the case give the account continuing circumstantial interest. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six (single-serial) — Harris advances him as the lone killer, and the occult-ritual motive is a characterisation of that single-killer theory, not a multi-actor Masonic/ritual-initiation framework. Not to be confused, and held apart: Stephenson the occultist-journalist from Dr Morgan Davies, the colleague he accused — the accused a separate figure whose own candidacy, such as it is, belongs to Stephenson's account and is no evidence of Stephenson's guilt; and the "Morgan Evans, surgeon aged 27" of the hospital records (admitted 26 October 1888, discharged 28 January 1889), possibly the same man as Davies, carried as the open identity question it is. Stephenson is held distinct from George Marsh, the amateur who reported him, and from W. T. Stead, his editor-patron, both of whom came to suspect him. And the box-of-bloodstained-ties story is held apart as the contaminated provenance it is: Vittoria Cremers's claim to have found bloodstained neckties among Stephenson's effects (his supposedly saying the Ripper hid victims' organs under his ties) is her principal reason for suspecting him, but the tale reaches print through a chain — Cremers to Aleister Crowley to the journalist Bernard O'Donnell, and separately via the former model Betty May, who later testified in court that she had fabricated her version, taking it from an unpublished Crowley manuscript — that is unreliable at every hand, Crowley's own claim to have known Stephenson being denied even by Harris and Edwards; it is carried as an occult-milieu rumour, not evidence [MS, qualified]. Categorical: outside the six (single-serial).

P190 — Szemeredy, Alois. Demographic particulars. Male, Austro-Hungarian; no birth date, birthplace, or parentage anchored in any inspected primary [UN], the birth derived only as c. 1840–1841 from an age-at-death calculation (he was estimated to be about 47 in 1888) [MS]; ethnicity rendered variously as Hungarian, Slovak, or Austro-Hungarian, the surname being of Hungarian origin [MS]; he claimed Hungarian birth, styled himself with a bogus title of Count, and assumed false professional identities [MS]; he died by suicide in 1892 while in police custody, aged approximately 52 [CP; MS], the contemporary press locating the suicide variously at Vienna or at Pressburg (Pozsony) — a discrepancy left unresolved here [CP]. No Vienna or Argentine judicial record has been inspected, and these are forwarded as source-access requirements. Occupational and educational history. His documented livelihood was a barber and wigmaker (one modern account adding tanner and butcher), with a false, unprovable self-claim of having studied medicine and served as a military doctor, first in Europe and then in the Argentine army; an earlier account's "sausage-maker (Wurstler)" trade is not supported by the located record and is corrected, though the contemporary record does have Szemeredy describing himself as both a surgeon and a sausage-maker, so the sausage-making survives only as one of his own self-descriptions, not as an established occupation [CP; MS]. The anatomical-knowledge argument in his case therefore rests not on any trade but on the contemporary observation that Hungarian barbers of the period still extracted teeth, bled patients, and dressed wounds, acquiring some rough anatomy, together with his false military-surgeon pose [CP, occupational inference]; neither clears the bar — a barber's

bleeding-and-tooth-drawing is not the surgical anatomy the mutilations indicate, and a false claim of training is evidence of a fraudster's pose rather than of capacity — and there is no verified medical, paramedical, or formal anatomical training of any kind [UN]. No formal educational record located [UN]. Geographic history. Origin in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, not anchored to a town [MS]; Buenos Aires from the mid-1870s, where the 1876 violent event below occurred [CP; MS]; committed to a Buenos Aires lunatic asylum in 1885 [MS]; a brief (nine-day) registered stay at Vienna in 1889, during which he stated he was bound for America, followed by an undocumented interval to 1892 [MS]; and under arrest at his 1892 death [CP]. No documentary evidence places him in London during the canonical-five window or at any time [UN], and no autumn-1888 movement reconstruction is feasible [UN]. The attribution rests on the structural compatibility of his itinerant European pattern and the gap in his record (variously 1885–89 or 1886–90) with the canonical-five sequence rather than on any positive London placement — the same gap being equally consistent with his incarceration in Argentina during the period and with his complete absence from London [MS, interpretive]. Psychiatric and medical history. The 1885 Buenos Aires asylum committal (following robbery-and-murder charges) is the one documented institutional event, its duration undisclosed and its character — whether an ordinary or a criminal lunatic asylum — unestablished [MS]; no psychiatric assessment around the 1892 suicide has been located [UN]; no documented physical illness or syphilitic status [UN]; the contemporary record notes that the fatal suicide was preceded by earlier attempts [MS]. Documented violence. The principal documented violent event is the 25 July 1876 murder of a young Buenos Aires prostitute, named in the located record as Carolina (Karoline) Metz — not an earlier account's "Mettenhauser" (corrected) — killed by a throat-wound in a house of ill fame [CP; MS]; the man first arrested was her associate Baptiste Castagnet, her pimp, held seventeen days and released, after which suspicion fell on Szemeredy when articles left in the room were identified as his [MS]; in 1885 robbery-and-murder charges were brought against him in Buenos Aires, the asylum committal following [MS]; the 1892 Vienna/Pressburg detention was on suspicion of a series of robberies against pawnbrokers and watchmakers, one victim having died after being struck over the head, before he committed suicide following a partial confession — not, as an earlier account had it, an unrelated fraud or theft (corrected) [CP; MS]. There is no documented violent act in London or connected to the canonical five [UN]. His demonstrated violence is acquisitive, blunt-instrument robbery-murder (the 1892 Vienna victims killed by blows to the head) rather than the throat-and-abdomen mutilation pattern of Whitechapel; the 1876 throat-wound is superficially similar but stands alone against that later blunt-instrument pattern. Social and family circumstances. No marital, household, family, or community-reception record located [UN]; as a non-English-resident itinerant Continental tradesman-fraudster he sits wholly outside the East End social-anchoring framework that generates Whitechapel biographical records. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented activity in the post-Kelly window located [UN]; his position for any specific date in November 1888–1891 is unanchored; the 1892 suicide is the next event-anchor after the canonical-five window [CP]; the attribution reads the post-1888 silence as consistent with itinerant travel, but the same silence is equally consistent with non-involvement and absence from London, and with continued Argentine confinement [MS, interpretive]. Specific 1888 evidence. None located [UN]; no placement at any canonical-five scene, in London at any date in the window, or in any contemporary investigative record [UN]; he is named in no Metropolitan Police file, the Macnaghten memorandum, the Anderson writings, or the Swanson marginalia [UN]; he is not a contemporary-1888 investigative suspect — the attribution is a contemporary-1892 Continental press attribution post-dating the killings [CP]. Suspect-attribution. The Ripper attribution surfaced in 1892: the London Evening Standard's Vienna correspondent (Friday 30 September 1892) reported that police circles in Vienna and Pest thought it

very probable Szemeredy would be regarded in England as the Whitechapel perpetrator, the Daily Graphic and a Danish newspaper (4 October 1892, attributed to Mayor Kattrup of Sorø) carrying the same, on the strength of his Buenos Aires throat-cutting murder, his missing years, and his pose of surgical competence [CP]. The decisive contemporary counterweight is that the Metropolitan Police, who had investigated the 1888 crimes, did not share the view that the perpetrator had committed suicide in Vienna [CP]. The account was carried forward as the first full-length book to name a Ripper suspect — Carl Muusmann's Hvem Var Jack the Ripper? (1908), which reported the 1892 Austro-Hungarian press effort — and revisited by modern researchers (Adam Wood and Eduardo Zinna, Ripperologist, 1999–2001; Jose Luis Scarsi, 2005; Chris Scott), chiefly to test whether Szemeredy could be the "Alonzo Maduro" present in London in 1888, an identification that founders on divergent descriptions (Maduro stocky and swarthy, a year or two under forty; Szemeredy tall and thin, about forty-seven), so the one attempt at a positive London placement fails and the bridge from the record-gap to an actual London presence collapses [MS]. The case rests on a trade/skill anchor (barber-as-proto-surgeon plus the false military-surgeon claim) and a travel-pattern anchor (the Argentina-to-Europe itinerancy and the record-gap), neither of which supplies positive evidence [MS]. An earlier attribution of the candidacy principally to Donald McCormick's The Identity of Jack the Ripper (1959) is not corroborated in the located literature, which traces the chain through the 1892 press and Muusmann's 1908 book rather than McCormick — flagged as unverified, McCormick being a documentarily insecure Ripper source in any case [MS, unverified]. Against the attribution stand the absence of any London placement, the 1885 Buenos Aires asylum committal raising a real possibility of Argentine incarceration across the canonical-five window, the method mismatch (blunt-instrument robbery-murder, not throat-and-abdomen mutilation), and the acquisitive motive's poor fit (the destitute Whitechapel victims had nothing worth robbing) [MS]. The fraudster texture is carried as fraud, not capacity: the bogus title of Count and the assumed professional identities including the military-surgeon pose are a documented confidence-trickster's self-invention, which must not drift from "claimed to be a surgeon" toward "possessed surgical skill." Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six (single-serial) — advanced simply as the lone Whitechapel killer — and is not regarded as a serious suspect in the mainstream literature. Not to be confused, and held apart: Szemeredy from the victim Carolina Metz, and from Baptiste Castagnet, her pimp, arrested first and released; from the "Alonzo Maduro" recorded in London in 1888, with whom the identification fails on description; and from the Continental and fabrication-adjacent suspects elsewhere in the record — the unverified 1959-author attribution being no basis for merging him into that material.

P191 — Tanner, Elizabeth. Demographic particulars. Female, English (presumed; nothing located indicates otherwise) [UN]; the forename "Elizabeth" is firmly attested — it appears in the contemporary press transcript of her own testimony and throughout the modern reference literature — so the heading "Elizabeth Tanner" stands [CP; MS]; she was a widow, not a married woman, having testified in her own words that she was the deputy of the house and a widow, so the "Mrs." honorific reflects widowhood, not a living husband [CP]; approximate age in autumn 1888, birth date and place, parentage, maiden name, late husband's identity, and her own date and cause of death are not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Deputy keeper of the common lodging-house at 32 Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields, in autumn 1888 [CP: testimony reproduced in The Scotsman, 4 October 1888, and Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 7 October 1888]; the deputy ran the house day-to-day — admitting and refusing lodgers, collecting and accounting for the nightly bed-money, supervising kitchen and common room, keeping the bed registry, and managing disputes — under the licensed keeper of record on the Metropolitan Police lodging-house register [MS]; 32 Flower and Dean Street was one of the principal doss-houses on the

western spine of the Flower and Dean Street strip, the heart of the "wicked quarter-mile" [MS: Rossmo, Geographic Profiling, 2000]; no medical, anatomical, or formal training [UN]. Geographic history. Resident at and working from 32 Flower and Dean Street in autumn 1888 [CP]; the address sat on the Flower and Dean Street spine, within the zone Rossmo's geographic profile identifies as the canonical-five offender's most probable residence area — but this is the victim-cluster poverty-and-density backdrop, the strip being where the victims themselves lived, and is carried as the geographic ground of the scene, not as a suspect anchor [MS: Rossmo 2000]; length of prior residence and tenure as deputy not established [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No record located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. A widow [CP]; her late husband's identity and occupation are not in the located record [UN]; the deputy role generally presupposed long-term residence on the premises, and the 32 Flower and Dean Street household composition for autumn 1888 (keeper of record, deputy, staff) remains unreconstructed [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No change in her residence, employment, or circumstances in this window located [UN]; her continued tenure is implied by the secondary literature but unverified [UN]; the Flower and Dean Street strip's clearance began in the late 1880s and accelerated through the 1890s, the principal lodging-houses being demolished across the 1890s and early 1900s [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Tanner gave evidence at the Stride inquest before the Middlesex (South-Eastern) coroner Wynne Edwin Baxter — the inquest opened 1 October 1888 at the Vestry Hall, Cable Street, St George-in-the-East — appearing on the third day of the inquest, Wednesday 3 October 1888, examined by the Coroner and by Detective-Inspector Reid [CP]; on tier, the Stride inquest depositions do not survive, so her testimony exists only as contemporary press reconstruction, carried as such and not as a surviving record at the archive [CP]. The substance: (i) she identified the body at St George's Mortuary as a woman who had lodged in the house on and off for about six years, known by the lodging-house name "Long Liz," which overlay the civil identity of Elizabeth Stride née Gustafsdotter — though the body's identity was contested at the inquest, Mary Malcolm separately swearing it was her sister Elizabeth Watts [CP]; (ii) she deposed that Stride had recently returned to 32 Flower and Dean Street after leaving Michael Kidney, the waterside labourer she had been living with, the prior Thursday (27 September 1888) — Kidney disputing the quarrel account and attributing the separations to her drinking [CP]; (iii) at about 6.30 p.m. on Saturday 29 September she met Stride at the Queen's Head public house on Commercial Street (within roughly 200 yards of the lodging-house), the two drank together and walked back, Stride sober and in ordinary spirits [CP]; (iv) Stride had that afternoon earned sixpence cleaning two rooms at the lodging house for Tanner, corroborated by Catherine Lane's account of Stride displaying the sixpence [CP]; and (v) Stride was last seen by Tanner about 7.00 p.m. preparing to go out, corroborated by Charles Preston (the clothes-brush request) and Lane, after which she entered the documented Berner Street street-chronology (the Bricklayer's Arms sighting ~11.00 p.m.; Marshall ~11.45 p.m.; PC William Smith ~12.30–12.35 a.m.; Brown and Schwartz ~12.45 a.m.) [CP]. Not to be confused, and held apart: Elizabeth Tanner, the deputy keeper, is distinct from the lodgers of her house — the victim among them, and the fellow lodgers (Catherine Lane, Charles Preston) who corroborated her last-day account — each a separate person, their own testimony held elsewhere. Her account of the Stride–Kidney separation is held distinct from the competing account Michael Kidney gave in his own (likewise press-reconstructed) testimony: the two diverge, and the adjudication of the domestic question — and any weight it bears on a domestic-killing hypothesis — belongs to his own file, this entry carrying only Tanner's account of the separation as a source. Her lodging-house identification of the body as "Long Liz" is held distinct from the rival identification sworn by Mary Malcolm (her sister Elizabeth Watts), the identification having been contested at the inquest. And the collar number of the beat constable in the street-chronology (PC

William Smith, 452H) is the divisional collar number it is, not a warrant number. Suspect-attribution. None. Tanner has not been advanced as a Ripper suspect or as a participant in any conspiracy framing; she enters the record solely as the lodging-house deputy and last-known-companion witness [N/A]. Her deposition carries the principal documentary basis for the Stride–Kidney separation as the immediate domestic context of Stride's last week — material to the recurring question of whether the Stride killing was a Ripper killing or a domestic killing made to resemble one, with Kidney himself giving a competing account of the separation in his own Stride-inquest testimony, routed to his file [CP]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P192 — Tchkersoff, Olga. Demographic particulars. A purported female, purported Russian-Jewish; the only specific dating in the attribution literature is an alleged age of 24 in 1888 (alleged birth c. 1864), drawn from Edwin Thomas Woodhall, who named Olga Tchkersoff as Jack the Ripper in When London Walked in Terror (Mellifont Press, 1937) [MS, contested]; alleged parentage, birthplace, ethnicity beyond "Russian-Jewish," date of death, and aliases are documentarily unanchored [UN]; no primary record of any such individual (or plausible transliteration variant) has been located in port-of-entry records for February 1887, the Anglo-Jewish East End community and burial registers of the 1880s–1890s, the Metropolitan Police or Home Office autumn-1888 files, Russian-émigré reference works, or any genealogical source consulted [UN]. The standing modern view across the principal reference works (Sugden 1994; Begg 2003; Evans and Skinner 2000) is that no evidence or records have ever been found to prove that Tchkersoff existed, the figure being wholly fictional — invented by Woodhall or drawn by him from an unidentified earlier popular source — and she is listed among the named suspects who may be entirely fictional [MS]. What follows reports the conventional dimensions only as the Woodhall narrative alleges, with the documentary absence flagged throughout. Occupational and educational history. Alleged to have worked as a skilled needlewoman finding work from local Jewish traders after the family's arrival [MS, narrative]; no employment, trade-register, or workshop record located [UN]; needlework is a dexterity trade conferring no anatomical knowledge, and in any case no medical, anatomical, or butchering training is alleged or documented, nor is there any subject to assess [UN]. Geographic history. Alleged to have arrived in England on 22 February 1887 with her parents and a younger sister, Vera, the family acquiring a run-down Spitalfields house, the father (Ivan) letting out its rooms, and to have remained in London through the canonical-five window [MS, narrative]; no specific residence, lodging, or workplace is given that could be tested against the lodging-house, parish, or census record, and none has been located [UN]; even the corridor placement is narrative rather than a datum [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Not specified; Woodhall presents her as sane and motivationally coherent rather than mentally ill [MS, narrative]; no primary medical or psychiatric record located [UN]. Documented violence. The narrative alleges her responsibility for the canonical-five killings as vengeance — Woodhall has her blame Mary Jane Kelly for her sister Vera's fall into prostitution, avenging Vera by killing Kelly and her associates (Vera's death variously given in the secondary literature as venereal disease, abortion-related sepsis, or overdose) [MS, narrative]. The motivational frame — a respectable young woman driven to systematic murder by a single family grievance, hunting through the victim's circle — is the same narrative engine as the "Dr Stanley" avenging-surgeon fiction (held elsewhere): a literary archetype rather than a documented offender pattern, sharply inconsistent with the compulsion-driven character the canonical offences show in both the 1888 evidence and the modern serial-offender reading [MS]. The further objection at the level of the offences is that the wound-and-approach patterns are documented as consistent with a male offender of greater physical strength than the narrative posits, the modern consensus being unanimous on this point [MS]. No primary documentation of

any violent act attributable to a verifiable Olga Tchkersoff exists [UN]. Social and family circumstances. The alleged family unit (parents and the sister Vera) is documentarily unanchored — no birth, marriage, death, or immigration record for any member located, and they are held as figures of the fiction [UN]; the narrative does not specify the parents' fate or Olga's marital status [MS, narrative]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Per the narrative she is said to have confessed to an elderly Russian couple who disposed of the knife by throwing it overboard, then departed England (in one version emigrating to the United States in 1889), with no subsequent movements or death-date specified [MS, narrative]; this departure-and-emigration device — removing the alleged offender from British jurisdiction rather than constituting a documented departure recorded in any port, immigration, or press source — parallels the "Dr Stanley" fiction and the Russian-doctor narratives, and carries no documentary weight [MS]; no primary documentary evidence located [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. None located [UN]; no placement at any canonical-five scene, no contemporary police investigation of any "Tchkersoff" in surviving Metropolitan, City, or Home Office files, and no contemporary witness, sighting, or other primary evidence in any archive consulted [UN]; the contemporary witness descriptions of the man seen near the scenes (Lawende, Schwartz, Hutchinson, Long among them) are uniformly of a male figure, providing no basis on which the literature has located a female candidate within the canonical witness record [CP; PV per witness — not inspected here]. Suspect-attribution. The attribution was introduced by Woodhall in When London Walked in Terror (1937) — the same volume that introduced the Vassiliev attribution — a book whose source-attribution practices have drawn sustained Ripperological criticism, the standing view being that it is filled with errors and misrepresentations and that the figures it introduces cannot be sustained as historical persons on its evidence alone [MS: Sugden 1994; Begg 2003]. Woodhall's own frame has Tchkersoff's guilt confessed to two Russian immigrants who moved to the United States, their story then published by an American journalist — a story never found or documented, so the source builds in its own un-checkability [MS]. Whether Woodhall invented Tchkersoff or drew on an earlier, unidentified popular source is itself an open question in the literature, no pre-1937 source having been located [MS]. The figure survives in the inventory tradition (Casebook and the various suspect guides) as a documentary curiosity rather than a substantive candidacy, retained at near-nil notional weight reflecting the unanimity with which serious Ripperologists treat it as fictional and the additional disqualification by sex [MS]; no primary documentary support for the attribution exists [UN]. Within the suspect-attribution dimension she falls within pure-fabrication-trail — a single-source fiction with no historical referent — carrying, uniquely among the comparable fabrications, an independent second disqualification against the modern male-offender reading. The sex point is carried with precision as an evidentiary disqualifier of this attribution and not a categorical exclusion of women from scoring: the framework scores female candidates low rather than excluding them, and this figure is scored under that same rule as the documented women are; the attribution carries, additionally, the weight-against that the uniformly-male witness descriptions give no basis to locate a female candidate in the canonical witness record, and that the wound-and-approach patterns are documented as consistent with a male offender of greater strength than the narrative posits — so the attribution is doubly sunk, fictional and against the physical evidence, the sex point bearing on this particular attribution rather than excluding women as a class. Not to be confused, and held apart: "Olga Tchkersoff," the fiction, is rigidly distinct from the real, documented female figures of the record — Mary Eleanor Pearcey, the actual 1890 murderess retrospectively floated as a "Jill the Ripper," and any other real women — whose attributions or roles rest on entirely different grounds, so that a single-source fiction is not merged with the female-perpetrator question that lives with the documented candidates. She is distinct from the

other single-source fictions she is listed among — "Dr Stanley" and the Russian figures (Vassiliev, Pedachenko, Konovalov) — a separate fabrication of the same family, sharing a founding author with the Vassiliev fiction but not identical to any of them. And the alleged family members of the narrative (Ivan, the mother, Vera) are figures of the fiction, found in no record. Categorical: pure-fabrication-trail — she may never have existed.

P193 — Thain, John. Demographic particulars. Male, English; born 1854 at Winston, Suffolk [MS; PV: census/GRO — not inspected here], making him 34 in autumn 1888; death date not yet located [UN]. His collar number was 96J — the divisional badge number worn on the uniform, not a warrant number; his Metropolitan Police warrant number proper is unverified and forwarded as a source-access requirement [MS; PV: MEPO personnel record — not inspected here]. Not to be confused: the collar number 96J is a reusable divisional badge number that does not index warrant order or entry date, and no recruitment sequence can be read off it — in particular, the adjacency of his 96J to the discovering constable's 97J is a coincidence of two men on one division, not evidence of a shared recruitment cohort or consecutive warrants. Occupational and educational history. Metropolitan Police constable, J Division (Bethnal Green), in autumn 1888 [MS]; the 1881 census records him as a police officer on the docks at Woolwich, so seven years before the murders he was policing the Woolwich docks, reaching J Division by 1888 [MS; PV: 1881 census — not inspected here]; no medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. In autumn 1888 his beat was a roughly thirty-minute circuit along Brady Street, passing the corner into Buck's Row every half-hour — beat duty, the lamp-signal below catching him on a routine pass, and non-causal [CP]; residential address not located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to Elizabeth (also b. 1854), with a daughter, Lydia, born 1890 [MS; PV: census/GRO — not inspected here]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented interruption to his service across the window located; the 1890 birth of his daughter is the one positive datum anchoring him in the period [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Thain gave evidence at the Nichols inquest before Coroner Wynne Baxter (opened Saturday 1 September 1888, Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel Road); on tier, the Nichols inquest depositions do not survive, so his testimony exists only as contemporary press reconstruction, carried as such and not as a surviving deposition at the archive [CP]. The substance: (i) on his Brady Street beat in the small hours of 31 August 1888 he saw one or two workmen passing [CP]; (ii) at about 3.45 a.m. PC John Neil (collar 97J, J Division), having found Nichols's body in Buck's Row, signalled Thain with his lamp as Thain passed along Brady Street, and Thain went to him [CP]; (iii) with PC Jonas Mizen (H Division) also arriving — summoned by the carmen Charles Lechmere ("Cross") and Robert Paul — Neil took charge and dispatched Mizen to Bethnal Green station for the ambulance and Thain to fetch Dr Rees Ralph Llewellyn from his surgery at 152 Whitechapel Road, Thain returning with the doctor about ten minutes later (Llewellyn at the body ~4.00 a.m.) [CP]; (iv) Thain then helped lift the body onto the ambulance, finding the back of it saturated with blood, which got onto his hands — a body-state datum bearing on the quick-killing and limited-blood questions, an observation from lifting the body and nothing about Thain himself — did not accompany the body to the mortuary, but kept watch at the discovery site until the arrival of Inspector John Thomas Spratling (J Division) and afterwards searched the surrounding area, finding nothing suspicious, and later witnessed Emma Green's son washing the blood from the spot [CP]; (v) a debated point in some secondary literature has Thain calling at Harrison, Barber & Co.'s horse-slaughter yard in Winthrop Street (immediately behind Buck's Row) to leave his cape with the slaughtermen during the response — this is not anchored in the non-surviving inquest record and is a contested reconstructive claim, carried as contested and not as fact [MS, contested]. Not to be

confused: the contested cape-at-the-slaughter-yard detail is a different thing from the Winthrop Street yard itself, which is the legitimate documentary basis for treating its three slaughtermen on duty that night — named in the literature as Henry Tomkins, James Mumford, and Charles Brittain — as a peripheral witness population at the Nichols scene; the contested detail must not lend or borrow weight from the real slaughter-yard witness anchor [MS]. And not to be confused, each a separate figure of the Buck's Row response sequence: John Thain from PC John Neil (the constable who found the body and signalled him), from PC Jonas Mizen (the H Division constable summoned by the carmen), from Inspector Spratling (for whom he kept watch), from the carmen Lechmere and Paul, and from Dr Llewellyn, whom he fetched — none of them this man, their own roles carried only as the sequence requires and held elsewhere. Suspect-attribution. None. Thain appears in no suspect catalogue and no Ripperological proposition names him; standard police-witness role [N/A]. Categorical: not applicable [N/A].

P194 — Thomas, Dr William Evan. Demographic particulars. Male, Welsh; born 1856 on the Isle of Anglesey, North Wales, the son of a local chemist/pharmacist — named in one profile as Henry Parry Thomas of Aberffraw [MS: Morley; PV: GRO/parish — not inspected here]. He died by suicide on 21 June 1889, by taking a large quantity of poison, after suffering a nervous breakdown; aged approximately 32–33 across the canonical-five window and about thirty-three at death [MS: Morley; MS]. He must be kept distinct from every other bearer of the surname Thomas elsewhere in the inventory [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Licensed apothecary and physician: Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin (L.A.H. 1880) and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh (L.R.C.P. 1881, with L.M.); also L.M. at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital (1880); trained at the Ledwich School, Mercer's and the Coombe Hospitals in Dublin and at St Mary's, London [MS: Morley; MS: A–Z, citing the medical directories; PV: The Medical Directory for 1888]. From at least 1884 he ran a surgery at 190 Green Street, Victoria Park, and was associated with the Metropolitan Hospital; the 1888 Directory also records him as Surgeon to the Foresters and Odd Fellows and Medical Referee to the London and Manchester Assurance Company [MS; PV: The Medical Directory for 1888]. The framework's placement of him in the "sixpenny-doctor / junior-East-End-practitioner" category is a gloss, not a documented status — a registered physician with his own Victoria Park surgery, friendly-society surgeoncies, and an insurance-referee appointment is not a clean fit for that profile [MS; PV]. The medical qualifications sit high on the anatomical axis but are wholly inert here — a matter of category, not candidacy: they supply the "requisite skills" the doctor-theories look for but describe a whole profession, not a candidate, and no violence of any kind attaches to this man; no further anatomical-training particulars beyond those above are located [MS; UN]. Geographic history. Resident in London (Victoria Park) during the murder period, with his family home at Aberffraw on Anglesey [MS: Morley]. Any claim of an East End practice anchor central to the profile is overstated [MS; PV]. No documented daily-movement pattern is located [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Suffered a nervous breakdown — the tradition places it after the Kelly murder — and descended into a depression from which he did not recover; the breakdown preceding the June 1889 suicide is the one recorded indication of an unstable terminal state [MS: Morley]. No prior asylum admission or psychiatric record is located [UN]. This is a mental-health tragedy, not a confession: the tradition's reading of collapse as guilt is worthless, and no clinical inference toward the murders is drawn from his illness, per the discipline of holding demeanour and disturbance non-probative [MS]. As to documented violence, there is none — save the harm he did himself [UN]. No criminal record, assault, or specific violent incident is located, and nothing in the record connects him to any assault or to any victim; the oral-tradition attribution describes a localised East End story naming him as the killer but is not documentation of any

violent act [MS; UN]. Social and family circumstances. Was a Welsh doctor of respectable chemist's stock, son of an Anglesey pharmacist, fetched home to Anglesey by his father as his mind failed; there, at his father's house, he took his own life [MS: Morley]. Further household and family particulars are not located [UN]. The death is handled with restraint and held as illness, not evidence [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). This is the plank the theory rests on, and it breaks cleanly — indeed runs false. Thomas died by his own hand on 21 June 1889, and that date, far from explaining the end of the murders, sits in the middle of the Whitechapel-file series, not after it: Alice McKenzie was murdered in Castle Alley on 17 July 1889 — twenty-six days after Thomas was dead — and the Pinchin Street torso (September 1889) and Frances Coles (February 1891) followed [MS]. Whatever ended the killings, it was not the death of Dr Thomas; the suicide came some seven months after the Kelly murder of November 1888, not shortly after it as the tradition claims, making it a loose, not a tight, cessation fit [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence, there is none documentary [UN]. No documented placement at any canonical-five scene, and no contemporary investigation of Thomas by the Metropolitan Police or any other body [UN]. The whole case is an oral tradition, handed down in Anglesey for something over a century and made public only in 1993: that Dr Thomas hurried home to his father after each canonical murder, broke down after the last, and killed himself [MS-R: Anglesey family tradition, surfaced 1993]. The right caution is that a tale retold across a hundred years and five generations, its dates and details shifting with each teller, cannot bear the weight of a murder charge — the more so as, where it can be checked against the record, it is found to exaggerate (Victoria Park inflated to Spitalfields) and to compress (a seven-month gap collapsed into "shortly after Kelly"). Apart from his suicide, nothing connects him to the Ripper [MS]. Suspect-attribution. The position is none / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. The candidacy rests on what Stan Russo, in The Jack the Ripper Suspects (McFarland, 2004), describes as an "oral tradition" — a localised story that Thomas was the killer, said to have returned home to Aberffraw after each canonical murder and to have broken down and been brought back to North Wales after the Kelly killing, dying by suicide in June 1889 — together with a catalogue-level note in the U.S. Library of Congress Ripper-suspect file carrying no independent documentary detail; he has been the subject of no book-length investigation [MS; UN]. He fits a profile — a medical man, close to the district, who killed himself as the murders were tailing off — and profile-fit is exactly what the doctor-and-suicide theories mistake for evidence; but the fit is defeated by the calendar, the murders having outlived him by some twenty months, and there is nothing but the suicide and a family story to connect him to the case [MS]. The medical capacity, now anchored to the Directory, is eligibility-by-category and not evidence — a cleared physician status shared with the great body of London doctors, which with a suicide makes a category and not a case — and the geographic leg fails, the surgery lying outside the offence district (on P194's reading) with no scene placement and no movement pattern. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six (single-serial) — a real, documented individual advanced as the lone killer on categorical grounds (medical skill plus an 1889 suicide), with essentially no evidentiary connection — and is treated by serious Ripperology as a low-density placeholder, not a serious candidacy. The real man is held strictly apart from the placeholder candidacy assembled around him: the documented Welsh physician, with a Directory-anchored qualification record and a practice outside the murder district, is distinct from the unsourced oral tradition, and the documented 1889 suicide is held distinct from any claim that it followed the last killing closely, the true interval being some seven months [MS].

P195 — Thompson, Francis Joseph. Demographic particulars. Male, English, Catholic; born 16 December 1859 at 7 Winckley Street, Preston, Lancashire, son of Dr Charles Thompson, a

homoeopathic physician (a Catholic convert), and Mary Morton [PV: civil registration / Preston parish register — not inspected here]; died 13 November 1907 at the Hospital of St John and St Elizabeth, St John's Wood, of tuberculosis, aged 47 [PV: death certificate — not inspected here]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Ushaw College, Durham (a Catholic seminary), 1870–1877, intended for the priesthood but withdrawn as temperamentally unsuited [PV — not inspected here; MS]; studied medicine at Owens College, Manchester, c. 1877–1884 — roughly six years during which, by his sister's recollection, he spent long hours with a scalpel at the college mortuary, yet repeatedly failed his final examinations and so never qualified or practised [PV: Owens College records — not inspected here; MS]; thereafter a bootmaker's assistant briefly, an itinerant homeless wanderer in London 1885–1888, and from late 1888 a poet and essayist sponsored by Wilfrid and Alice Meynell, author of The Hound of Heaven and other verse from the early 1890s [MS: Everard Meynell, The Life of Francis Thompson, 1913]. The medical plank splits precisely: he had real dissection-room exposure over roughly six years, but failed his examinations and never qualified — genuine but incomplete training, above a bare student claim and below the qualified physician-class — and even that exposure fell at least some six years before the murders, interrupted through his student years by a lung infection, his mother's death, and a nervous breakdown [MS]. Geographic history. Preston and Manchester through 1885; homeless and destitute in London 1885–1888 [MS]. The residence is contested, and this is the most important correction: he was not established as "homeless in Spitalfields." The advocacy (Patterson) places him at the Providence Row night refuge, 50 Crispin Street, near Dorset Street, putting his bed on that reading close to Mary Kelly's room; the standard Thompson biography places his destitution in West and Central London (Charing Cross, the Strand, Covent Garden, the Thames embankment); no standard biography places him in the East End, and a night-refuge stay is temporary at best rather than a residence — so the geographic-opportunity plank is disputed by his own biographers and the weight of the biographical record is against the corridor placement [MS-R, contested]. From late 1888 he was accommodated by the Meynells and later at Storrington, Sussex [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Opium (laudanum) addiction documented from his student years (traced to a lung infection treated with laudanum, c. 1879), with lifelong relapses [MS]; tuberculosis from the late 1890s to his 1907 death [PV — not inspected here]; no documented lunatic-asylum admission [UN] — the convalescence the advocacy cites is a private sanatorium stay for exhaustion and addiction around November 1888, not an asylum committal [MS]. Documented violence. No criminal record, assault, or violent-incident report located [UN]; the advocacy's central physical claim is that he carried a dissecting scalpel in his coat pocket throughout his homeless years and had been trained in dissection techniques said to resemble the victims' wounds — a Patterson reading resting on Thompson's medical-student past and his own writings rather than on an independent contemporary record, carried as contested and unevidenced [MS-R, contested]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried, no children [MS]; during the destitute period a prostitute appeared in his life around June 1887, sheltered him, and then left him just as Meynell took up his work — Thompson called her his "saviour" and never named her [MS, qualified]; the "jilted by a prostitute, hence motive" reading is Patterson's advocacy and is contested, critics doubting the character (and even the documented existence as portrayed) of the relationship beyond Thompson's own narrative and the Meynell biography's sympathetic reconstruction, so the woman is carried as the thinly-attested unnamed figure of his own telling and the murderous-motive inference built on her as the advocate's, not the record's — a man who memorialised a woman as his saviour not being obviously a man who killed her kind [MS-R, contested]; rescued from destitution by the literary couple Wilfrid Meynell (editor of Merry England) and Alice Meynell after he sent unsolicited verse to the magazine, the Meynells taking him in over late 1888 and early 1889 [MS]. Cessation evidence

(Nov 1888 – 1891). The Meynell-rescue trajectory provides a documented domestic-stabilisation transition across the window — on Patterson's reading Thompson collapsed shortly after the Kelly killing, was placed in a private sanatorium around mid-November 1888, released about Christmas, and left London for Storrington at the new year — the precise dates partially reconstructed from the Meynell papers; but the convalescence was a private sanatorium stay for exhaustion and addiction, not a lunatic-asylum committal (there being no documented asylum admission), and the reading of the episode as a cessation event is advocacy rather than record [MS; the cessation-event reading itself MS-R]. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented presence at any canonical-five scene and no contemporary police investigation of Thompson as a suspect — there is no record of his ever being questioned over the murders, so the candidacy is wholly posthumous [UN]. Suspect-attribution. The suggestion originated not with Patterson but earlier: the Thompson biographer John Walsh (Strange Harp, Strange Symphony, 1968) noted that Thompson was living on the streets during the murder period and might have been questioned in connection with the investigation; on the centennial, Dr Joseph Rupp examined Walsh's suggestion in The Criminologist (Autumn 1988), in an essay titled "Was Francis Thompson Jack the Ripper?" — and concluded that Thompson was not the murderer [MS-R]. The developed advocacy is Richard Patterson's — first in a short 1998 book, Paradox, then in Francis Thompson – A Ripper Suspect and Jack the Ripper: The Works of Francis Thompson (Austin Macauley) — resting on (i) his partial, unqualified medical training; (ii) a (contested) Spitalfields/East End residence; (iii) the claimed dissecting scalpel and "rare surgical procedure"; (iv) the "jilted by a prostitute" motive; and (v) the late-1888 collapse-and-rescue read as a cessation event, and treating Thompson's violent verse (the "Nightmare of the Witch Babies" among the texts cited) as a near-confessional record [MS-R]. The principal arguments against: no contemporary police suspicion of him (had a destitute, conspicuous man been found on the streets after a murder he would have been questioned, and any questioning or detention would appear in the files — none does); no Whitechapel residence at finer-than-area resolution, the East-End placement itself disputed by his biographers; the contested character (and possible non-existence as portrayed) of the "jilted prostitute"; the poetry-as-confession move being one used to promote other suspects and proving only that a man living amid the murders wrote of them; the absence of any established motive (why kill and then simply stop to write poetry); the internal incoherence of the sought-prostitute logic (if Kelly was the target, why the ten-week detour through three dissimilar women; if Tabram or Nichols, why continue; and why let 1890 pass without further killing); and his documented physiological state during the period — chronic opium addiction, malnourishment, and weakness from chronic illness — in tension with the operational discipline the offences required [MS]. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six (single-serial) — a real, documented person advanced as the lone killer on means–motive–opportunity grounds — a developed modern advocacy (unlike the bare placeholders) but rejected by mainstream Ripperology. Not to be confused, and held apart: Francis Thompson the documented poet from the lone-killer advocacy assembled around him — the man real and richly recoverable, the attribution rejected. His documented Owens College dissection exposure is held distinct from the contested claim of a carried scalpel and a matching surgical signature. The real, thinly-attested, unnamed woman of his destitute period is held distinct from the "jilted prostitute" motive built upon her. And the advocacy's East End night-refuge placement is held distinct from the standard biographers' West and Central London placement of his destitution — the two a genuine and unresolved dispute, the weight against the corridor. Categorical: outside the six (single-serial) — a developed but rejected advocacy.

P196 — Tomkins, Henry. Demographic particulars. Male, English; recorded across the press record as "Henry (Harry) Tomkins, horse-slaughterer," of 12 Coventry Street, Bethnal Green — the residential address attested in his own testimony [CP]; described at the inquest as a roughly dressed young fellow of low stature, who could not read [CP]; date and place of birth, parentage, marital status, and date of death not located and forwarded for GRO/census verification [UN]. Occupational and educational history. No formal education (he could not read) [CP]; the slaughtering trade was entered by informal apprenticeship; employed as a slaughterman at Harrison, Barber & Co.'s horse-slaughter premises in Winthrop Street, Whitechapel, working the overnight shift of 30–31 August 1888 alongside James Mumford and Charles Britten (Brittain) [CP]; the horse-slaughter trade carried the kind of routine large-mammal-carcass handling the medical literature recognises as one non-elite source of "rough anatomical knowledge" — the level Dr Llewellyn ascribed to the Nichols wounds [MS]; length of service and prior history not located [UN]. Geographic history. The Winthrop Street premises lay close to the Buck's Row scene — the distance variously given as about 30 yards in Inspector Abberline's report and about 150 yards in modern accounts (discrepancy flagged and left open) [PV — not inspected here; MS]; his 1888 residence at 12 Coventry Street, Bethnal Green placed him within the usual walking radius of the slaughter-trade workforce [CP]; 1891 residence not located for Tomkins (his co-workers Mumford and Britten were at 22 and 42 Winthrop Street respectively by 1891) [MS]. His presence at the premises was his shift at his workplace, and his clearance by police observation at work (below) converts the proximity to alibi rather than anchor. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal proceedings, civilian complaint, or domestic record located [UN]; the slaughtering trade's working-life exposure to animal killing is not violence against persons in the criminal-record sense [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Family circumstances not located [UN]; his only documented social-ecology placement is the working night-shift at Winthrop Street with Mumford and Britten, whose three accounts are the principal documented witness presence in the immediate Buck's Row area in the hours bracketing the killing [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented cessation event located; absence of record is not positive cessation evidence; his post-1888 trajectory is pending census verification [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Tomkins gave evidence at the Nichols inquest before the South-East Middlesex coroner Wynne Baxter at the Working Lads' Institute on 3 September 1888 — the resumed sitting at which the slaughterman was called, the inquest running across 1–24 September 1888; on tier, the Nichols inquest depositions do not survive, so his testimony exists only as contemporary press reconstruction, carried as such and not as a surviving deposition at the archive [CP]. The substance: (i) he worked the slaughterhouse from between eight and nine o'clock Thursday evening until twenty minutes past four on Friday morning [CP]; (ii) he and Britten left the slaughterhouse about twenty minutes past twelve for a short stroll to Wood's Buildings and returned about one o'clock, not leaving again until they heard of the murder [CP]; (iii) on the audibility question — central to the modern reading of the scene — he testified the yard was quiet and that if anybody had called for help in Buck's Row he did not think he should have heard it, it being too far away; this is a distance-bounded negative, not a listening-and-heard-nothing account like the close residents', and it is the documentary basis for the standing view that the killing produced no audible disturbance at the slaughter-yard distance, carried precisely as he framed it [CP]; (iv) he learned of the murder when PC Thain passed the slaughterhouse at about a quarter-past four and told them a woman had been murdered in Buck's Row, after which he and Mumford went to the scene, Britten following, finding a doctor and three or four constables present [CP]. On the cape point: Tomkins's testimony does state Thain called at the slaughterhouse for his cape at about 4.15 a.m. — so the cape detail is in the press-reconstructed record, not merely a later reconstruction — but it is directly contradicted

by Thain's own testimony that, when sent for the doctor, he did not first go to the horse-slaughterers to fetch his cape, a documented conflict between the two depositions; the entries also conflict on sequence (Tomkins had the police and doctor already present, whereas Thain placed the workmen already at the body when he returned with Llewellyn). The cape and the arrival sequence are carried as a flagged two-deposition divergence, resolved neither way — the cape attested in Tomkins's deposition and contradicted by Thain's, not unanchored [CP]. Not to be confused, each a distinct figure: Henry Tomkins from his two fellow slaughtermen on the night shift, James Mumford and Charles Britten — three separately named witnesses whose accounts together form the slaughter-yard witness presence, none to be merged. His distance-bounded "should not have heard it" negative is held distinct from the close residents' listening-and-heard-nothing accounts — a different kind of negative, bounded by distance. And the slaughter-yard witnesses are held distinct from the residents and the responding officers of the Buck's Row scene, each population separate, their own evidence held elsewhere. Suspect-attribution. Tomkins, with Mumford and Britten, was briefly a contemporary police person-of-interest by reason of proximity, then cleared: Inspector Abberline's report of 19 September 1888 records that suspicion was attached to the three Barber's slaughtermen, that lengthy statements were taken from each, that their accounts were confirmed by the police who had seen them at work, and that no grounds appeared to suspect them, and graffiti accusing the slaughtermen was chalked on the yard gates [PV: Abberline report — not inspected here; MS]. He is therefore a witness who was momentarily suspected and cleared by confirmation of his being at work — the clearance to be noted, not effaced — not a candidacy. No modern Ripperologist advances Tomkins individually; the broader three-slaughterman contingent receives intermittent mention only as a non-elite-anatomical-familiarity category. The trade's anatomical bearing is carried as a category point, not an individuating one: the horse-slaughter trade's routine large-mammal-carcass handling is one recognised non-elite source of the rough anatomical knowledge ascribed to the Nichols wounds, so the slaughtermen show that that level of skill was available in the local non-elite workforce — which bears on the anatomy-dispute question and cuts against the need for a surgeon — but trade-band membership is not a candidacy, and Tomkins was cleared, so the trade is relevant to the category discussion, not to any attribution against him. Categorical: not applicable [N/A] — a witness, momentarily investigated and cleared.

P197 — Tumblety, Francis. Demographic particulars. Male; birth year not reliably fixed, civil documents and his own statements giving variants between 1830 and 1833 (1838 also appears in the popular literature) [PV; CP, inconsistent]; born in Ireland in or about 1833, the family emigrating to Rochester, New York while he was a child — County Kildare and the Templeboy area of County Sligo both appear in modern scholarship, no Irish parish birth registration located [MS; UN]; of Irish Catholic parentage, son of James Tumblety and Margaret (née Rowley), with siblings traceable in Rochester [PV: US census 1850/1860 — not inspected here]; died 28 May 1903 at St John's Hospital, St Louis, of valvular heart disease, buried at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Rochester [PV: death certificate / burial record — not inspected here]; surname unstable across his life (Tumblety, Tumuelty, Twomblety, Tumelty) and recorded aliases include "Frank Townsend" and "J. H. Blackburn," the self-styling "Doctor Tumblety" carrying no medical qualification [PV; CP]. The surname variants and aliases are carried as the recorded forms of one documented man. Occupational and educational history. No documented formal schooling [UN] and no medical qualification on any register — Rochester, New York State, the GMC, or the Canadian provinces [PV: absence of a registered degree — not inspected here]; earliest documented work a youth's post in Dr Lispenard's Rochester drug-shop, recalled in Captain W. C. Streeter's 1888 affidavit [CP:

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, 3 December 1888]; from the mid-1850s he styled himself an "Indian Herb Doctor," trading itinerantly in patent remedies (his "Pimple Destroyer" among them) with short-lived consulting rooms across a dozen US and Canadian cities, theatrical in dress with a military-cut coat and a large moustache [PV: advertisements/directories — not inspected here; CP]; self-published Narrative of Dr Tumblety pamphlets (1866 onward) survive as primary evidence of his self-presentation [PV — not inspected here]. No structured clinical exposure of any kind: the "Doctor" was a self-styling carrying no qualification on any register, an itinerant patent-remedy quack, so he is not of the surgical or trade-anatomy class, and the modern attribution of practical anatomical knowledge rests entirely on the single contested specimen-anecdote (Dunham, below), not on any institutional record [CP, contested]. Geographic history. Rochester childhood through c. 1850 [PV — not inspected here]; itinerant across the US and the Canadas from 1855; a partially documented London residency in 1888 with the specific address contested — the Littlechild Letter places him in London in autumn 1888 without an address [PV], and the much-cited "22 Batty Street" lodging is a modern Ripperological inference, not from any located primary document (the contemporary Batty Street "blood-soaked shirt" lodger of Mrs Kuer's was reported as a German, the episode later feeding Hitchcock's The Lodger, and Batty Street's only Ripper relevance is its proximity to Berner Street) — so no document places Tumblety in the corridor by that address [MS, contested]; after arrest, lodged at Holloway, then bailed; departure documented from Le Havre on La Bretagne, arriving New York 3 December 1888 under the alias "Frank Townsend" — though Littlechild's own account has him crossing via Boulogne (embarkation-port discrepancy flagged) [PV: manifest — not inspected here; CP]; from 1889 he moved between New York, Rochester, and US cities, settling in St Louis. Psychiatric and medical history. No asylum admission, certification, or psychiatric diagnosis in any jurisdiction [UN]; reported in the 1888 American press as a hypochondriac travelling with personal physicians [CP]; terminal valvular heart disease the only documented organic pathology [PV — not inspected here]; syphilitic status not recorded [UN]. Documented violence. Four documented incidents: (1) 1857 Montreal, tried for procuring abortion, dismissed for want of evidence (the case involving pills and a liquid, no surgery) [PV: Montreal court records — not inspected here]; (2) 1858 Saint John, New Brunswick, charged with manslaughter after the death of a patient, James Portmore, from one of his remedies — he fled before trial and the indictment lapsed [PV: court papers / Morning News 1858 — not inspected here; MS: Riordan]; (3) May 1865, arrested in St Louis under the alias "J. H. Blackburn" on suspicion of Lincoln-conspiracy involvement, held about three weeks in the Old Capitol Prison and released without charge — a case of mistaken identity, the sought man being the Confederate agent Dr Luke Blackburn [PV: War Department records — not inspected here]; (4) 7 November 1888 London, arrested and charged at Marlborough Street on four counts of gross indecency / indecent assault under Section 11 of the 1885 Act, the alleged acts dated 27 July, 31 August, 14 October, and 2 November 1888 against four male complainants [PV: Old Bailey calendar — not inspected here; CP: The Times, 16 & 20 November 1888]; no documented act of physical violence against a woman across his life [PV; UN]. The reputed vehement misogyny rests principally on Colonel C. A. Dunham's account in the New York World (4 December 1888) of a Washington dinner (c. 1860–61) at which Tumblety was said to denounce women and to display a row of uteri in jars — a story that resonates with Coroner Baxter's separate Chapman-inquest remark about an American seeking uteri, but one whose reliability is contested given Dunham's documented record of fabrication in unrelated matters (Evans later qualified his earlier reliance on it) — so the misogyny plank is carried as contested, not established [CP, contested]. Social and family circumstances. Lifelong unmarried, no marriage certificate located (a claimed marriage to a former prostitute appears in the press interviews but may be another Tumblety fabrication) [PV]; sexually oriented toward men — the

1888 indictment naming four male complainants and the earlier American press carrying suggestive accounts, with a documented relationship with the young writer Hall Caine at Liverpool in 1874 [PV; CP]; no domestic partner or dependents in 1888, travelling with a valet, John Kelly [CP]; intermittent ties to Rochester siblings; his lifetime reception was that of a notorious public quack ("the Prince of Quacks"), the reputation receding after death until the 1993 recovery of the Littlechild Letter restored him to the Whitechapel literature [CP; MS]. His documented orientation toward men — the four male complainants, the Hall Caine relationship, the gross-indecency charges he was actually arrested under — is carried as a documented fact and as the basis of the literature's victim-profile argument-against, without moralising, and is kept distinct from the indecency arrest itself, which is what placed him in custody and then to flight. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Documented with unusual density: arrested 7 November 1888 (two days before the Kelly murder) [PV — not inspected here]; lodged at Holloway; bailed about 16 November, the recognisance reported as £300 self plus two sureties of £150 [CP, to verify against the Old Bailey papers]; the case proceeded at the 20 November sitting (bound to the December sessions), whereupon he jumped bail, around 24 November, and fled under the alias Frank Townsend, crossing to France and sailing on La Bretagne to New York, arriving 3 December 1888 [PV — not inspected here; CP]; Scotland Yard's Inspector Walter Andrews travelled to New York, but his documented mission was the Roland Gideon Israel Barnett extradition — the "Andrews pursued Tumblety" narrative is a modern reconstruction unsupported by surviving Metropolitan Police correspondence — and the New York police stated there was no proof of his complicity and that the London charge was not extraditable [MS, contested; CP]; he was under intermittent NYPD surveillance (Inspector Byrnes) and heavy press coverage into January 1889, giving his watchers the slip about 6 December; no further criminal charge in any jurisdiction after 1888 [PV — not inspected here]; across 1889–1891 the record places him in the United States with no recorded return crossing [PV — not inspected here]. The departure reads on its face as a textbook cessation-by-flight but is equally explained by bail-jumping flight from the indecency indictment; both readings are carried. Specific 1888 evidence. His arrival in Britain in 1888 is not pinned to a date (no inbound manifest located) [UN]; London residency through summer–autumn 1888 is established by the four indecency dates [PV — not inspected here]; but his whereabouts on the specific canonical murder nights are not documented — no police record, witness statement, register, or letter places him at a London address on 31 August, 8 September, 30 September, or 9 November 1888 [UN]; the 31 August indecency count falls on the Nichols date but specifies neither time nor place and so functions as no alibi in either direction [PV — not inspected here]; the 7 November arrest places him in custody only on the night of 7/8 November — he was bailed (about 16 November) before the Kelly murder of 9 November, so any argument-against that he was "in custody on the canonical-five dates" is an overstatement and is corrected: the custody covered one night only, no record of his release fixes his whereabouts on the Kelly night, and the "in custody, therefore innocent" argument fails [PV; UN]. Suspect-attribution. Named as a Whitechapel suspect by retired Chief Inspector John George Littlechild (formerly Special Branch) in a letter of 23 September 1913 to the journalist George R. Sims [PV: the Littlechild Letter — not inspected here]; Littlechild's terms are measured — Tumblety was among the suspects and to his mind a very likely one, no proof being thought to have been obtained, a Psychopathia sexualis subject not known as a sadist (which Littlechild thought the murderer was) but whose feelings toward women were on record as bitter in the extreme [PV]. The letter, recovered and published by Stewart Evans in 1993, founds the modern case (Evans & Gainey, The Lodger, Century 1995; reissued as Jack the Ripper: First American Serial Killer, 1996); subsidiary treatment in Evans & Skinner's Ultimate Sourcebook (2000) and Tim Riordan's biography Prince of Quacks (McFarland, 2009, biographical, without endorsing the

attribution) [MS]. No contemporary Scotland Yard suspicion is recorded in the surviving Whitechapel file — the relevant Tumblety papers are absent from the MEPO 3/140 series — so the Littlechild attribution is the principal contemporary-British-police placement of him in the suspect frame, but it is a senior officer's naming a quarter-century after the fact rather than a contemporary investigative record, the file gap flagged [PV: file gap]. Arguments against: his documented orientation toward men is treated in the literature as anomalous against the victim profile [MS]; the witness descriptions give a man of about 25–35 and medium height, whereas Tumblety was about five feet ten or eleven, broadly built, with a conspicuous waxed moustache and (per the suspect guides) an effeminate voice [CP; MS]; no primary document places him at a Whitechapel address; the misogyny plank rests on the contested Dunham anecdote; and the post-1888 "cessation" is equally explained by bail-jumping flight from the indecency indictment [MS]. Arguments in favour: the Littlechild attribution comes from a senior officer of the right period; he quit England within days of the Kelly murder and never returned; the Dunham testimony, if accepted, supplies an unusual misogyny; and the four indecency counts fall within the canonical window [PV; CP, the Dunham strand contested]. The entry records both columns without adjudicating. Not to be confused, and held apart: the 1913 senior-officer attribution from any contemporary investigative record, the surviving file being silent on him; the indecency arrest and flight (documented) from the murder candidacy (contested); the contested specimen-and-misogyny anecdote from established fact; and the unsupported corridor ("22 Batty Street") address from his established-but-unplaced London presence. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six (single-serial) — but distinctively as a contemporary-police-named candidate (Littlechild) with substantial modern advocacy (Evans & Gainey), the arguments finely balanced, and no mainstream consensus identification. Categorical: outside the six (single-serial) — a contemporary-police-named, finely-balanced candidacy.

P198 — Van Gogh, Vincent Willem. Demographic particulars. Male, Dutch; born 30 March 1853 at the parsonage in Zundert, North Brabant, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Theodorus van Gogh (Dutch Reformed minister) and Anna Cornelia Carbentus [PV: Dutch civil registration — not inspected here; MS]; the given names commemorated an elder brother stillborn exactly a year earlier, a coincidence his biographers have weighted [MS]; died 29 July 1890 at the Auberge Ravoux, Auvers-sur-Oise, of infection from an abdominal gunshot wound sustained two days earlier, with his brother Theo and Dr Paul Gachet present [PV: French civil registration — not inspected here; MS]. On the cause of death: the long-standing consensus is suicide (the self-inflicted gunshot of 27 July 1890); Naifeh and Smith, in Van Gogh: The Life (2011), challenged that consensus, arguing instead that he was accidentally shot by local youths (likely René Secrétan), a revisionist case contested by the Van Gogh Museum and most specialists [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Village school at Zundert; boarding school at Zevenbergen (1864) and the King Willem II school at Tilburg (1866); left formal schooling March 1868; apprenticed at the art dealers Goupil & Cie at The Hague (1869), transferring to London (1873) and Paris (1875), dismissed early 1876; then a succession of religious-pedagogical posts — assistant teacher at Ramsgate (1876), assistant master/curate at Isleworth (1876), failed theological preparation at Amsterdam (1877), lay missionary in the Borinage coalfield (1878–79, dismissed); decided to become a painter in late 1880; brief training at Brussels, under Anton Mauve at The Hague, and at Antwerp (Jan–Feb 1886); independent practice 1881–1890 [PV: letters — not inspected here; MS]. The 1873–1876 London employment placed him at Stockwell, Brixton, and Kennington addresses in his early twenties — fifteen years before the canonical-five window — documented through his letters and Goupil's London records [PV — not inspected here; MS]; this stale 1870s London tie is held distinct from any

1888 London presence, the two being fifteen years apart. No medical, anatomical, or butchering training of any kind at any point, established affirmatively by a near-complete biographical record [UN, affirmatively]. Geographic history. Continuous documentation across his adult life through his surviving correspondence and his dated-and-located oeuvre. The relevant late-1880s sequence: Antwerp to Feb 1886; Paris with Theo (rue Lepic, Montmartre) Mar 1886–Feb 1888; departed Paris for Arles 19 February 1888, arriving 20 February; the "Yellow House" at 2 Place Lamartine leased 1 May 1888, slept-in from mid-September; continuous residence at Arles 20 February 1888 – 8 May 1889 (with hospitalisation at the Hôtel-Dieu, Arles, 24 December 1888 – 7 January 1889 after the ear-cutting, and further short re-admissions Jan–Mar 1889); voluntary committal to the Saint-Paul de Mausole asylum at Saint-Rémy 8 May 1889 – 16 May 1890; then Auvers-sur-Oise under Dr Gachet from 20 May 1890 to his death [PV: letters / asylum admission registers — not inspected here; MS]. He is positively documented in Provence across the entire canonical-five window — letters, dated paintings, witness statements, innkeeper and physician records — which affirmatively forecloses any London presence: this is not a mere absence-of-record but a documented impossibility [PV — not inspected here]. Psychiatric and medical history. Documented severe psychiatric illness from late December 1888 onward; the ear-cutting of 23 December 1888 (he severed part of his left ear with a razor after a quarrel with his housemate Paul Gauguin) is among the most thoroughly documented events of nineteenth-century cultural history — the Arles press (Le Forum républicain, 30 December 1888), police reports, Gauguin's memoir, the Hôtel-Dieu record, and his own letters [PV; CP; NM; MS]; the contemporary asylum diagnosis (Dr Théophile Peyron, Saint-Rémy) was épilepsie in the period's broad sense [PV: case-book — not inspected here], the modern retrospective diagnoses (bipolar disorder, temporal-lobe epilepsy, porphyria, lead/absinthe toxicity, BPD) all contested [MS]. Crucially, there is no psychiatric history of any severity before late December 1888 — across August–November 1888 he was in full voluntary self-direction and at the most prolific painting interval of his life, producing the Sunflowers sequence, Café Terrace at Night, The Night Café, The Yellow House, The Bedroom, and the Roulin portraits [PV: dated oeuvre — not inspected here; MS]. The severe illness and the single act of self-injury alike post-date the murders (the ear-cutting five weeks after Kelly), so both are chronologically irrelevant to the window. Documented violence. The single documented act of personal violence in his life is the self-injury of the ear, 23 December 1888 [PV; CP]; a contested secondary tradition (Gauguin's 1903 memoir) holds he threatened Gauguin with the razor earlier that evening [NM; MS]; altercations with the Café de la Gare proprietor Ginoux and with Arles street-children are documented only as social friction and verbal hostility [PV — not inspected here; MS]; the late-February 1889 petition of about thirty Arles residents seeking his removal as a public nuisance is in the municipal archives but documents no specific physical act against any signatory [PV — not inspected here; MS]; no documented act of violence against any other person at any point [UN, affirmatively]. Social and family circumstances. Eldest surviving of six; his brother Theo (1857–1891), a Goupil art dealer, was his closest companion and principal correspondent and supported him financially throughout his painting life [PV: letters — not inspected here; MS]; unmarried, no children, with documented attachments to his cousin Kee Vos-Stricker (1881), the former prostitute Sien Hoornik (cohabited at The Hague 1882–83), and Marguerite Gachet at Auvers (1890) [MS]; at Arles in autumn 1888 he lived alone at the Yellow House from mid-September, joined by Gauguin 23 October – 23 December 1888 [PV — not inspected here]; his Arles circle (the Roulins, the Ginoux, Lieutenant Milliet, Dr Félix Rey, and the thirty petition-signatories) constituted a dense network of intimate observers across the very window [PV — not inspected here; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation question arises: painting continued at intense volume from November 1888 to July 1890 (the Sunflowers repetitions, the Berceuse portraits, the Self-Portrait with

Bandaged Ear of January 1889, the Saint-Rémy oeuvre including The Starry Night, and the Auvers oeuvre including Wheatfield with Crows) [PV: dated oeuvre — not inspected here]; his life "ceased" at his death on 29 July 1890, with no documented removal from continental Europe at any point [UN, affirmatively]; the cessation dimension is analytically empty for Van Gogh, and the advocacy claims no alignment with the Whitechapel cessation pattern. Specific 1888 evidence. The day-by-day record across the canonical-five window is dense and substantially complete: at the Nichols date (31 August 1888) he was working the Sunflowers and Roulin canvases at Arles (dated letters to Theo) [PV — not inspected here]; at the Chapman date (8 September) he was painting Café Terrace at Night in the Place du Forum and writing to Theo and Émile Bernard on night-painting colour theory [PV — not inspected here]; at the double event (30 September) he was preparing the Yellow House for Gauguin and continuing the Sunflowers cycle [PV — not inspected here]; at the Kelly date (9 November) he was in residence with Gauguin, producing The Red Vineyard (the only canvas documented sold in his lifetime) [PV — not inspected here; MS]; the ear-cutting of 23 December (five weeks after Kelly) closes the period [PV — not inspected here]. Arles-to-London travel (~1,500 km; 24–30 hours each way by period rail) is nowhere documented for him in 1888, and given the affirmative Arles placement, none is possible — the documentary case for his continuous Provence residence is among the strongest of any candidate in the literature [PV — not inspected here]. Suspect-attribution. The attribution originates with Dale Larner, Vincent the Ripper: Vincent Van Gogh Was Jack the Ripper, Case Closed (self-published, three volumes; first appearing c. 2018), which posits a double life — struggling artist by day, serial killer by night — beginning with a first murder in London in 1873 and culminating in a "Jack the Ripper persona" in 1888, the murders supposedly fuelling his finest paintings for the 1889 World's Fair [MS]; the thesis turns on alleged hidden-image decodings — for instance images Larner claims to find in the Irises painting said to match the photograph of Mary Kelly's body — and adduces no primary documentary evidence of any London visit or any departure from Arles aligned with the murder dates [MS]. It is universally rejected in mainstream Ripperology and in Van Gogh scholarship; no first- or second-tier suspect inventory carries him, and the Van Gogh Museum does not engage the thesis [MS]. The method is incrimination-by-decoded-canvas with no documentary content: a method that manufactures interpretable "evidence" precisely because no documentary evidence exists, impervious to documentary refutation because it rests on no documents, and able to incriminate a man positively documented some 1,500 km away — which is to say able to incriminate anyone. Not to be confused, and held apart: Vincent van Gogh the documented painter, positively placed elsewhere, is distinct from the decoded-canvas thesis advanced against him, which rests on no document. His documented post-window mental illness and single act of self-injury are held distinct from any inference of violence against others within the window, the illness and the self-harm alike post-dating the murders. And his stale 1870s London employment (1873–1876) is held distinct from any 1888 London presence — the two fifteen years apart, and the thesis's claimed "first London murder in 1873" hanging on that stale tie with no documentary support. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six (single-serial) — a real person advanced as the lone killer — but is, more precisely, a documentary-impossibility case advanced by the hidden-imagery-decoding method: structurally the same as the celebrity-painter case (a painter, out of the country, "incriminated" by his canvases — the Cornwell-on-Sickert type) and the coded-content case against the children's author (the Wallace-on-Carroll type), and is among the strongest pure-impossibility cases in the whole literature, his Arles residence being positively fixed to specific addresses on the specific murder dates. Categorical: outside the six (single-serial) — a documentary-impossibility case.

P199 — Vassiliev, Nicolai (contemporary spelling "Vassilyeff"; also Vasiliev, Wassili; nicknamed "the mad Russian"). Demographic particulars. Purported male, purported Russian; per the contemporary attribution, born at Tiraspol, South Russia, in 1847 — placing his alleged age at about forty-one in 1888 [CP, attribution layer]. The 1847 birth and the Tiraspol origin appear in the contemporary 1888 press itself, sourced to the Russian newspaper Novosti and carried in the two clippings in the project record, so the dating is anchored to a contemporary source and not to any later author, who appear merely to have transmitted and in places garbled it (a "Tver region" reading being a likely corruption of Tiraspol) [CP]. This re-tiering does not touch the underlying person: no primary documentary record of any individual so named — birth, parentage, or death — has been located in any Russian state archive, Parisian municipal or hospital record, or genealogical reference [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Alleged in the contemporary report to have studied and graduated at Odessa University, with the fuller later legend adding well-off parents and independent means [CP; MS]; no record of him at Odessa located [UN]; the 1888 reports frame him as a fanatical anarchist, not as a trained professional, and the Skoptsy (castration-sect) material thickening the modern accounts is a later accretion the 1888 articles did not contain — they affirmed him an anarchist, not a sectarian [MS]; no medical, anatomical, or butchering training alleged or documented [UN]. Geographic history. The alleged itinerary: Tiraspol and Odessa in early life; emigration to Paris "in the seventies"; onset of insanity there; confinement to a (criminal) lunatic asylum on the strength of several murders of women; release "as cured" shortly before the first Whitechapel murder; travel to London, lodging with poorer Russian compatriot refugees; and disappearance after the first Whitechapel killing [CP, as reported]. The itinerary is internally contradictory across the reports and corroborated at no point: the Novosti-derived clippings place the murders and the asylum confinement in Paris (dating the confinement to "sixteen years" before the report, c. 1872), while another strand instead has the murders in Russia and the release from an asylum in his native Tiraspol on or about 1 January 1888 — the murders cannot be both in Paris and in Russia, and the confinement cannot be both French and Russian; these are pieced-together press variants, not a coherent record [CP; MS]. None is corroborated: no record of his arrest or committal exists, and no series of murders matching the account is known actually to have occurred in Paris — the nearest real events were assaults in the Rochechouart district in 1875, in which no one was murdered [MS; UN]; no port-of-entry record of any arrival in Britain located [UN]; the London residence asserted without specifics [CP; UN]; no canonical-scene anchor of any kind [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Alleged to have suffered a religious-redemptive homicidal monomania — that "fallen women" could be redeemed only by being killed [CP, as reported]; the clinical reality is unverified [UN], and the very coherence and moral tidiness of the stated delusion reads as a feature of press authorship rather than a recovered case-note, so the dimension is tiered as press-narrative, not a psychiatric datum; no primary asylum case-note or medical reference located [UN]. Documented violence. The narratives allege both the earlier (Paris or Russia) killings and the canonical-five killings; neither set is connected to him by any primary record [UN]. What does exist is extensive contemporary press notice of the accusation itself, which is the documented fact, as distinct from any documented act [CP]; no criminal record, court appearance, or police charge located [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Said to have lodged in London with the lower class of his fellow countrymen and to have been lost sight of after the first murder, the Russian residents reportedly believing their insane countryman to be the killer [CP, as reported]; otherwise unspecified [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). The narrative closes at "vanished after the first Whitechapel murder," which sits awkwardly with attributing all five canonical killings to him — an internal incoherence in the legend, not a fact about cessation [CP, narrative]; no documentary trace of any matching individual after autumn 1888 [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The attribution is

established as contemporaneous with the murders, with a clean transmission trail: the Russian paper Novosti originated it; the Daily Telegraph (via its anonymous Vienna correspondent) and the Pall Mall Gazette carried the Novosti revelation on 28 November 1888, and the Star — which had denied his existence about a fortnight earlier — ran its own version the same day; the provincial and overseas press followed across mid-to-late November and early December (the Bury and Norwich Post carrying the fuller, named account on 4 December 1888; the Manchester Guardian, an Evening Star, the Ottawa Citizen, and the Montreal Daily Star among the carriers c. 14–16 November); and the story crossed into two American booklets of the period (a Richard K. Fox History of the Whitechapel Murders and a Philadelphia "Leather Apron" pamphlet) naming the figure as the likely murderer [CP]. What remains absent is any investigative substance: no placement at any canonical-five scene, no contemporary police inquiry into a "Vassiliev" in surviving Metropolitan, City, or Home Office files, and no witness or sighting [UN]. The clean statement: the press attribution is [CP]; the investigative reality behind it is [UN]. Suspect-attribution. He is a documented contemporary 1888 press-panic suspect, originating in the Novosti report and carried by the major British, Canadian, and American press in November–December 1888; later authors (a 1937 volume; a 1959 narrative) did not invent him but transmitted and embellished a pre-existing contemporary legend, one corrupting particulars, the figure later being conflated in the literature with Pedachenko and Konovalov [MS]. The contemporary Russian-press origin — a Russian paper accusing an émigré anarchist — is consistent with reading the story as anti-émigré disinformation rather than a later fabrication (an interpretive reading the clippings support, not an established fact), and it forecloses the competing "later-author fabrication" hypothesis, since a story originating in 1888 émigré-hostile Russian press cannot also be a later British invention [MS, interpretive]. The released-lunatic angle drew the immediate intervention of the alienist Dr L. Forbes Winslow, who on 4 December 1888 urged the authorities to communicate with the Paris lunacy officials to trace the discharged patient, expecting him to prove the actual murderer [CP]. The standing modern consensus is unaffected by the re-dating and is reaffirmed: there is no evidence Vassiliev ever existed, and he is not a credible identification [MS: Sugden 1994; Begg 2003; Evans and Skinner 2000; the Casebook and suspect guides]. The correction is to the dating and origin of the attribution, not to its credibility. Beyond non-existence, the story fails on the substance of the alleged earlier murders where the press does describe them: those killings do not match the Whitechapel pattern — no abdominal mutilation, no left-to-right adjoining throat incisions; the victims were stabbed in the back, were of a higher social class (found with money and jewels, not robbed), and the reported first killing was noisy (the victim screaming, the assailant fleeing and himself screaming), against the silent Whitechapel method — so even taken at face value the earlier series is a different kind of crime [MS]. Not to be confused, and held apart — the first a correction to prior handling: Vassiliev is a contemporary 1888 press-panic figure, not a modern invention, so he is distinct from the modern-fabrication figures ("Dr Stanley," Tchkersoff) that lack any contemporary anchor, and any grouping of him as a later-volume sibling fabrication is corrected. The contemporary 1888 press attribution is held distinct from the unverified existence of the person — the one now anchored, the other still empty. The 1888 anarchist core is held distinct from the later castration-sect accretion. And he is held within his proper class — the late-November–early-December 1888 "released homicidal lunatic" press panic, alongside the "confined-madman" figure of the same days and Forbes Winslow's 4 December intervention — distinct both from the earlier Russian-doctor fabrications with which the literature later conflated him (Pedachenko, Konovalov) and from the purely modern fabrications. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six (single-serial) — but distinctively as a contemporary (1888) press-

panic suspect of unverified existence, explicitly not the modern-fabrication class. Categorical: outside the six (single-serial) — a contemporary 1888 press-panic suspect, existence unverified.

P200 — Venturney, Julia. Demographic particulars. Female; the surname is unstable across the contemporary press, appearing as Vanturney, Van Teurney, and Vanternie — variant renderings of one woman, not distinct persons [CP: multiple titles, 13–18 November 1888] — with the secondary literature settling on "Venturney." The standing genealogical reconstruction identifies her as Julia Cook, born in Kensington about 1841, daughter of the carpenter Richard Cook, and traces her in the 1871 census living with her widowed father at 2 Little John's Place, Fulham, with two daughters, Rosina (b. 1864) and Charlotte (b. 1868); this identification is carried as researcher reconstruction pending primary confirmation, not primary-confirmed [MS, qualified]. The married surname is accounted for through the same body of research: a researcher located the husband via Rosina's birth certificate — Rosina Venteney, born 12 February 1864 at 2 John's Place, North End, Fulham, the father given as Antony Venteney, a photographic artist, the mother as "Julia Venteney, formerly Cook" — supplying the otherwise-unexplained name; this recovery is itself researcher reconstruction pending primary confirmation, and a standard reference work (the Casebook Wiki) nonetheless still records no Mr Venturney, a discrepancy within the secondary literature noted here rather than smoothed [MS, qualified]. Date and place of death are not firmly fixed [UN]; the onward trace is treated under Cessation. Occupational and educational history. A charwoman by her own description in the inquest record, though one paper rendered her a laundress, her own word preferred [PV: inquest deposition; CP: Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 18 November 1888]. No educational record located [UN]; no medical, midwifery, or anatomical training [UN]. The persistent "German charwoman" descriptor, repeated in standard secondary sources including Sugden and Wikipedia, is a myth: the genealogical research identifies her as English, née Cook, born in Kensington, and is to be preferred [MS]. Geographic history. Resident at No. 1 Miller's Court, living with a man named Harry Owen [PV: inquest deposition]; any prior residence is recoverable only through the 1871-census reconstruction (Fulham), itself researcher reconstruction pending primary confirmation, with no firm address chain to the autumn-1888 Miller's Court residence [MS, qualified; UN]. No. 1 was one of the court's fixed dwellings on the immediate perimeter of the Kelly scene, opposite the No. 13 room, within the small fixed-resident population alongside Mary Ann Cox at No. 5 and Elizabeth Prater at No. 20 [PV; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN] — a witness-frame entry with no perpetrative or victim layer. Social and family circumstances. She described herself at the inquest as a widow, then living with Harry Owen at No. 1 Miller's Court [PV]. Her daughter Charlotte died of phthisis in July 1885, aged sixteen, after which Julia appears to have adopted the dead child's name, "Lottie," in later records — carried plainly and without evidential weight, the detail serving only to account for the onward trace [MS, qualified]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Structurally a witness-and-procedural entry, retained at the nine-section format. The immediate documented post-murder action is that she was one of the six women who rode in the two mourning coaches at Kelly's funeral on 19 November 1888, alongside Mary Ann Cox, Elizabeth Prater, Caroline Maxwell, Sarah Lewis, and Maria Harvey [CP; MS]. Researchers carry her onward under the name "Lottie": a Henry Owen appears in the 1891 census at 26 Dorset Street with a "Lottie" Owen alongside, and she is further traced to a 1911 Spitalfields lodging house and a 1912–13 Whitechapel Infirmary admission — traces resting on census-matching and identification inference rather than continuous primary proof, and carried as such [MS, qualified]. Specific 1888 evidence. Venturney gave a police statement on 9 November 1888 and deposed at the Kelly inquest before Coroner Roderick Macdonald at Shoreditch Town Hall on 12 November 1888, the inquest completed in a single day

[PV]. The Kelly inquest material survives, so this testimony is a named primary reached via transcription [PV], not press reconstruction, with the caveat that the team has so far worked from the secondary reproduction, the original deposition wording pending direct consultation. Her evidence established several points carried into the standard Kelly-scene record: that she had known the occupant of No. 13 for about four months, and knew Kelly and Joseph Barnett — whom she called Joe — to live together quietly, Barnett not allowing Kelly to walk the streets though she sometimes drank too much, and being kind to her with money [PV; CP]; that Kelly was also fond of another man, likewise named Joe, whom Venturney believed a costermonger and who visited and gave her money [PV; CP]; that she last saw Kelly alive about ten o'clock on the morning of Thursday 8 November, breakfasting with another woman in No. 13 [PV; CP]; and that she is the source for the documented detail that Kelly had broken the room's window-pane when drunk some weeks before [PV; MS]. Not to be confused with one another are the two men both called Joe: the first is Joseph Barnett, Kelly's live-in companion; the second, the costermonger "Joe," is most read in the literature as a garbling of or confusion with Joseph Fleming, Kelly's earlier mason's-plasterer companion, and is carried as that likely confusion rather than as a distinct third man [PV; CP; MS]. On the auditory record, having retired about eight o'clock that night and only dozed, she heard no one in the court, no scream, and no singing, adding that Kelly often sang Irish songs [PV; CP]; this deposed "no singing" account is the preferred version and sits in documented tension two ways — first against a later press version in which she is made to feel strange, hear noises, and hear Kelly singing during the night, directly at odds with her sworn account and subordinated to it [CP]; and second against Mary Ann Cox's account of hearing Kelly sing "A Violet from Mother's Grave," the two forming the incompatible auditory record of the scene, flagged and resolved neither way. Suspect-attribution. Nil. A witness-frame entry, never advanced as a candidate in any suspect inventory. Witness — None / [N/A].

P201 — Wainwright, Lincoln Stanhope. Demographic particulars. Male, English; the Rev. Lincoln Stanhope Wainwright, B.A. (surname also spelt "Wainright," a recording variant of the one man), known in his parish as Father Wainwright — ordinary parish usage, not an alias [NM: Lucy Menzies, *Father Wainwright: A Record*, 1947; UN: aliases]. Born 1847 — the memoir gives 11 October 1847 at Hampstead, son of the Rev. Latham Wainwright and Mary Ann (née Stanhope) [NM; PV: GRO birth registration — not inspected here]. Unmarried throughout his life, in keeping with the celibate Anglo-Catholic clergy ideal of his parish; no children. Died 1929 — the memoir gives 14 May 1929 — at the St Peter's clergy house, in active ministry to the end, having lived in the parish from 1873 to his death [NM; PV: GRO death registration — not inspected here]; the 1847–1929 dates and the long Wapping incumbency are corroborated by the London County Council plaque and by Evelyn Underhill's 1929 appreciation [MS; NM]. Aged about forty-one across the canonical-five window. Occupational and educational history. Educated, per the memoir, at the King's School, Canterbury, and at Worcester College, Oxford, taking the B.A. in 1870 [NM; PV: college and university registers — not inspected here]; ordained deacon 1872, priest 1873, in the Diocese of London [NM; PV: Lambeth and diocesan records — not inspected here]; curate at St Peter's London Docks under the Rev. Charles Fuge Lowder from 1873 and, on Lowder's death on 9 September 1880, his successor as Vicar of St Peter's — a single-parish ministry of fifty-six years to 1929 [NM; PV: Crockford's Clerical Directory and the diocesan registry, the precise institution date not inspected here]. He was one of Lowder's curates, with A. H. Mackonochie, both later vicars of the parish [MS]. Not to be confused with Lowder himself: the Rev. Charles Fuge Lowder was the founding vicar of St Peter's, who died in 1880, eight years before the window, and it is his parish to which any "Charles Lowder's parish" identification points — Wainwright, his curate and successor, is the man actually incumbent across

1888, a different man from the founder [NM; MS]. No subsequent benefice, no preferment beyond the parish, and no published work of substance — his footprint limited to parish papers, oral retreat addresses, and occasional pieces in the Anglo-Catholic press [NM]. No medical or anatomical training of any documented kind [UN]. A documentary correction to the draft's emphasis is required: St Peter's did run an extensive sick-visiting ministry in the dockside slums, and Wainwright's own documented daily pattern — long morning devotion before the altar, interrupted only by a summons to the dying, then afternoons given to visiting the sick house to house and hospital to hospital, even to distant parts of London, sleeping in the train between visits — is well attested [NM]. But attendance on the sick and dying as a priest is pastoral and sacramental, not medical; whether it gave him any hands-on anatomical or surgical exposure is not documented and is not to be inferred [UN]. The anatomical-access dimension is accordingly carried as nil — a category of pastoral proximity, not of training and not of candidacy. Geographic history. From 1873, the St Peter's clergy house at Wapping Lane (formerly Old Gravel Lane), by the docks [MS: Survey of London; NM]; the LCC plaque records him resident there 1884–1929. On foot from the clergy house the canonical sites lie at roughly Berner Street ten to fifteen minutes, Mitre Square fifteen to twenty, Hanbury Street about twenty, Miller's Court twenty to twenty-five, and Buck's Row about twenty-five [MS, against standard contemporary mapping]. This is recast as a bare locational fact carrying no weight: the Wapping position lies south of the tightest density of the offence corridor and only within the broader riverside region, and walking-distance-of-the-crimes is a description fitting essentially the whole East End and much of riverside London — weaker even than a residence-within-the-cluster pattern, the position being adjacent to rather than within the density. It is a location, not an analytical placement, and carries nothing evidentiary. Permanent residence at the clergy house throughout the tenure, with no documented absence beyond the ordinary annual retreat and occasional preaching engagements [NM]. Psychiatric and medical history. No mental illness, asylum admission, or psychiatric record [UN]. Documented ascetic practice in the celibate Anglo-Catholic mould — modest diet, hard bed, fasting, long hours, and the giving-away of his own blankets and even the shirt off his back to the poor, as Underhill records — is attested [NM], but no medical or psychiatric consequence is recorded [UN], and the base-rate caution governs: this asceticism was a normative practice of a substantial body of period slum-clergy, recorded as ordinary biographical context and indicative of nothing. No clinical inference is drawn from the ascetic life, the record being silent as to any disorder. No medical or surgical qualification [UN]. Documented violence. None — no criminal complaint, disciplinary proceeding, or violent incident at any point [UN]. The nearest adjacent matter is the 1859 anti-ritualist rioting at St George's-in-the-East, of which Lowder was the target; Wainwright was then twelve and not in orders, and is unconnected to it [NM; MS]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried and resident at the clergy house with the assisting clergy, lay brothers, and parish servants in the common-life arrangement of the mission; no children; the specific household composition on 9 November 1888 rests pending the parish register and 1891 census [NM; PV — not inspected here]. His circle was the Anglo-Catholic clergy network — the Society of the Holy Cross and the ritualist parish clergy — and the lay and religious-order supporters of the East End mission, including the sisters who worked alongside the St Peter's clergy, each a separate figure of the parish and not to be merged with him [NM; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event of any kind: Wainwright continued without interruption as Vicar across and far beyond the window — thirty-eight further years to 1929 [PV: Crockford's — not inspected here; NM]; no Crockford's gap, no recorded ill-health notation, no leave of absence, no extended substitute minister, no asylum or hydropathic stay, no posting, curacy, or resignation [UN, the diocesan year-books not inspected here]. The trajectory shows no decomposition pattern whatever — a single uninterrupted fifty-six-year

ministry, the unbroken continuity if anything mildly telling against rather than for. Specific 1888 evidence. The documented 1888 footprint is rich in parish-pastoral terms and thin at the public-platform and police-contact level. The parish ministry brought Wainwright and the assisting clergy into routine pastoral contact with the women of the dockside slums, the parish running both sick-visiting and, in the mission tradition, a Penitentiary-style rescue arm for women in the social position of the victims [NM; MS]. This rescue work is held at its true character: it is the characteristic charitable work of such a parish and the opposite of predation upon those women, and Wainwright's personal engagement in it requires verification in any case — so it is carried as normative mission work, unverified at the personal level, and not as sinister contact [PV — not inspected here]. The draft's night-walking claim is struck, not softened: a specific practice of plain-clothes night-walking by Wainwright is not documented in the standard record — the attested pattern is daytime sick-visiting and altar devotion — and the "night-walking" specific was an unverified inference, here withdrawn as never documented [UN]. On 9 November 1888 his residence was the Wapping clergy house, a substantial establishment with kitchen range and heated water, resident clergy and servants, and ordinary sanitary arrangements [NM; PV — the architectural particulars not inspected here]. No documented public response by Wainwright to the murders has been located [UN]. Not to be confused here are two men of the surname Barnett: the contrast the draft draws is with Canon Samuel Barnett of St Jude's, Whitechapel, and Toynbee Hall, who used his public platform to press housing reform in *The Times* — an entirely different man from Joseph Barnett, Mary Jane Kelly's live-in companion of Miller's Court [MS]. Wainwright's silence fits the pastoral rather than public-reform orientation of his mission and signifies nothing further. No primary-level contact between Wainwright and the Metropolitan or City Police or H Division in autumn 1888 has been located [UN]; that clergy of such a parish might have been spoken to is a verification target, not a finding. No contemporary mention of Wainwright by any canonical-five victim or associate is located [UN]. Suspect-attribution. None. No suspect attribution against Lincoln Stanhope Wainwright has ever been advanced in the Ripperological literature. He enters this archive solely as a non-attributed wide-net clergy-screening subject — identified as the actual incumbent of St Peter's across the 1888 window after a parish-identification reference to "Charles Lowder's parish," Lowder himself having died in 1880, before the window. He sits outside the six frameworks and outside even the single-serial advocacy class, because no advocate, contemporary or modern, has placed him anywhere: he is a screening artifact, and every apparent "fit" recorded above is normative slum-clergy practice carrying no evidentiary force whatever, explicitly disclaimed as the screening noise it is. The honest categorical record is suspect-attribution Nil — a documented, exemplary parish priest, never accused [MS/UN].

P202 — Watkins, Edward. Demographic particulars. Forename Edward, surname Watkins; male; City of London Police constable, collar number 881 [PV: Eddowes-inquest deposition, Corporation of London Record Office — not inspected here; CP: press reproductions, *The Times* / *Daily Telegraph* / *Eastern Post*, 5 October 1888; MS: compendium, corroborated by his surviving City of London Police notebook embossed "City of London Police" and marked 881]. The draft's "Warrant-number 881" is corrected: 881 was his collar (constable's badge) number, as the compendium's "City Police No. 881" and the surviving notebook confirm; warrant numbers are the separate internal-recruitment numerals, and his warrant number is not in hand, so the badge figure must not be read as one [MS]. The draft's blanket "[UN]" on his biography is likewise corrected as substantially recoverable: modern census-and-service research, principally the Luukanen–Bell study in *Ripperologist* No. 71 (2006), establishes that Watkins was born in St Pancras, London, in 1844 — so aged about forty-four across the canonical-five window — married to Augusta, a Hull native, and that he died at Romford, Essex, in 1913, aged sixty-nine [MS; PV: census and GRO records — not inspected here]. Height and

physical description are not recorded in the surviving deposition extracts [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Police Constable, City of London Police; he joined the force on 15 May 1871 and served until 28 May 1896 [MS; PV: City Police service records — not inspected here]. On the night of 29–30 September 1888 he walked the Mitre Square beat — a circuit of roughly twelve to fourteen minutes through Duke Street, Heneage Lane, Bury Street, Cree Church Lane, Leadenhall Street, Mitre Street, Mitre Square, King Street, St James's Place, and back — having come on duty at Bishopsgate at 9:45 p.m. and entered the beat at 10:00 p.m. [PV — not inspected here; MS]. Prior occupation and schooling are not recorded [UN]. The principal documented archival fact bearing on the record is the loss of the bulk of the City of London Police Eddowes case-file in the Second World War Blitz — one of the most significant single losses in the canonical-five record, the surviving City material being chiefly Dr Frederick Gordon Brown's post-mortem and a remnant [MS]. That loss is corrected in its scope: it destroyed the case file, not Watkins's individual biography, which census and service research has in fact recovered in detail — so the draft's "most resistant documentary configuration" framing is overstated for this subject, conflating the file-loss with the man [MS]. Geographic history. Beat-walking constable in the City of London Police area on the relevant night, his immediate beat through Mitre Square and the adjoining passages [PV — not inspected here]. Residence in 1888 is not directly fixed in the deposition, but the census places him by 1881 at 6 Eldon Street, St Leonards, Shoreditch, sharing the household with his wife, three daughters, and his father John, a former Windsor butler, and by 1901 retired at Rush Green, Beacontree Heath Road, Romford [MS; PV: census — not inspected here]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal complaint or disciplinary proceeding located against him [UN] — a witness-frame entry with no perpetrative or victim layer. Social and family circumstances. Married to Augusta; at least three daughters; his father John resident in the 1881 household [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Corrected from the draft's "[UN] / untraced": Watkins is well-traced across and well beyond the window — he remained in active City of London Police service throughout, deposing at the Eddowes inquest in October 1888, continuing on the force until his retirement on 28 May 1896, and is then traceable to Romford by 1901 and to his death there in 1913 [MS; PV — not inspected here]. There is no terminal-pathway event within 1888–1891: he simply continued in service. Specific 1888 evidence. His substantive 1888 footprint is his sworn deposition at the Eddowes inquest before the City of London Coroner Samuel Frederick Langham, at the City Mortuary, Golden Lane, on the first day of the inquest, Thursday 4 October 1888, the inquest sitting again on 11 October; the record survives at the Corporation of London Record Office as Coroner's Inquest 1888 No. 135 [PV — not inspected here]. The substance, as deposed and reproduced in the press of 5 October 1888: walking the Mitre Square beat on the night of Saturday 29 into the early morning of Sunday 30 September 1888, he passed through Mitre Square at about 1:30 a.m., played his bullseye lantern around the square, and saw nothing unusual; completing the circuit, he re-entered the square at about 1:44 a.m. and in the south-western corner found the body of a woman on her back, abdomen exposed, throat cut, severely mutilated — at once recognisable as a fresh homicide [PV — not inspected here; CP]. He summoned the Kearley & Tonge night-watchman George Morris, a former Metropolitan officer, who blew his whistle and ran toward Aldgate for help; City PCs James Harvey (964) and Holland (814) arrived, followed by Dr George William Sequeira of 34 Jewry Street, who pronounced life extinct at about 1:55 a.m., and the City Police Surgeon Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, at about 2:00 a.m. [PV — not inspected here; CP; MS]. The deposition fixes the principal time-of-killing anchor at the Eddowes scene: the murder and the extensive mutilation occurred between Watkins's 1:30 a.m. pass and his 1:44 a.m. return — an operational window of roughly nine to fourteen minutes, the tightest documented in the canonical-five series, and tightened further by Joseph Lawende's sighting of Eddowes with a man at the Duke

Street / Church Passage corner at about 1:35 a.m. [PV — not inspected here; MS]. By way of plain comparison this is markedly tighter than the roughly twenty-minute window documented at the Stride scene; the analytical literature has read the Mitre Square window as bearing on the offender's operational efficiency — a contested analytic read, recorded here without endorsement and resolved neither way, and in any event a fact about the offender rather than about the constable. Not to be confused, as to the badge numerals at the square: Watkins's collar 881 is distinct from City PCs Harvey (964) and Holland (814), and George Morris was a former Metropolitan officer then working as a private watchman, not a serving constable — and no recruitment-cohort or seniority inference may be drawn from any of these numbers. Watkins is a City of London Police constable, Mitre Square being the single canonical murder inside the City's jurisdiction, and is not to be merged with the Metropolitan officers who worked the other scenes. Suspect-attribution. None. No suspect attribution against PC Edward Watkins has ever been advanced; he is the discovering officer of the Eddowes body — a witness-and-procedural figure, the first City of London Police entry in the scene sequence, with no candidacy of any kind. Witness — None / [N/A].

P203 — West, William (Woolf "Wolf" Wess). Demographic particulars. Forename William at the inquest — the anglicised form of Woolf (Wolf) Wess, his actual name, the two forms being one man and not to be split or lost, as the later movement sources name him Wess [CP: Stride-inquest press, *The Times* / *Daily Telegraph*, week of 2 October 1888; *The People*, 7 October 1888; Casebook transcript; MS: the anarchist-movement biographies]; male. The draft's blanket "[UN]" for his particulars is substantially recoverable: modern research (John Quail, *The Slow Burning Fuse*, 1978; the libcom biography) establishes that Wess was born to a Jewish family at Vilkomir (Vilkomar), Lithuania, in 1861 — so aged about twenty-seven across the canonical-five window — emigrated to England about age twenty, circa 1881, and died in 1946 [MS; PV: civil and naturalisation records — not inspected here]; the press gives his 1888 address as 2 William Street, Commercial Road [CP]. Ethnicity is corrected from the draft's "[UN]" to Lithuanian Jewish, consistent with the predominantly Russian-Polish-Lithuanian-Jewish, with some German and English socialist, membership of the International Working Men's Educational Club (the IWMEC) [MS: Fishman, *East End Jewish Radicals*, 1975]. Occupational and educational history. A printer-typesetter by trade; the draft's "[UN] as to role" is corrected: Wess was both the secretary of the IWMEC and the overseer of the printing of *Der Arbeter Fraint* ("Worker's Friend"), the Yiddish socialist weekly the club took over in 1886 and printed in the office at the rear off Dutfield's Yard, the editor being Philip Krantz [MS]. Educational history not located [UN]; no medical or butchering training [UN]. His later career is itself well-documented — a leading figure in the Jewish trade-union and anarchist movements, associate of Kropotkin and Rudolf Rocker, later a Freedom-group typesetter — which is why the cessation dimension below is not the blank the draft assumed [MS]. Geographic history. Working at, and connected with the printing operation at, 40 Berner Street in autumn 1888 [CP]; full 1888 residence given in the press as 2 William Street, Commercial Road [CP]. The anchor places Wess directly inside the offence corridor, within Rossmo's peak-probability zone, and at the immediate Stride-scene site [MS: Rossmo 2000]. This is his residential-and-occupational location and nothing more: it carries no evidentiary weight as to candidacy, there being no attribution against him to which it could bear. Psychiatric and medical history. No record located [UN]. Documented violence. No criminal complaint or violent incident located against Wess [UN]. At the Berner Street riot of 16 March 1889 — arising from a procession of the Jewish unemployed that returned to the club — Louis Diemschütz and Isaac Kozebrodski surrendered to bail and a third man, Samuel Friedman, was indicted but did not appear; Wess is not named among them and is absent from that matter

[CP: *The Times*, 26 April 1889; UN as to his whereabouts]. Social and family circumstances. No 1888 household record located [UN]; his subsequent movement-organiser career is documented but lies outside the window [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Corrected from the draft's "[UN] / terminal-pathway": Wess is not a disappearance case — he continued as club secretary and as a central figure in the East End Jewish socialist and trade-union movement well beyond the window, organising the 1889 tailors' strike committee, touring with Yanovsky in 1891, and living to 1946, the club itself continuing at 40 Berner Street until its eviction in 1892 [MS]. There is no terminal event in the 1888–1891 window: he simply continued. Specific 1888 evidence. His substantive 1888 footprint is his deposition as the first witness at the Stride inquest, before Coroner Wynne Edwin Baxter at the Vestry Hall of St George-in-the-East, opening Monday 1 October 1888, the inquest running to 23 October [CP]. The Stride inquest papers do not survive in original, so the contemporary press is the surviving record and this testimony is carried at press tier [CP], not as a surviving named primary. The draft's reconstruction of that testimony is materially wrong and is corrected here as the most material error in the entry. Per the deposition (*The People*, 7 October 1888): Wess described the club premises and the layout and access of Dutfield's Yard; the Saturday-night discussion that ended about midnight, some hundred attending, most leaving by the street door, about thirty remaining in the upper room singing and talking with the windows partly open; and the yard's lighting — no lamp in the yard or in Berner Street, light only from the house, the club, and the printing office [CP]. Crucially, he deposed that at about ten minutes past twelve, roughly 12:10 a.m., he went into the yard, saw the lights of the house and of the printing office where the editor was reading, heard members singing, looked toward the gates and saw nothing unusual — though, it being dark, he allowed that an object might have escaped his notice — and then returned to the club and left by the street door [CP]. He was therefore not present at the discovery by Diemschütz at about 1:00 a.m., and did not "return on the alarm and view the body" as the draft has it; his documented movement is the roughly 12:10 a.m. yard inspection, some fifty minutes before the discovery, after which he had gone. He is a midnight-inspection witness, not a discovery-or-response witness. The uncorroborated hearsay tradition that Wess himself found and moved the body is gossip and is not recorded here. His deposition is nonetheless a principal documentary basis for the club's activity pattern that night — debate ending around midnight, slow dispersal over the following hour, open gates, an unlit yard — which the standard literature (Sugden 1994; Begg 2003) has read as bearing on the offender's selection and timing of the brief-privacy window at the yard; that reading is recorded as the literature's, resolved neither way, and a fact about the offender's opportunity rather than about the witness [MS]. The social-historical context is carried as fact and not as suspicion: the club was a predominantly Russian-Polish-Lithuanian-Jewish socialist body that drew the antisemitic press reflex of the autumn — recorded as fact about who Wess and the club were, and emphatically not as any insinuation against him [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None. No suspect attribution against William West / Woolf Wess has ever been advanced. A modern speculative thesis advancing certain other club figures — Diemschütz, Kozebrodski, Friedman — as a killing team does not, on its own terms, extend to him, and is unverified at this pass; it is not imported here [MS, unverified]. Not to be confused with one another: "William West" the inquest name and "Woolf Wess" the man are one person, not two; and the named club figures of the 1889 Berner Street riot — Diemschütz, Kozebrodski, and Friedman — are separate men from Wess, who is absent from that matter and, in the speculative team thesis, not among those advanced. He is a witness-and-procedural figure — the first Stride-inquest witness and the club secretary — with no candidacy of any kind. Witness — None / [N/A].

P204 — Whitworth, William Allen. Demographic particulars. Male, English; the Rev. William Allen Whitworth, M.A. — the middle name spelt Allen, per the DNB and his own publications, not the "Allan" the draft carried [NM: DNB 1912 supplement; obituaries in *The Times*, 13 March 1905, and *The Guardian*, March 1905; MS]. Born 1 February 1840 at Runcorn, Cheshire, eldest of six, son of William Whitworth, a school headmaster [NM: DNB]. He married on 10 June 1885 Sarah Louisa, given by the DNB as the only daughter of Timms Hervey Elwes, though the maiden name has also been recorded as Brough; the two are not reconciled here and the point is held open, resolved neither way, pending the GRO marriage register of that date [NM: DNB]. The marriage produced four sons, all later Trinity College, Cambridge graduates [NM: DNB]. He died 12 March 1905 at Fitzroy House Nursing Home, following a serious operation on 28 February, and was buried at Brookwood [NM]. Aged forty-eight across the canonical-five window. No aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Sandicroft School, Northwich, and at St John's College, Cambridge, taking the B.A. in 1862 as Sixteenth Wrangler and the M.A. in 1865; Fellow of St John's from 1864, the fellowship lapsing in 1885 on his marriage; he taught mathematics at Portarlington and Rossall schools and as professor at Queen's College, Liverpool, in the early-to-mid 1860s [NM; MS; PV: college registers — not inspected here]. A mathematician of standing: author of *Choice and Chance* (1867, derived from lectures to the women of Queen's College, Liverpool, in 1866, and reaching many editions to 1901) and of *Trilinear Coordinates* (1866), founding co-editor with Charles Taylor of the *Messenger of Mathematics*, originator of the E[X] notation for expected value still in use, coiner of "subfactorial," and the first to publish Bertrand's ballot theorem [NM; MS]. Ordained deacon 1865 in the Diocese of Carlisle, priest 1866; curacies at Birkenhead and Liverpool, then Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Hammersmith, from 1875 to 1886, and Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street, Marylebone, from November 1886 until his death [NM; PV: Crockford's Clerical Directory — not inspected here]. He joined the English Church Union in 1875 and was a high-churchman; later Prebendary of St Paul's, in 1896 [NM]. No medical or anatomical training [UN]. Geographic history. The draft's "principal documentary uncertainty" — whether Whitworth was Vicar of St Matthew's, Bethnal Green, or of All Saints, Margaret Street, on 9 November 1888 — is resolved here against the draft. The authoritative record carries no St Matthew's, Bethnal Green incumbency at all: Whitworth went from Hammersmith, held to 1886, directly to All Saints, Margaret Street, from November 1886, and held it to his death. Across the entire canonical-five window he was therefore Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street, in the West End (Marylebone) — the foremost ritualist parish church in London — geographically and institutionally disconnected from the East End streetscape entirely, his clergy house lying a couple of miles west of the murder district [NM; PV: Crockford's — not inspected here]. The "Bethnal Green edge-of-region" reading the draft entertained does not arise; it was the single feature that even nominally tied him to the district, and it proves erroneous. Psychiatric and medical history. No mental illness, asylum admission, or chronic illness recorded across the window; no medical or surgical qualification [UN]. No clinical inference is drawn, the record being silent. Documented violence. None — no criminal complaint or violent incident at any point [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married in 1885 to Sarah Louisa, the maiden-name discrepancy noted above; four sons [NM]. His circle was the Cambridge mathematical community, the London Mathematical Society, and the Anglo-Catholic clergy network of All Saints, Margaret Street [NM; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation event of any kind: his clerical and mathematical career continued unbroken across and far beyond the window — the All Saints incumbency to 1905, with continued mathematical writing and the 1896 St Paul's prebend — exhibiting no decomposition pattern whatever [NM; PV: Crockford's — not inspected here]. Specific 1888 evidence. With the incumbency question resolved, the East-End-relevant dimensions are straightforward: on 9 November 1888 Whitworth was Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street, resident

in the West End clergy house, with no institutional or geographic connection to the Spitalfields–Whitechapel district of the murders [NM]. No documented night-walking, rescue, or street-level pastoral engagement with women in the victims' position is recorded — nor would the West End ministry have brought any [UN]. No documented public response by Whitworth to the murders has been located [UN]; his 1888 reputation was as a mathematical writer and ritualist clergyman, associated with neither the Christian-socialist nor the housing-reform response to the killings. Not to be confused, at that point of contrast: Canon Samuel Barnett of St Jude's, Whitechapel, and Toynbee Hall — who made the reforming response — is an entirely different man from Joseph "Joe" Barnett of Miller's Court, Mary Jane Kelly's live-in companion, a dangerous surname-collision to be held rigidly apart [MS]. No police contact and no contemporary lay mention of Whitworth is located [UN]. Suspect-attribution. None. No suspect attribution against William Allen Whitworth has ever been advanced in any literature. He enters this archive solely as a non-attributed wide-net clergy-screening subject — surfaced as an alphabetical "named-extension" of the clergy queue — and, with the Bethnal Green error corrected, he sits firmly outside any credible region and outside the six frameworks and the single-serial advocacy class alike: a West End mathematician-vicar, demonstrably remote from the East End, never accused. His ritualist churchmanship is a West End parochial fact and is not to be conflated with the East End ritualist clergy of the murder district; per the base-rate caution it is recorded as ordinary biographical context, indicative of nothing. The honest disposition is suspect-attribution Nil: the screen yields nothing, and the one feature that even nominally tied him to the East End — the supposed Bethnal Green incumbency — proves erroneous [MS/UN].

P205 — Wilkinson, Frederick William. Demographic particulars. Male, English; the forename is confirmed as "Frederick William" from the deposition's own opening ("Frederick William Wilkinson deposed..."), so the draft's pending middle-name flag is settled to primary [PV: Eddowes-inquest deposition, Corporation of London Record Office, Coroner's Inquest 1888 No. 135 — not inspected here; CP: press of 4–5 October 1888]. Date and place of birth not located [UN]; the inquest record carries no biographical particulars beyond his employment, and his age is not stated with enough precision to anchor a GRO search [UN]. Death date not located [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Deputy of Cooney's Common Lodging House, 55 Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields, in autumn 1888 [PV — not inspected here]. The deputy was the working superintendent of the house — collecting the lodging fee (the standard tariff, eightpence for a double bed, fourpence for a single), assigning beds, keeping the registration ledger required under the Common Lodging Houses Acts as administered by the Metropolitan Police, and overseeing the kitchen, dormitories, and yard through the working night [MS]. The house was kept by John Cooney, whence its working name, and was also known as "Smith's" — one house under two names, correcting the draft's "Smith and Cooney partnership" formulation [MS; PV: Spitalfields rate books — not inspected here]. Prior occupational history not located [UN]. Geographic history. Resided on the Cooney's premises in his deputy capacity through the working night hours [PV; MS]; prior and subsequent residence not located [UN]. Cooney's at 55 Flower and Dean Street sits within the same Flower-and-Dean / Thrawl Street doss-house cluster that housed the other canonical victims — the "wicked quarter-mile" of Rossmo's peak zone [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No record [UN]. Documented violence. No record [UN]; the inquest carries no reference to any violence on Wilkinson's part, and none surfaces in the literature — a witness-frame entry with no perpetrative or victim layer. Social and family circumstances. No record located [UN]; marital status, household, and any kin in 1888 are unverified. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No documented interruption to his Cooney's employment or his liberty across the window [UN as to documented continuity, not contradicted by

any located record]; the duration of his service before and after 1888 is unrecovered pending the Spitalfields rate books and any surviving Cooney's records, likely dispersed under the closed-house retention pattern. Specific 1888 evidence. Wilkinson gave evidence on the first day of the Eddowes inquest, before City Coroner Samuel Frederick Langham at the City Mortuary and Coroner's Court, Golden Lane, on Thursday 4 October 1888, the inquiry then adjourning a week to 11 October; he was also recalled [PV — not inspected here; CP]. His deposition addressed three matters. First, the Cooney's registration of John Kelly and Catherine Eddowes: that he had known the pair some seven years, that they passed as man and wife and lived on good terms, with only occasional non-violent quarrels when Eddowes was in drink, that Eddowes got her living by hawking and by cleaning for the Jewish community in Whitechapel, was "a very jolly woman, always singing" and "not often in drink," and that Kelly was no drinker, the pair paying their lodging regularly [PV — not inspected here; CP]. This portrait is carried as plain biography; the detail that Eddowes cleaned for Jewish households is indicative of nothing and does not inherit the autumn's antisemitic press distortion. Second, Eddowes's movements that week: that he first saw her on the Friday afternoon, Kelly not then with her, that she went out and did not return until the Saturday morning, when he saw the pair breakfasting in the kitchen, and that, so far as he knew, Eddowes did not walk the streets at night but returned home in the early evening [PV — not inspected here; CP]. Third — the point the draft overstates and which is corrected here — Kelly's whereabouts on the murder night. Wilkinson did not positively vouch that Kelly was on the premises all night. On being recalled he testified that his register recorded Kelly in single bed No. 52 that Saturday night, but he added that the book did not record the times lodgers came in, that there had in fact been about six strangers sleeping in the house that night, and that he could not call to mind whether anyone had gone out soon after midnight [PV — not inspected here; CP]. The institutional support for John Kelly's account therefore rests on the register entry — Kelly in single bed No. 52 — corroborating Kelly's own statement that he remained at Cooney's that night: meaningful corroboration, but qualified, not the continuous eyewitness alibi the draft describes. Not to be confused with one another are the two Kellys: John Kelly, Eddowes's companion and the subject of this register corroboration, is a different person from Mary Jane Kelly, the Miller's Court victim — a dangerous forename-collision held plainly apart. Eddowes herself, released from the Bishopsgate drunk-cell about 1:00 a.m. on 30 September, did not return to Cooney's, the next attested sighting being the Imperial Club trio — Lawende, Levy, and Harris — at the Church Passage corner about 1:35 a.m. [PV — not inspected here, in combination with the Bishopsgate release and the Imperial Club depositions]. Suspect-attribution. None. Wilkinson is not named in any suspect catalogue; his is a standard institutional-witness role — the lodging-house deputy whose register and testimony corroborated John Kelly's account. Witness — None / [N/A].

P206 — Williams, Sir John, 1st Baronet. Demographic particulars. Male, Welsh; born 6 November 1840 at Gwynfe, near Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, son of David Williams — a Calvinistic Methodist minister killed by lightning at the Gwynfe chapel in 1842 — and Eliza Phillips [PV: civil registration — not inspected here; MS: ODNB]. A lifelong Welsh-speaker and patriot; created 1st Baronet (of the City of London) in 1894 for his services as physician-accoucheur to Princess Beatrice [PV: London Gazette — not inspected here; MS: ODNB]. Died 24 May 1926 at Plas Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire, aged eighty-five, of natural causes [PV: civil registration — not inspected here; MS: ODNB]. No aliases [UN]. Aged forty-seven across the canonical-five window, turning forty-eight on 6 November 1888. Occupational and educational history. Educated at the Carmarthen Presbyterian College grammar school; medicine at Glasgow and University College London — MB London 1861, MD with gold medal 1872, FRCP 1873; House Surgeon then House Physician at University College Hospital; Obstetric Physician at UCH from about 1872 to 1893 and Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of

Women at UCL from 1887 to 1893 [PV: UCH and UCL records — not inspected here; MS: ODNB]; President of the Obstetrical Society of London, 1886–87; physician-accoucheur to HRH Princess Beatrice, attending her confinements from the late 1880s [PV: Royal Household records, partial — not inspected here; MS: ODNB]; a distinguished obstetrician-gynaecologist, notably on fibroid tumours and uterine pathology [MS]. His medical training and qualification are fully documented and stand as fact, not the hearsay-until-registration-checked level to which an unverified "medical training" claim would be held. After his 1893 retirement he turned to Welsh cultural work, assembling the manuscript-and-book collection that became the foundation of the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, of which he was a principal founder and first President from 1907 [PV: NLW founder records — not inspected here; MS: ODNB]. No paramedical or anatomical training outside the qualified medical pathway [UN]. Geographic history. Carmarthenshire by birth; in London from 1861 for training and practice, his principal professional anchor a Harley Street consulting address through the 1880s and 1890s, resident in the West End [PV: medical directories — not inspected here; MS: ODNB]; after 1893, Wales. From the absence of any East End address in the conventional medical or census record I have inferred that he was not resident in or near Whitechapel — an inference from the record's silence, not a positively documented placement. The Uncle Jack thesis claims he ran a charitable obstetric or abortion clinic in Whitechapel in the relevant period, but no independent primary corroboration of an East End clinical anchor has been located in the standard medical-history or hospital-archive sources; the claim is carried resolved neither way [MS-R; UN as to independent primary documentation]. Psychiatric and medical history. No mental illness, asylum admission, or diagnosis; no documented physical illness or syphilitic status [UN]. No clinical inference is drawn, the record being silent. Documented violence. No criminal record, charge, or documented violent act [UN]; the Uncle Jack thesis treated below is a modern interpretive argument, not a documented historical record of violence. Social and family circumstances. Married Mary Elizabeth Hughes ("Lizzie") in 1872 at St Marylebone; the marriage was childless [PV: civil registration — not inspected here]. The couple's documented infertility is the principal motive-anchor of the Uncle Jack framework, advanced there as the spur to an alleged research-mutilation [MS-R]; it is carried here as what it is — a fact about a marriage, not a documented motive for murder. Sir John's professional, royal, and Welsh-cultural prominence made him conspicuously visible — the categorical opposite of the operationally unremarkable offender the canonical-five pattern implies — and this conspicuousness is itself the central plank of the scholarly critique of the candidacy [MS]. His lifetime reception was that of a distinguished royal physician and Welsh philanthropist; modern Ripperological reception is dominated by the Uncle Jack attribution and the rebuttals to it. Not to be confused with the subject is his wife: Mary Elizabeth ("Lizzie") Williams is herself separately and independently advanced as the killer in a different modern thesis (John Morris, *Hand of a Woman*, 2012) — a distinct person and a distinct candidacy, tied in here by cross-reference only, not endorsed and not adjudicated in this profile, her assessment being held elsewhere [MS-R]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Institutional continuity, not removal: Williams remained Obstetric Physician at UCH and Professor of Midwifery at UCL through 1893, with continued hospital, university, and royal-attendance work, and no documented break, breakdown, or relocation in the post-Kelly period — he continued in the identical position for about five years beyond the window [PV: UCH, UCL, and Royal Household records — not inspected here]. There is no terminal-pathway event within 1888–1891. Specific 1888 evidence. Throughout autumn 1888 he was a Harley-Street-based consultant obstetrician at UCH and Professor of Midwifery at UCL [PV; MS]. The Uncle Jack thesis advances documentary anchors held in his preserved collection at the National Library of Wales: a surgical knife said to be the murder weapon; three slides said to hold "animal matter"; a letter said to place him in Whitechapel

on 6 September 1888; and a medical notebook entry said to record an abortion performed on a "Mary Ann Nichols" in 1885 [MS-R]. An earlier "Whitechapel, 8.30" diary form is not the documented anchor and is corrected out: the anchors actually advanced are the 6 September 1888 Whitechapel letter and the 1885 notebook entry. Each principal anchor fails or is unsound on the located record. The notebook anchor is the decisive one, per Jennifer Pegg: the version reproduced in the book had been altered for print and does not match the original document, and the relevant line is in handwriting different from the rest of the page — so the headline claim that Williams treated the victim Nichols rests on an unsound and probably interpolated document [MS]. The knife anchor fails on its own terms: the blade preserved in the NLW collection is blunt and short, whereas the documented throat and abdominal wounds required a long, sharp, strong blade, per the scene surgeons Llewellyn, Phillips, Brown, and Bond; and the description to which the thesis matches the knife — Dr Thomas Bond's very sharp, pointed, six-inch blade — would in any case fit countless knives in 1888 London [MS]. And there is no contemporary 1888 documentary trace of Williams as a suspect whatever: he appears in no police file, no contemporary press, and no inquest, and is named in none of the principal surviving police memoranda and marginalia — not the Macnaghten memorandum, the Anderson writings, or the Swanson marginalia [UN]. The "Mary Ann Nichols" named in the disputed notebook entry is not to be hardened into an established identification with the canonical victim of that name: the entry is unsound and the name not uncommon, so the identification is left un-established rather than manufactured either way. Suspect-attribution. A modern-attribution suspect of the early-twenty-first-century revival, not a contemporary-1888 suspect. The attribution rests almost wholly on Tony Williams — a descendant — and Humphrey Price, *Uncle Jack* (Orion, 2005) [MS-R], whose three interpretive anchors are: medical knowledge of female anatomy; the marital infertility, advanced as a research-mutilation motive; and the NLW collection items, read as evidentially supportive. Two of these are declined here as a matter of discipline rather than of verdict. The anatomy anchor is eligibility, not evidence: genuine specialist knowledge of female anatomy was shared by hundreds of qualified London medical men, and training or access is a category, not candidacy. The infertility anchor is a fact about a marriage, not a documented motive for murder, and is not hardened into one. The standing scholarly critique — Casebook; Begg's *Definitive History*; the wider review literature; and Pegg above — turns on the weapon mismatch (the blunt, short NLW knife against the long, sharp, strong blade the documented wounds required, per Llewellyn, Phillips, Brown, and Bond); the schedule mismatch, as the critique states it (documented professional and family obligations conflicting with the claimed East End presence on several canonical dates); the provenance concerns around the advanced documents (the altered Nichols entry, and Tony Williams's own admission that pages were cut from the diary); the social-position incompatibility with the operationally invisible offender the pattern requires; and the total absence of any contemporary trace. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six single-serial frameworks — a fully documented historical figure carried by a single book-length modern Ripper-attribution with substantial scholarly rebuttal, the same structural class as Sickert (Cornwell) and Maybrick (the diary), and distinctive among them for his very high public visibility, which is itself the core objection to the candidacy [MS-R; MS].

P207 — Williams, Lizzie (Mary Elizabeth, née Hughes). Demographic particulars. Female, Welsh-British; born about 1850 in Carmarthenshire, the precise date and parish not located [UN at primary level; MS for the c. 1850 placement carried in the biographical and attribution literature]; maiden name Hughes, of a Carmarthenshire family of comfortable standing, the specific parentage and parish unrecovered [UN]; died 1912, the precise date and place not located [UN at primary

level; MS for the 1912 placement]; married name Williams from her 1872 marriage to John Williams — later Sir John Williams, 1st Baronet — becoming Lady Williams on his 1894 baronetcy, "Lizzie" the family diminutive and Mary Elizabeth the formal register [MS]. Aged about thirty-eight across the canonical-five window. Her husband, Sir John Williams, is himself the subject of a separate and contrary Ripper-attribution (the Uncle Jack thesis of 2005): the two attributions are mutually exclusive — the one arguing he was the killer, the other that she was, in jealousy of him — with no source reconciling them and both incapable of being true together; the relation is treated at Suspect-attribution below, and his own candidacy is not adjudicated in this profile. Occupational and educational history. No formal occupation; educated at home within the mid-Victorian gentry-daughter framework, no institutional record located [UN]; from 1872 she held the social position of wife to a rising obstetric physician [MS]. No medical, paramedical, or nursing training is documented. Morris's contention that she acquired anatomical familiarity from her husband's professional conversation and household is his claim only, with no independent training record: household proximity to a gynaecologist husband is access, not training, and access is a category, not candidacy [MS-R; UN]. She undertook the charitable and social activities standard for a senior medical man's wife, though the documentary trace is slight [UN; MS]. Geographic history. Resident with her husband at successive London addresses, the principal residence by the 1880s at 63 Brook Street, Mayfair [MS; PV: census — not inspected here], with a Carmarthenshire country base, Plas Llanstephan, acquired in the 1880s [MS]. The Mayfair residence is roughly three miles from the Whitechapel offence corridor — within walking range for a healthy adult, but no plausible foot-traffic anchor for an elite-society woman moving without escort, and there is no documented East End residence at any point in 1888, the Williams household geography being well-documented and containing no East End anchor [UN, affirmatively]. The geographic question turns not on residence — she lived in Mayfair — but on whether she travelled into the East End on the relevant nights, to which the record gives no evidence in either direction [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. No documented psychiatric history. Morris's thesis rests centrally on her infertility, the marriage having produced no children, which, set against an alleged affair between her husband and Mary Jane Kelly, is said to have produced a homicidal jealous reaction [MS-R]. The infertility is real only at the level of the absence of issue; no contemporary medical record of any infertility consultation is recorded [UN]. Morris further cites documentary evidence said to show that Lizzie suffered a nervous breakdown soon after the killings [MS-R]; no contemporary psychiatric assessment of any kind has been located, and no clinical inference is drawn where the record is silent [UN, affirmatively]. Documented violence. None — no court record, police report, contemporary press allegation, domestic-service report, or memoir trace of any violent act [UN, affirmatively]. The Morris attribution is the sole imputation of violence to her in the entire record. The substantial Williams household, with multiple resident servants, would have surfaced any pattern of unexplained absence, bloodstained clothing, or distressed return; no such testimony has ever been recovered or even alleged — carried as a negative-evidence observation, not as proof of a negative [UN, observation]. Social and family circumstances. Married Sir John Williams in 1872; the childless marriage functioned as a two-person elite London household with the standard servant establishment [MS]; her husband's position — physician-accoucheur to Princess Beatrice, senior UCH figure, founder of what became the National Library of Wales — placed the household at the centre of London Welsh society [MS]; her documented role was that of consort. Following Sir John's retirement the couple withdrew to Plas Llanstephan, where she died in 1912 [MS]. No documented marital crisis, estrangement, or suspicion of Sir John's infidelity is recorded in the conventional biography: the affair between Sir John and Mary Jane Kelly is a Morris construction unsupported by independent evidence, carried here as the unsupported construction it is and not hardened into

fact [UN as to the alleged affair]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Resident at the Mayfair household across the window, with no documented change in residence, household, health, or activity, no withdrawal from society, no seclusion, and no institutional admission [UN, affirmatively; MS for the broad continuity]. The cessation dimension is documentarily empty, and the advocacy claims no cessation signal — the post-murders "nervous breakdown" excepted, which Morris reads the other way. Specific 1888 evidence. No documented placement of Lizzie Williams at any canonical-five scene; no contemporary witness placing her in the East End on any canonical night; no 1888 police record naming, considering, or referencing her — and Morris produces no such witness account [UN, affirmatively]. The thesis turns on her husband's claimed East End work — the "Whitechapel clinic" attended by Sir John, itself a contested element of the Uncle Jack literature and resting partly on material later shown not to match its cited source — and on the inference that an aggrieved wife would have followed her husband to the site of an alleged affair; no documentary evidence supports the inference [MS-R; UN]. Suspect-attribution. The attribution originates with John Morris, a retired lawyer, writing with his late father Byron Morris, in *Jack the Ripper: The Hand of a Woman* (Seren, 2012) — a "Jill the Ripper" female-perpetrator thesis [MS-R]. Morris's case is that Lizzie Williams, infertile and aware of an affair between her husband and Mary Jane Kelly, killed the five women out of displaced jealous rage, Kelly the culminating target. His cited grounds are principally a set of inferences read as feminine, each of which is declined here as interpretation laid onto the scenes rather than evidence drawn from them: that none of the victims was sexually assaulted; that Annie Chapman's possessions were laid at her feet "in a feminine manner"; that buttons from a woman's boot were found in blood near Eddowes; that remnants of women's clothing — a cape, skirt, and hat — not belonging to Kelly were found in the ashes of her fireplace; that three victims had their wombs removed, linked to Lizzie's barrenness; and a contested 2006 partial-DNA reading of the "Ripper letters" (Ian Findlay) said to be consistent with a female author, likewise declined as a plank. The infertility-as-jealous-rage motive is declined at root: a childless marriage is a fact about a marriage, and the affair on which the motive depends is an unsupported construction. The acquired-anatomy claim is declined as access rather than training, no training record existing. The thesis carries the broad Jill-the-Ripper tradition — Abberline's musing on a midwife or abortionist, the candidate sometimes named being Mary Eleanor Pearcey — into specifically advocacy form. Lizzie Williams appears in no contemporary suspect list (Macnaghten, Anderson, Swanson, Abberline), no contemporary press speculation, and no first-tier inventory before 2012 [MS]. The standard rebuttal is firm: Paul Begg judged the case weaker even than the already-discredited Uncle Jack; modern profiling regards the offender as male; women who kill rarely do so with this degree of mutilatory violence; the pattern reads as sexual-sadistic; and, decisively, an upper-class Mayfair woman had neither the personal freedom to move through Whitechapel in the small hours, nor any medical training, nor any documented access [MS]. The relation between the two Williams theses is one of mutual exclusion: the 2005 thesis argues the husband was the killer, the 2012 thesis that the wife was, in jealousy of him, and no source reconciles them — carried here as a fact about the two published attributions, the husband's own candidacy held and assessed elsewhere and not adjudicated here. Not to be confused with one another, on the two dangerous collisions this entry carries: the subject, Lizzie Williams, is a real and documented woman — not a fictional or single-source invention, and a distinct person from her husband, whose separate and contrary candidacy is not merged with hers; and Mary Jane Kelly, the alleged object of the affair and the culminating victim of the thesis, is the Miller's Court victim, a different person from John Kelly, Catherine Eddowes's companion. Within the suspect-attribution dimension she sits outside the six single-serial frameworks — a documented historical figure carried by a single 2012 book-length female-perpetrator attribution, the most recent and most

thinly evidenced of the documented-woman candidacies. She differs from the other documented-woman candidates on one axis: where they fail by documentary impossibility, being absent from England in the window, Williams was demonstrably in London, so her candidacy fails instead on sheer absence of evidence — no police record, no witness, no contemporary suspicion, no training, no violent trace, and no East End placement [MS-R; MS].

P208 — Winslow, Lyttleton Stewart Forbes (L. Forbes Winslow). Demographic particulars. Male, English; born Lyttleton Stewart Forbes Winslow on 31 January 1844, son of Forbes Benignus Winslow MD, the prominent mid-Victorian alienist whose asylum-keeping and medico-legal work established the family's professional position [PV: civil registration — not inspected here]. Not to be confused with that father: Forbes Benignus Winslow MD, the earlier alienist, died in 1874 and is a distinct man from the subject, his son — a same-name, same-profession father-and-son pair in which the Ripper-commentary is the son's alone [MS]. Died 8 June 1913 [PV: civil registration — not inspected here]; aged forty-four in autumn 1888. No aliases [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Rugby and Cambridge; medical training at Cambridge and the London teaching hospitals — MB Cambridge, LRCP, MRCS, with later psychiatric qualifications [MS]; took over his father's private asylums, Brandenburgh House at Hammersmith and Sussex House, after his father's death in 1874, continuing in private alienist practice through the 1880s and beyond [MS]; published extensively on insanity, criminal responsibility, suicide, and asylum administration across a forty-year career, and was active in the Medico-Psychological Association [MS]. His medical qualification is documented and stands as fact, not held at the hearsay-until-registration-checked level. His standing was that of a recognised alienist in private asylum-keeping — not a police officer or anyone in a formal investigative capacity [MS]. Geographic history. London-based throughout the canonical-five window, with the family asylum complex at Hammersmith and West End consulting rooms [MS]; no documented residence in or daily movement through the East End offence corridor [MS]. His Ripper involvement consisted principally of correspondence with the press and the Metropolitan Police from those West End and Hammersmith bases, together with claimed personal East End visits whose documentary anchoring is principally his own later memoir-claim rather than contemporary corroboration; those claimed visits are carried resolved neither way [MS; NM]. He plainly fails the geographic and operationally-unremarkable criteria of the offender profile, and the documentary record supports that. Psychiatric and medical history. No commitment to asylum, no contemporaneous psychiatric diagnosis [UN]; Winslow was throughout the psychiatrist, not the patient — the family line being one of psychiatric authority, not vulnerability [MS]. No documented major physical illness in the window [UN]. No clinical inference is drawn where the record is silent. Documented violence. None — no assault, threat, or conviction at any point in the biographical record [UN]. The absence of any violent episode distinguishes him categorically from candidates whose violent dispositions are independently documented, such as Klosowski, Bury, Deeming, and Cream. Social and family circumstances. Conventional professional-class circumstances throughout the window, family life centred on the Hammersmith establishment and the West End rounds [MS]; no documented marital instability, household disruption, or domestic violence [MS]; the precise 1888 household composition is not fully reconstructed [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Continued professional practice at the Hammersmith asylums and the West End rooms throughout the window, with no interruption, relocation, or documented absence from London of any explanatorily relevant duration [MS]; he continued his press involvement in the case for decades, commenting on later attributions and pressing his own theory — the pattern reading as continuity of professional and self-publicising activity, not a halt [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. His documented 1888 activity centres on press

correspondence and communications with the police, not on any presence at the canonical-five scenes. He wrote substantial letters to the autumn-1888 press advancing his theory that the killer was a religious maniac with a delusional grievance against prostitutes, and separately floated a blood-drinking-maniac idea, which the post-mortem evidence refutes; and he communicated with the Metropolitan Police and with Sir Charles Warren personally, offering theories, naming suspects, and urging the police to follow his leads [CP: *Daily Telegraph* and other autumn-1888 press; NM]. The principal suspect he advanced was G. Wentworth Bell Smith — a Canadian who had come to London in 1888 to work for the Toronto Trust Society and lodged from April with Mr and Mrs Callaghan at 27 Sun Street, Finsbury Square (correcting the draft's "near Spitalfields"); a religious enthusiast said to keep three loaded revolvers, to stay out late talking to himself, and to declare that prostitutes should all be drowned, and noted to have returned home at four o'clock on the morning of 7 August 1888 — the night of the Martha Tabram murder — after which a bloodstain and a freshly-washed shirt-cuff were noticed. It was the landlord Callaghan who brought the suspicion to Winslow, who then advanced Bell Smith as the killer [NM: Winslow, *Recollections of Forty Years*, 1910; MS: Casebook suspect guide; CP]. The "prostitutes should all be drowned" remark is the reported statement of the suspect Bell Smith, reaching the record through the landlord Callaghan, and is not Winslow's own utterance. Bell Smith is a suspect in his own right whose candidacy is entangled with Winslow's at the source level — Winslow being its principal source-carrier — and he is flagged forward and treated in his own file, not adjudicated here. No contemporary police record indicates that Winslow himself was ever treated as a suspect, and his later memoir-claim to have personally identified the killer and driven him from London by his investigative pressure is uncorroborated in the contemporary police record and is not hardened into fact here [MS]. Suspect-attribution. Winslow is the unusual case whose Ripper-suspect status derives not from any single book-length advocacy thesis but from the cumulative impression of his own obsessive self-insertion into the case across forty years — and from the modern true-crime observation that such a pattern is itself sometimes a feature of offender behaviour. That behavioural-pattern argument is declined here as the basis of any candidacy: self-generated commentary is not self-incrimination, and no document of any kind links Winslow to any victim, scene, or weapon [MS]. The religious-avenger-of-prostitutes image is his theory of the offender, held distinct from the man himself and indicative of nothing as to his own guilt; and the blood-drinking-maniac notion he floated is refuted by the post-mortem evidence. The retrospective promotion is carried in twentieth-century compilation literature: Donald McCormick's *The Identity of Jack the Ripper* (1959) lists him, his own suspect being Bell Smith, and the Slemen, Russo, and similar surveys preserve him as a recognised inventory candidate, none advancing him as a principal thesis [MS]. Not to be confused with Winslow's genuine 1888 advancement of Bell Smith is the later alteration of Winslow's dates within the Bell Smith material — a separate fabrication in that source-chain and not Winslow's own act. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six single-serial frameworks — a distinctive self-inserting-commentator case, a contemporary alienist retrospectively and weakly promoted to fringe suspect by a behavioural reading with no documentary connection; he is of real significance to the case chiefly as a commentator and as the principal carrier of the G. Wentworth Bell Smith candidacy [MS-R; MS].

P209 — "Alaska" (the Malay cook). Demographic particulars. Purported male; purported Malay, or more probably Lascar (see below); the name "Alaska" a reported sobriquet, not a verified personal name. The reporting sailor's account, as carried in the contemporary press, described him as about thirty-five years of age, roughly five feet seven inches, and about 180 lb [CP: *Daily Telegraph* and *Echo*, 6 October 1888]; this 180-lb figure corrects the lighter "10–11 stone" (about 140–154 lb) of the

secondary précis, the contemporary press figure preferred [MS: Morley, *A Suspect Guide*]. No date or place of birth, no parentage, no death, and indeed no verified existence of any individual so named has been established — no Russian, shipping, or sailors'-home record traces him [UN]. The name itself is anomalous: the superintendent of the Asiatic home observed that Malays are Muslims who did not use European names, "Lascar" being merely the term for a seaman, so the informant may have been misled — or inventing — from the outset [CP]. Occupational and educational history. Alleged to be a ship's cook off the steamer *Glenorchy* [CP]; but the occupational anchor fails verification — the Glen Line's owners, M'Gregor, Son & Co., stated they carried no one named Alaska and no Malays on the vessel, the *Glenorchy*'s chief cook being a long-serving Chinaman, and the captain having telegraphed at Gravesend that all the crew were aboard [CP; UN]. No educational record; no documented anatomical or butchering training [UN]. Geographic history. In the account, the man was met at the Queen's Music Hall, High Street, Poplar — near the docks, practically in Whitechapel — and was said to lodge in a street near the East India Dock Road, though the informant would not give the exact address until he had checked whether a reward was on offer [CP]. No verified residence; no canonical-scene anchor [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None — the figure is presented as an aggrieved robbery victim bent on revenge, not as a derangement case, and no clinical record of any kind exists; no clinical inference is drawn [UN]. Documented violence. The only "violence" is an alleged spoken threat — reportedly, that unless he found the woman who had robbed him and recovered his money he would murder and mutilate every Whitechapel woman he met — coupled with the claim that he carried a double-edged knife [CP]. This is a reported threat, not a documented act: no crime, charge, victim-connection, or police record attaches to him, and a knife carried is not a knife used [UN]. Social and family circumstances. The tale supplies only that he had been "stripped" of about £100 (two years' pay) and a new gold watch and chain by a Whitechapel woman with whom he had become intimate, having shown her his money and asked her to keep it safe overnight; and that he was recognised in the music hall by a shipmate of the informant's, nicknamed "Scotty," with whom he had sailed years before [CP]. This robbed-sailor-revenge framing, which casts the Whitechapel woman as thief and deceiver, is the press-yarn's own narrative and is indicative of nothing as to any canonical victim, none of whom it touches. Otherwise nothing [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Documentarily empty. The figure has no traceable existence to cease — the contemporary inquiries closed without locating any such person, and there is no after-trace of any kind [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The reported encounter is dated to about 13 August 1888 — before the canonical series began, Nichols being killed on 31 August — and the story surfaced only in early October, in the wake of the double event, via a New York cable: the source is George M. Dodge, an American seaman of about twenty-four, of New York, who had sailed to Shanghai aboard the *Wandering Jew* of Camden, Maine, reshipped there on the *Glenorchy*, and was in New York when he gave the *New York Herald* the interview that the British press then relayed [CP: *Daily Telegraph* / *Echo* / *New Haven Register*, 6 October 1888]. The whole tale turns on Dodge — its sole and uncorroborated source, and a distinct man from the alleged "Alaska" of his account — and specifically on his bona fides, he being an informant of openly pecuniary motive: he withheld the man's address pending news of a reward, the *New Haven Register* headline having him with an eye on the reward, in the very week the Home Secretary declined to post a government reward [CP]. Dodge attached his own theory — that the killer was a sailor who struck during the few days his vessel lay in the Thames between voyages, the murder-intervals matching the length of a North Sea run — recorded as his theory and indicative of nothing. The investigation was thorough and wholly negative at every checkpoint: detectives were sent to the Glen Line offices, the Sailors' Home, and the Home for Asiatics; Mr Wood, manager of the Queen's Music Hall, had heard nothing of any such robbery; Axel Welin, secretary of the

Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home at the West India Docks, found no trace of either Dodge or the Malay in his registers; and Mr Freeman, thirty years superintendent of the Asiatic home, had never known a Malay named Alaska [CP]. No placement at any canonical scene; no surviving police record of a real "Alaska" [UN]. The contemporary press verdict was that the whole thing was a sailor's yarn [CP]. Suspect-attribution. A contemporary 1888 press tip, originating in George M. Dodge's reward-seeking statement to the *New York Herald* and carried across the British and North-American press in early October 1888, preserved into the modern era only as an inventory entry — Morley's *Jack the Ripper: A Suspect Guide* (2005) and the Casebook press archive [CP; MS]. No serious modern advocacy attaches to it, and it was investigated and dismissed within days of its appearance. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six single-serial frameworks — distinctively a contemporary 1888 press-tip / threat-report suspect of unverified existence, the same class as Vassiliev and Glanville, a contemporary anchor rather than a later literary invention and so not a pure fabrication-trail — but weaker even than those, the "anchor" here being a single uncorroborated informant of openly pecuniary motive whose tale the contemporary inquiries could not substantiate at any point. Witness/attribution: contemporary press tip — existence and guilt both [UN].

P210 — Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII). Demographic particulars. Male, British (House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha); "Bertie"; born 9 November 1841 at Buckingham Palace, the second child and eldest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert [PV: royal and civil registration — not inspected here; MS]. His birthday of 9 November coincides, by pure calendar accident, with the date of the Kelly murder — a curio of no significance, stated and set aside. He married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, daughter of the future Christian IX, on 10 March 1863; the marriage produced six children — Albert Victor (1864), George (1865), Louise (1867), Victoria (1868), Maud (1869), and Alexander John (1871, who died the day after birth) — correcting the secondary précis's "five" [PV — not inspected here; MS]. Acceded as King Edward VII on 22 January 1901; died 6 May 1910 of pneumonia and bronchitis, succeeded by George V; aged forty-six, turning forty-seven on 9 November, across the canonical-five window [PV — not inspected here; MS]. Occupational and educational history. Heir apparent longer than anyone in English history to that date; educated privately and at Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh; a lifelong Freemason, installed as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England in 1874 — the fact that lends him a Masonic adjacency in the conspiracy literature, a framework-proximity and not a placement or capacity [MS]. No medical, anatomical, or surgical training of any kind [UN]. As king his interests lay in foreign affairs and military matters; he was the first British monarch to visit Russia [MS]. Geographic history. Resident principally at Marlborough House, London, and Sandringham, Norfolk, with extensive Continental travel; in autumn 1888 his movements were a matter of public record in the court circular, and he had no documented East End residence. The "rented East-End love-nest" and the "flat above a butcher's shop in Watling Street used for orgies" are uncorroborated rumour and advocacy claim, not record — the Watling Street item period-rumour at best [MS; MS-R]. Psychiatric and medical history. No psychiatric record; no clinical inference is drawn where the record is silent [UN]. He nearly died of typhoid in 1871 and was nursed back to health by Sir William Gull — a connection that matters only because Gull is the executioner-figure of the parent Royal-Conspiracy thesis, a framework-proximity and not a capacity; a national thanksgiving followed his recovery [MS]. Documented violence. None at any point [UN]. Social and family circumstances. A famously scandalous private life — a public succession of mistresses (Lillie Langtry, Daisy Greville, Countess of Warwick, Sarah Bernhardt, Alice Keppel) and two notorious court embarrassments, the Mordaunt divorce case of 1870 and the Tranby Croft baccarat scandal of 1891 — together with a

strained relationship with his mother, who blamed him for Prince Albert's death and excluded him from any meaningful role in state affairs [MS]. His father, Prince Albert, died on 14 December 1861 — correcting the secondary précis's "4th December" — a death the Curragh affair with the actress Nellie Clifden is sometimes said to have hastened [MS]. This documented scandalous private life is genuine biography and is carried as such; it is not admitted as a motive-foundation for the murders, which would be to set genuine biography to illegitimate attributive work. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). No cessation signal of any conceivable kind: he continued as Prince of Wales without interruption across and far beyond the window, acceding to the throne in 1901 — the documentary opposite of a halt [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. As one of the most documented men alive, his whereabouts in autumn 1888 are recorded in the court circular; he was never a contemporary suspect, appears in no police record, and is placed at no canonical scene [MS; UN for any scene placement]. Crucially, even the modern thesis that draws him in does not advance him as the killer [MS-R]. Suspect-attribution. His appearance on suspect lists is the product of two things. First, confusion with his son: Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, is the actual royal figure of Stephen Knight's Royal-Conspiracy / Masonic thesis (*Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution*, 1976), and those who name "the Prince of Wales" usually mean Clarence. Not to be confused with the subject, therefore, is that son: Albert Edward, Prince of Wales ("Bertie," later Edward VII), is a distinct man from Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence ("Eddy"), the grandson-generation figure of the Knight thesis — a dangerous same-family, adjacent-name collision, the father not the son [MS]. Second, John Wilding's *Jack the Ripper Revealed* (Constable/Volcano, 1993) — a two-killer thesis in which Montague Druitt and J. K. Stephen colluded: Mary Kelly, having, Wilding claims, become pregnant by the Prince of Wales, sought advice from Druitt, whose office was in the West End where Kelly was often found; Druitt told Stephen, who — said by Wilding to be infatuated with the Prince — panicked that the disclosure would bring down the monarchy, and the two set out to kill, the conspiracy reaching, in the telling, to the very top, even to the Queen [MS-R]. This motive-engine is declined as rumour and biography converted to guilt: in the thesis the Prince of Wales is the root cause or motive figure, not the killer — the killers are Druitt and Stephen — and even so the book claims to reveal an East End address where the Prince and his "Establishment cronies" took prostitutes, another of the uncorroborated advocacy claims [MS-R]. The recasting of Mary Jane Kelly as carrying the Prince's child is a thesis-construction imposed on the victim, indicative of nothing about the real woman, and is not hardened into fact. The thesis is universally rejected, reviewers calling it an imaginative tale resting on no evidence whatever, with essentially no connection drawn between the Prince and the murders beyond Kelly's West End frequenting and Druitt's West End office [MS]. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he therefore sits within the Royal-Conspiracy framework — as a cause or motive figure in the Wilding (1993) variant, never advanced as the killer by anyone, his presence on suspect lists substantially an artefact of confusion with his grandson-generation kinsman Clarence, with a Masonic adjacency via his 1874 Grand Mastership and a Gull adjacency via the 1871 typhoid, both framework-proximities rather than placements or capacities. The candidacy is documentarily idle: his movements were public, and no version of the thesis even claims he wielded the knife [MS-R; MS].

P211 — Anderson, John. Demographic particulars. "John Anderson" — a name appearing only within the confession story told by his shipmate, and a name so common as to be untraceable even were the man real; purported male, purported sailor. Described as about thirty-eight years of age, fair complexion, red hair and moustache, his face pitted with smallpox scars, and "believed to have had some medical knowledge" — the last a claim treated below and not carried as fact [CP: the Brame account, period press 1896–97]. No date or place of birth, no parentage, no death record,

and no verified existence of any such individual has been established [UN]. Not to be confused with a wholly different and historically central figure of the same surname: this purported sailor "John Anderson," a name appearing only inside the confession story, is in no way connected to Sir Robert Anderson, the Assistant Commissioner CID and head of the contemporary investigation — a common-surname collision only, and a dangerous one [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A sailor; in the fuller account he was at the time of the murders cook on one of the weekly boats running between London and Rotterdam, committing the killings in the few days the boat lay in port between sailings — the stock period "sailor-comes-and-goes" theory [CP]. He is said to have later returned to the sea and signed aboard the *Annie Speer*, bound for Shields, where he made his deathbed confession to the informant [CP]. The claim of medical skill is variously placed and disqualifies itself: in one telling Anderson said his own father was a surgeon and that he therefore "knew how to handle the knife"; in another it is the informant, Brame, who is "said to be the son of a surgeon at Lowestoft" — the surgeon-father motif migrating between the two men, a sign of the tale's instability. Any medical-knowledge claim here rides as hearsay in any case, no registration or training record settling it, and the migration of the motif between the two figures leaves it carrying no weight at all [CP; UN]. Geographic history. Per the account, he lodged at an out-of-the-way farmhouse near Bromley, reaching it unremarked after the killings by means of the disguise described below; the secondary précis compresses this into "ventured out of a Bromley farmhouse," but the fuller version makes the come-and-go cover the Rotterdam boat, the Bromley farmhouse being the bolt-hole [CP; MS]. Asked where he was when the bloodhounds were put on the trail, he is said to have laughed and answered that he was having a drink in a public house near Whitechapel Church [CP]. No verified residence; no canonical-scene anchor [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. The tale supplies a revenge-monomania — that nothing would satisfy him but the sight of a mutilated Whitechapel woman — and a deathbed delirium in which, two days before he died, he is said to have cried out about another victim and the blood [CP]; no clinical record of any kind, and no clinical inference is drawn from a narrative device [UN]. Documented violence. The confession claims the whole canonical series, with a concealment method: a trusted accomplice waited with a satchel holding a large butcher's smock, drawn over his bloodstained clothes so that passers-by took the pair for slaughtermen, Anderson boasting that he had stood bloodied before the police unseen [CP]. This is reported confession, not documented act: no crime, charge, victim-connection, or police record attaches to him [UN]. Social and family circumstances. The stated motive is the stock one: he had been "done" — robbed — by an unfortunate woman he had become acquainted with on a visit ashore, and resolved on revenge ("They did me, and I did them") [CP]. He is said to have confessed also to a priest, and to have left a written, signed confession — which was handed to the informant and then lost when the informant was shipwrecked, the classic self-defeating "the proof is gone" device of the apocryphal confession [CP; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). The narrative simply has him stop, retire to the country and a farm, then return to sea and die aboard the *Annie Speer*; there is no traceable existence to cease, and no after-trace of any kind [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nothing contemporaneous. The story surfaced only in September 1896 — eight years after the murders — when James Brame told it at the office of the *Evening Star* at Ipswich; it was then carried by *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* in October 1896, the *South Wales Daily News* on 27 December 1897, and across the Atlantic by the *Galveston Daily News* on 6 December 1897, some papers prefacing it with the admission that no truth was believed to attach to it before printing it in full [CP]. The whole tale rests on a confession at one remove — told not by "Anderson" but by his shipmate Brame — and carries the diagnostic apocryphal features: the deathbed setting aboard the *Annie Speer*, the signed written confession conveniently lost in the informant's shipwreck, the figure untraceable and of unverified existence, and the absence of

anything contemporaneous to 1888. No placement at any canonical scene; no surviving police record of a real "Anderson"; the sole corroborating document conveniently destroyed [UN]. Suspect-attribution. An apocryphal deathbed and written confession, reported secondhand by James Brame and published in the mid-to-late-1890s press, preserved into the modern era only as an inventory entry (Morley's *Jack the Ripper: A Suspect Guide*, 2005; the Casebook press archive) [CP; MS]. It is a textbook specimen of the type: a confession at one remove, a conveniently lost signed document, a sceptical press, and a figure of unverified existence, fitted to the two stock period beliefs — the seafaring killer who comes and goes by ship and the prostitute-robbed avenger. Ripperologists have often noted that Anderson's described face — red moustache, fair complexion, blotchy and pitted skin — resembles the blotchy-faced, carroty-moustached man Mary Ann Cox saw entering Miller's Court with Kelly; but that resemblance is declined as corroboration and is most likely constructed rather than evidential, the 1896 confession postdating the published 1888 Cox description by eight years and able simply to borrow it [CP; MS]. That blotchy-faced sighting belongs, in any event, to Mary Ann Cox's evidence in the Kelly record, not to this confession, and routes back there rather than lending this tale support. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits within the apocryphal-confessor framework — existence and guilt both [UN], the confession-report [CP] of 1896–97 — closely comparable to the Bury and Deeming deathbed and confession class, but weaker than those, who at least demonstrably existed, and a near-twin in shape to the Dodge/"Alaska" sailor-avenger tale [CP; MS].

P212 — Andrews (book hawker; lodged as "Parnell"). Demographic particulars. Male, presumably English; a young man, "boyish in appearance," about twenty-two in autumn 1888 [CP, as carried by Morley]. He gave his correct surname as Andrews, having lodged under the name "Parnell" — a name then saturating the news, the Parnell Commission and the Pigott forgeries being the press sensation of late 1888, though no significance attaches to the borrowing [CP]. His forename is not recorded; no date or place of birth, parentage, or death has been located. He was unquestionably a real, arrested-and-interviewed man — not a figure of unverified existence — but he has not yet been independently traced in the archival record [CP; UN as to primary confirmation]. Occupational and educational history. A book hawker, an itinerant seller of books and pamphlets [CP]. The occupation is carried as category, not candidacy: like the slaughtermen's trade, it put a man on the streets at irregular hours and so could, in the panic of autumn 1888, draw suspicion by itself — a fact about exposure to suspicion, nothing more. No education or training record [UN]. Geographic history. A long-standing regular lodger at the Beehive Chambers, on the corner of Brick Lane and Prince Street — squarely within the offence corridor, Brick Lane being the eastern spine of the lodging-house quarter the geography of the case centres on. He told the police he slept at another lodging house on the nights in question [CP]. This is a residential-and-occupational location within the corridor and carries no evidentiary weight as to candidacy, there being no attribution against him to which it could bear. Psychiatric and medical history. None — no derangement alleged, no medical knowledge claimed; the suspicion against him was purely circumstantial, and no clinical inference arises [UN]. Documented violence. None — no act, no charge, no weapon. The whole of the suspicion was that he had been absent from his lodgings on the night of the double event, 30 September 1888, and irregular in his attendance there afterwards [CP, as carried by Morley]. Demeanour and irregularity are held non-probative: the absence he explained and the police accepted. Social and family circumstances. Nothing beyond common-lodging-house life is recorded. The man who set the matter in motion was the deputy of the Beehive Chambers, who, made suspicious by the absence and the irregular attendance, took his suspicions to the police — the same functional lodging-house role, deputy or keeper, that recurs

throughout the case, a witness-figure and not a further suspect [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable in the usual sense: there is no offending to cease. The very "irregularity" that drew suspicion was the thing he explained away — he slept elsewhere — and he was cleared [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. The episode belongs to the post-double-event detention wave of early-to-mid October 1888, when, as the house-to-house search swept Hanbury Street, Commercial Street, Dorset Street, Goulston Street, Buck's Row, Brick Lane, and Osborn Street, a steady stream of men were taken in on suspicion and released after accounting for their movements — among them the men held at Commercial Street station that weekend, one being Frank Raper, arrested drunk at Dirty Dick's for loose talk about the murders. At Commercial Street police station Andrews gave his correct name, his occupation as a book hawker, and an account of where he had slept; the account was satisfactory and the police believed him innocent [CP]. He is placed at no canonical scene and figures in no surviving suspect designation [CP]. An honest provenance caveat is held live for the file: the specific contemporary report of the Beehive Chambers arrest naming "Andrews"/"Parnell" could not be independently located; the nearest datable press item (*The People*, 21 October 1888) records another man arrested in Whitechapel, about thirty-five years of age, detained pending inquiries — a different, older man, not this boyish twenty-two-year-old. The episode therefore rests, for now, on Morley's single-carrier account and needs its underlying 1888 source run down before it is treated as a confirmed contemporary record [CP, single-carrier; UN as to the underlying 1888 report]. Suspect-attribution. None. Andrews is not advanced as the killer by any author: he is a contemporary 1888 police person-of-interest who was investigated and cleared — the Pizer ("Leather Apron"), Tomkins (slaughterman), and Frank Raper class — flagged by a lodging-house deputy, interviewed, and released as innocent, surviving into the literature only as an inventory line in Morley's *Suspect Guide*. His existence is far more secure than the unverified-existence press figures of this batch: he was a real man who gave his real name and a checkable account, an investigated-and-cleared person-of-interest rather than an apocryphal or unverified one. Not to be confused with the two officers of the same surname in this case: this civilian Andrews — book hawker, about twenty-two, cleared — is a distinct man from Inspector Walter Andrews of Scotland Yard, one of the three Central Office inspectors and associated with the North-American Tumblety pursuit, and from PC Walter Andrews, who found Alice McKenzie's body in Castle Alley in July 1889; both officers are flagged forward as their own matters and neither is adjudicated here. Suspect-attribution: None / cleared contemporary person-of-interest — [N/A].

P213 — Arthur, Sir George (Compton Archibald), 3rd Baronet. Demographic particulars. Male, English; Sir George Compton Archibald Arthur, 3rd Baronet (of Upper Canada), MVO, FRSL; born 30 April 1860 — the secondary précis gives only "1860" — elder son of Colonel Sir Frederick Leopold Arthur, 2nd Baronet (1816–1878), and Lady Elizabeth Hay-Drummond, and grandson of the colonial governor Sir George Arthur, 1st Baronet, whence the "of Upper Canada" designation [PV: Burke's Peerage — not inspected here; civil registration — not inspected here; MS]. Not to be confused with that grandfather: Sir George Arthur, 1st Baronet, the colonial governor of Upper Canada after whom the title's designation is named, is a distinct man from the subject, his grandson — a same-name, three-generations-apart collision, the slummer of 1888 being the grandson [MS]. Succeeded as 3rd Baronet on 1 June 1878; married Kate Harriet Brandon — the précis garbles this to "Hamet" — daughter of Horatio Brandon, on 11 August 1898; died 14 January 1946, aged eighty-five, without issue, the baronetcy passing to a kinsman [PV — not inspected here; MS]. Aged twenty-eight across the canonical-five window. Occupational and educational history. A career of soldier, courtier, and author. He held a lieutenancy in the 2nd Life Guards and saw service in the Egypt Campaign of 1882 and the Nile Expedition of 1884–85; retired from the regular army about 1886

and took a commission in the Hertfordshire (Imperial) Yeomanry; served in the Boer War of 1900–01 and the First World War; and was Private Secretary to Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War from 1914 to 1916, until Kitchener's death [PV — not inspected here; MS]. He wrote *The Story of the Household Cavalry* (three volumes, from 1909) and biographies of Kitchener, Wolseley, and Haig, was created MVO in 1909 and elected FRSL, and was a member of Brooks's, the Carlton, and the Marlborough [PV — not inspected here; MS]. On the regiment the sources diverge and are reconciled rather than chosen between: the period press called him "a captain in the Royal Horse Guards," whereas the genealogical and obituary record gives the 2nd Life Guards with a later honorary Yeomanry captaincy — the substantive commission the 2nd Life Guards, the "captain, Royal Horse Guards" a loose press rendering, both variants carried with the record preferred [CP; MS]. Geographic history. A West End man — in 1888 living at 28 Tite Street, Chelsea — who entered Whitechapel only as a "slummer." No East End connection of any kind beyond the single night that produced his arrest [CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None [UN]. Documented violence. None whatever — no act, no charge, no weapon [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Of the Prince of Wales's social set; a friend of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany; a keen amateur actor who, the recurring anecdote runs, had reached his thespian peak playing the corpse in Squire Bancroft's production of *Theodora*; and, incidentally, a Freemason, initiated in 1888 [CP; MS]. That Masonic initiation is a biographical coincidence carrying no weight and is expressly not routed to the Royal-Masonic conspiracy thread; no one has, rightly, attached any weight to it. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable: there is no offending to cease. He carried on his soldiering, club, and literary life without interruption for nearly six decades [PV — not inspected here; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The whole of it is a single, well-attested comic episode of the autumn-1888 panic. The Ripper scare had revived a fashionable craze for "slumming" in Whitechapel — scores of young West End men prowling the murder district nightly, many fancying themselves amateur detectives, talking with the frightened women and pushing into the lodging-houses. The police tolerated slummers who came in pairs and behaved, but a man alone approaching or trying to lure a woman drew suspicion at once. Arthur, twenty-eight, went down alone and incognito. On the attire the accounts diverge and are left reconciled-not-chosen: by the Ottawa Free Press and New York World account he wore an old shooting coat and slouch hat, while one London version (the *Illustrated London News*, 13 October 1888) instead has it that the astrakhan collar and cuffs of his fashionable overcoat were "not satisfactory to the Whitechapel people" — the attire itself unfixed between the two versions [CP]. Two constables, struck by his resemblance to the circulating Ripper descriptions and by his conversing with women, arrested him and marched him to Commercial Street Police Station; he protested and, so the press delighted to report, threatened them with the vengeance of royal wrath, then was allowed to send to his St James's club, Brooks's, which confirmed his identity, whereupon he was released with profuse apologies [CP: New York World, 18 November 1888; Ottawa Free Press, 21 November 1888; Illustrated London News, 13 October 1888]. The police kept the matter out of the papers; his own clubmates, finding the story too good to keep, made it the talk of clubland, and the press then had its fun [CP]. He is placed at no murder scene and never figured in any serious suspect designation [UN]. The astrakhan-overcoat version echoes George Hutchinson's later "astrakhan man" description of the figure seen with Kelly, but the echo is declined as evidence and flagged as coincidence only: the attire is unfixed between two competing press versions, and the "astrakhan man" belongs to Hutchinson's Kelly-inquest statement and routes to that file, not built upon here [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. None. Arthur is not advanced as the killer by any author: he is a contemporary 1888 person-of-interest, arrested and immediately cleared — the Andrews and Pizer class, but at the opposite end of the social scale and far better documented, the episode carried in several contemporary papers rather than resting on a lone

précis. A fashionable slummer in unlucky dress, mistaken for the Ripper by two zealous constables and freed the same evening on his club's word, he survives in the literature only as the comic-relief footnote of the autumn of terror and an inventory line in Morley's *Suspect Guide*. He is a fully documented historical figure with no documentary connection of any kind to the murders. Suspect-attribution: None / cleared contemporary person-of-interest — [N/A].

P214 — Austin, Richard ("Dick"). Demographic particulars. Male, presumably English; "Dick" / Richard Austin, the man named in a contemporary informant's denunciation, his forename redacted in part of the police record [CP]. Described by the informant as about forty, five feet eight, with light hair, a very long fair moustache, long tapering hands, and a fresh, hard, healthy face with a small piece bitten off the end of the nose; a very powerful man, not stout; "not mad, but not right in his mind" [CP, as carried by Morley]. No confirmed date or place of birth, no death record, and no confirmed identification of the specific man; his existence as described is probable but unconfirmed and untraced, the modern genealogical candidate proposed below not matching the regiment given for him [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Said to have been a sailor before he joined the army, and to have retained a sailor's look more than a soldier's despite being respectably dressed; the informant placed both men in R Troop, the 5th Lancers [CP]. No education record [UN]. The modern genealogical attempt (Christopher Scott) found, in the 1881 census, only one serving soldier named Richard Austin — a Private in the 3rd Hussars, born Bexley, Kent, 1849 — which is the wrong regiment against the informant's 5th Lancers and a decade off the stated age, so the match is speculative at best and is not adopted [MS, speculative]. Geographic history. No East End anchor; the man was said to have drawn his deferred pay, about £24, and announced he would make London his home — the detail that turned a barrack-room grudge into a Ripper denunciation, and a statement of intention rather than any documented presence [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. No clinical record; only the informant's lay impression that Austin, while not insane, was "not right in his mind," brooded constantly on revenge against women, and ground his teeth whenever women were spoken of in the barrack room [CP; UN]. No lay label is admitted as a clinical finding: "not right in his mind" is a former comrade's characterisation reported at one remove, and no psychiatric inference is drawn where the record is otherwise silent. Documented violence. None documented. The whole of it is the informant's report of overheard threats — that Austin had vowed violence against prostitutes and harboured a settled hatred of women [CP]; no act, charge, weapon, or victim-connection attaches to him [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Nothing beyond the barrack-room picture: an abstemious man who would live on dry bread and what was "knocking about" the barrack room to save his money [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable in the usual sense — there is no established offending to cease, and the man himself was never found; he simply vanishes from the record after the October 1888 denunciation [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. The episode is now datable from the police record recovered by Scott. On 5 October 1888 the Rotherham police told Scotland Yard that a discharged soldier, James Oliver, of 3 Westfield View, Rotherham, had named a former comrade — Austin — as the Whitechapel murderer, alleging the woman-hating threats above. On Inspector Abberline's orders all army divisions were canvassed for information, without result. Oliver was re-interviewed about 19 October, and on 24 October 1888 was shown the Dear Boss letter and the Saucy Jacky postcard: he thought the Dear Boss hand, a steel pen, closely resembled Austin's, the Saucy Jacky hand, a quill, less so [CP, via Scott]. This handwriting "match" is declined as worth nothing evidentially: the Metropolitan Police had themselves come by mid-October 1888 to treat the Dear Boss letter as a journalist's hoax (Bulling/Best), so Oliver was comparing his comrade's hand to a document the Yard already regarded as a press fabrication — the letters routing to their own file as

a hoax question, the comparison registered there as non-probative. No placement at any scene; Abberline never found the man [UN]. The whole picture of Austin's disposition, moreover, rests on Oliver's lay characterisation reported at one remove, not on any observed conduct, and the single concrete detail that converted a barrack-room grudge into a Ripper denunciation was Austin's drawing his deferred pay and announcing he would settle in London. Suspect-attribution. A contemporary 1888 informant-named person-of-interest — denounced to the police by a former fellow-soldier, pursued on Abberline's orders through an all-divisions army canvass, and never traced. The modern genealogical chase (Christopher Scott, *A Cast of Thousands*, 2004) tracked a candidate Richard Austin (3rd Hussars, born Bexley 1849) and a candidate James Oliver (an infantryman, born Bethnal Green about 1861) through the 1881, 1891, and 1901 censuses — the Oliver candidate ending as a Kent cement-works timberman with a wife and six children, the Austin candidate a Dover journeyman shoemaker married to a wife named Marie, then vanishing from the 1901 record with no traceable death — but the two were not shown to have served together, the regiment is wrong (3rd Hussars, not 5th Lancers), and the ages are a decade apart, so the identification is carried as speculative and failed, not adopted. Not to be confused with one another are the alleged subject and his accuser: Richard "Dick" Austin is the man denounced, and James Oliver is the discharged soldier on whose uncorroborated denunciation the whole rests — distinct men, the one named by the other. And the informant's "5th Lancers" is distinct from Scott's census candidate's "3rd Hussars," the regiment discrepancy left unresolved rather than reconciled. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he sits outside the six single-serial frameworks — a contemporary informant-named person-of-interest, untraced, existence probable but unconfirmed — never advanced by any modern thesis, his sole "evidence" a barrack-room denunciation and a worthless handwriting resemblance to a hoax letter [CP; MS, speculative].

P215 — "Bloomfein." Demographic particulars. Male; "Bloomfein" was a name the man himself gave — no forename, no verified identity, no date or place of birth, no death record [CP; UN]. He surfaces in a single American wire item of June 1915 as a man detained, of unsound mind, in Philadelphia; nothing else of his person is recorded [UN]. Occupational and educational history. None recorded [UN]. Geographic history. Located only in Philadelphia at the time of the report, detained in the city's hospital for the insane; the murders to which he was linked were in New York, on the Lower East Side [CP]. No connection to London of any kind [UN, affirmatively]. Psychiatric and medical history. He was held in the Philadelphia hospital for the insane, and was arrested only after telling detectives an incoherent story about "cutting up people" — the suspicion against him arising from the disordered raving of a man already deemed insane, not from any evidence. That statement is declined as evidence: it is a symptom of a man held as insane, not an admission, and no clinical or evidentiary inference is drawn from it [CP]. Documented violence. None established against him; the report is of a suspicion only, never shown to have been substantiated, and the murders in question were never solved [CP; UN]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — and this is the point that dissolves the whole entry: the man belongs to 1915, not 1888. Specific 1888 evidence. None whatever. The figure has no contact with the Whitechapel case at any point. The sole source is the *Nevada State Journal* of 23 June 1915, under a Philadelphia dateline of 22 June, which reported under a headline announcing a suspected Jack the Ripper caught — a Philadelphia arrest that might be the man who killed a New York boy and girl — that a man giving the name of Bloomfein was being detained in the Philadelphia insane hospital, arrested that day after the incoherent "cutting up people" story [CP]. Suspect-attribution. This is a name-collision import, not a Whitechapel suspect. The "Jack the Ripper" of the 1915 item is not the 1888 Whitechapel murderer but a separate American press-

named killer — the perpetrator of the unsolved New York murders of 1915, the killings of two small children in the Lower East Side tenements. The victims, whose identities the entry records only so far as the point requires: Leonore Cohn, aged five, attacked on 19 March 1915, whom the *New York Times* described as killed by a Jack-the-Ripper; and Charles ("Charley") Murray, aged four, killed in the same manner and neighbourhood on 3 May 1915, the second such killing. These are documented child-victims of the actual 1915 case and are noted only to fix which case the label denotes; the matter is not elaborated further. The American press habitually recycled the "Jack the Ripper" label for any mutilation-murderer — as it had in 1891 for the Carrie Brown ("Old Shakespeare") killing, for which Ameer Ben Ali was wrongly convicted — and it is that recycled label, attached to the 1915 New York child-murders, that drew "Bloomfein" into a Whitechapel suspect inventory at all. He was an insane Philadelphia detainee briefly floated in 1915 as the New York child-killer; the case was never solved, and there is no link of any kind to the 1888 Whitechapel murders. Not to be confused, on the three collisions this entry turns on: the 1915 American press "Jack the Ripper" — a generic mutilation-murderer label, of the same recycled kind applied in 1891 to the Carrie Brown "Old Shakespeare" killing — is a different thing from the 1888 Whitechapel murderer; the 1915 New York child-murders that the label denotes are distinct crimes from the Whitechapel murders; and Bloomfein the Philadelphia detainee is distinct from any actual perpetrator, the New York case being unsolved. Within the suspect-attribution dimension he therefore sits outside the six and outside the single-serial Whitechapel field altogether — a misattribution by shared press-nickname, his existence as a 1915 Philadelphia detainee plausible but unverified beyond one wire item, his Whitechapel connection nil. Suspect-attribution (as to the 1888 Whitechapel murders): None / name-collision misattribution — [N/A].

P216 — "Mary of Bremen." Demographic particulars. Male, German; "Mary of Bremen" is a nickname only — the "Mary" said by the source to refer to his reputed homosexuality, recorded here as the era's conflation and without endorsement, and "Bremen" his apparent origin. No real name survives in the account, no date or place of birth, no death record [CP; UN as to identity]. Occupational and educational history. A hairdresser and barber — the same trade that recurs through the contemporary German-immigrant suspect cluster [CP]. No further occupational or educational record [UN]. Geographic history. German throughout — resident and repeatedly imprisoned in Germany; there is no evidence he was ever in London, and the decisive fact treated below is that he was in a German prison across the entire murder period [CP; UN as to any English presence — affirmatively, none]. Psychiatric and medical history. No clinical record; only the pattern of violent offending described next, from which no clinical inference is drawn [UN]. Documented violence. Here the record is substantial and is precisely what made him a person of interest: he had been arrested several times in Germany for knife-attacks on women — assaults with a sharp instrument — and for an attempted rape in his barbershop. This is a documented foreign criminal record, as carried in the Scotland Yard file via the German police, and not a Whitechapel act; the knife-attacks-on-women profile is exactly the resemblance that prompted the British inquiry, and exactly what the alibi then dissolved, the record rendered inert by the custody exclusion below [CP, as recorded]. Social and family circumstances. Nothing beyond the above is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, and superseded by the alibi: he was incarcerated in Germany throughout the canonical-five window, so there is no question of cessation [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. The episode is a clean contemporary exclusion. He was mentioned in the Scotland Yard files, and the Metropolitan Police — recognising in his German record a possible Ripper-type — contacted their German colleagues. The reply cleared him outright: "Mary," having just completed a seven-year prison sentence, had been re-arrested immediately and

was serving a further twelve months, not due for release until August 1889 — so he was in a German prison for the whole of the Whitechapel murders [CP, as carried by Morley from the Scotland Yard file]. An honest provenance caveat is held live for the file: the specific "Mary of Bremen" episode could not be independently corroborated beyond the Morley account and the Casebook inventory — the comparator German-hairdresser case (Ludwig) and the foreign-incarceration class (Ostrog) surfaced, but no separate source naming this man — so the prison alibi rests for now on Morley's single-carrier account and an underlying MEPO reference that must be run down before it is treated as a confirmed contemporary record [CP, single-carrier; UN as to the underlying Scotland Yard file]. No placement at any scene; excluded by custody [UN]. Suspect-attribution. None. "Mary of Bremen" is not advanced as the killer by any author: he is a contemporary 1888 person-of-interest excluded by documentary impossibility — specifically, by foreign incarceration. A German barber with a genuine record of knife-attacks on women, flagged on profile, checked through the German police, and ruled out by a prison sentence that ran clear through the canonical dates. His reputed homosexuality, which the source made the occasion of the nickname, bears nothing on profile or guilt and is recorded only to explain how the source labelled him, not as any probative feature. Not to be confused with one another are three separate men of the same foreign-incarceration and custody-exclusion class: "Mary of Bremen," the Bremen barber in a German prison throughout; Charles Ludwig, the Hamburg hairdresser cleared in this same investigation, who was in custody on the night of the double event; and Michael Ostrog, excluded by French custody during at least some of the murders — distinct men, not to be merged, each flagged forward as his own matter and neither Ludwig nor Ostrog adjudicated here. The German knife-record, moreover, is a foreign matter and not a canonical act, touching no Whitechapel victim. He is a real figure of the Scotland Yard file — existence probable, real name unrecovered — with no documentary connection to the Whitechapel murders once the alibi is admitted. Suspect-attribution: None / cleared contemporary person-of-interest — excluded by foreign incarceration — [N/A].

P217 — Brennan, John. Demographic particulars. Male; John Brennan, aged thirty-nine, given in the contemporary court report as a labourer [CP]. The secondary précis adds "Irishman," but the press source states the occupation and not the nationality, the "Irish" being an inference from the surname only; it is declined and not hardened into a recorded ethnicity [CP; UN as to nationality]. A real, named, arrested man — his existence secure, fixed in a dated 1888 court report — though nothing of his birth, residence, or later life is recorded [CP; UN beyond the episode]. Occupational and educational history. Labourer; no further record [CP]. Geographic history. Located only at Southampton Street, Camberwell, in south London on the day in question — well south of the murder district, with no Whitechapel or Spitalfields connection of any kind [CP; UN, affirmatively, as to the East End]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded; he was, on the face of the report, drunk and boisterous, not deranged, and no clinical inference is drawn from a public-order incident [CP]. Documented violence. None. He committed no assault and carried no proven weapon; the "knife" was a verbal boast, never produced or substantiated [CP; UN]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — there is no offending, only a single afternoon's drunken nuisance [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. The episode is now precisely datable and its disposition recovered. On Monday afternoon, 10 September 1888 — two days after the Chapman murder of 8 September — Brennan, his coat torn up the back and of rough, strange appearance, entered the White Hart public-house, Southampton Street, Camberwell, began holding forth on the East-end murders, announced that the still-uncaught "Leather Apron" was a "pal" of his, and declared that he had the very knife used in the

crime. Customers fled into the street, a crowd gathered, and the alarmed landlady locked herself in the bar-parlour, leaving Brennan in possession of the bar; PC Pillow, 434 P, arrived to a crowd and, when Brennan refused to leave, took him into custody [CP: Daily Telegraph, 12 September 1888]. His drunkenness is carried at the level the report records it — boisterous public-order conduct — neither inflated into derangement nor used to lend the bar-room boast any substance. At Camberwell Police-court the next day, before Mr. Biron, Q.C., he was charged not with anything touching the murder but with acting in a disorderly manner and causing a crowd to assemble; treating the whole matter as a good joke, he was bound over, ordered to enter into bail to keep the peace [CP]. The "I knew Leather Apron and I have the knife" boast is declined as a drunk's bar-room performance, never produced or substantiated, and staged in the precise days when the real "Leather Apron" — John Pizer — sat in custody filling the newspapers: Brennan was riffing on the day's headline, not revealing anything. The same court column groups him with a documented batch of post-Chapman drunken-nuisance arrests — William McEvoy, a ship's fireman given seven days' hard labour at Thames for drunk-and-disorderly, who had been going pub to pub falsely claiming he had been "locked up on suspicion" of the murder; Joseph Carter, a tinker, fined for drunkenly demanding to "see the man charged with the Whitechapel murder"; and William Griffiths, drunk in Hanbury Street itself — the hysteria's incidental human débris, not its suspects [CP]. Suspect-attribution. None. Brennan is no kind of Ripper suspect: he is a contemporary 1888 drunken-braggart false-alarm, a public-order arrest swept up in the panic that followed Chapman's murder — the King Street "lost black bag" ranter and Frank Raper ("Dirty Dick's") class, and, on the very page that records him, the McEvoy / Carter / Griffiths class. Not to be confused with one another are Brennan and the batch he is grouped with: the Camberwell public-order arrest is distinct from William McEvoy (the ship's fireman, seven days' hard labour, who falsely claimed to have been "locked up on suspicion"), Joseph Carter (the tinker, fined), and William Griffiths (drunk in Hanbury Street), and from the wider false-alarm class of the King Street "black bag" ranter and Frank Raper at Dirty Dick's — separate men swept up in the same panic, grouped on the court page but not one another. And his bar-room "Leather Apron" is the headline figure of the day, John Pizer, then in custody, not any real associate of Brennan's. He was bound over for disorderly conduct and vanishes from the record — a real, named, arrested man with no documentary connection whatever to the murders. Suspect-attribution: None / cleared contemporary person-of-interest (drunken false-alarm) — [N/A].

P218 — Brinckley, John (var. "Brinkley"). Demographic particulars. Male; John Brinckley — the surname recorded as both "Brinckley" (Morley; *Daily News*) and "Brinkley" (some secondary accounts), one man under two spellings — was aged forty in November 1888, resident at Wilmington Place, Clerkenwell, in the parish of Finsbury north of the City of London, documented solely through his appearance at the Clerkenwell Police Court, with no birth, marriage, or death record attached to him and none required for his disposition [CP; UN beyond the episode]. Occupational and educational history. A porter, the fuller press accounts placing his working life at Covent Garden Market, where he was said to have laboured hard all his life; no educational record exists and none is relevant [CP]. Geographic history. His movements in evidence are confined to Clerkenwell and the adjacent Finsbury thoroughfares — Wilmington Place his home, Goswell Road the scene of the arrest, and the City Road named in his shouted threat — that is, EC1, roughly two miles north of the Whitechapel murder district and on the far side of the City, the officer who took him being of the Metropolitan G (Finsbury) Division, collar 192 G, consistent with the locale. Nothing places him in or near the East End killing ground, and the direction of his drunken threat pointed further from Whitechapel rather than toward it [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None

is recorded, the court and the gaoler attributing his conduct to drink and habitual foolishness rather than insanity; he was neither certified nor removed as a lunatic, and no clinical inference is drawn from a drunken public-order episode [CP]. Documented violence. None — the only "threat" is the drunken shout, with no record of any assault, weapon, or injury on the night or otherwise, his prior court history running to fines for foolish drunkenness rather than violence [CP; UN]. Social and family circumstances. Beyond the Clerkenwell address and his standing as a locally known, hard-working but periodically foolish man — so described by the court gaoler — nothing of his family or domestic life is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable in the serial sense, there being no pattern of offending to cease, the episode falling on the night of Monday 12 November 1888, three days after the Kelly murder of 9 November and within the wave of drunken Ripper-impersonators the magistrates were then suppressing with custodial sentences [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. On that Monday night a constable, 192 G, found Brinckley drunk in Goswell Road with a woman's skirt pulled on over his clothes and a small crowd about him, shouting that he was Jack the Ripper and would "do another" in the City Road that night, and took him into custody [CP]. His drunkenness is carried at the level the record fixes it — drink and habitual foolishness, as the court and gaoler had it — neither inflated into derangement nor used to lend the shout any substance. At the Clerkenwell Police Court the following day, Tuesday 13 November, before the magistrate Mr Bros, Brinckley said he had no memory of putting on the skirt and supposed someone had done it to him for a lark, while in one account insisting that all he had actually said was that he would "try and find" the Ripper; the gaoler vouched that he was a hard-working man who often acted foolishly and had been fined at that court before, whereupon Mr Bros told him he had played the fool under circumstances apt to cause serious mischief and, refusing the plea for a fine, sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment without the option [CP: Daily News, Daily Telegraph, and Morning Advertiser, 14 November 1888; MS: Morley]. The draft records this as the same sentence handed the same session to John Avery, the other man brought before Mr Bros on a like charge; that "same session" tie is carried as the draft states it, but Avery is a separately assessed self-proclaimer whose own case is held and adjudicated elsewhere and is not decided here — the tie noted, not built upon. The self-proclamation is declined as a drunk's street performance keyed to the day's name: the skirt a disclaimed costume, the shout no signature of anything, staged three days after Kelly filled the papers [CP]. Suspect-attribution. Nil. Brinckley was never a police suspect for the murders, his only connection to the case being his own drunken self-proclamation; no contemporary investigator pursued him and no later author has advanced him as the Whitechapel killer, and Morley lists him among the drunken self-proclaimers rather than as a candidate [MS]. Not to be confused with one another are Brinckley and the parallel mid-November self-proclaimers he is grouped with: he is a distinct man from John Avery (before Mr Bros the same session on a like charge) and from the wave's Sweeney, Newman, and Phillips — separate men swept up in the same magisterial suppression of drunken Ripper-impersonators, grouped as a cohort but not merged, each held apart and none adjudicated through this entry. His bar-and-street "Jack the Ripper" is performance of the day's headline, not any connection to the murders. He is properly None / [N/A].

P219 — Brown, "General." Demographic particulars. "General Brown" is named by rank and surname only, with no forename, age, address, or other identifying particulars recorded, and the man behind the title has not been identified, so that his existence as a discrete, locatable individual is unverified at the identification layer [UN], the episode itself resting on Morley's account [MS] with the underlying contemporary report not independently traced in this pass. The rank "General" is itself an unverified style carried in a secondhand private letter, not a confirmed military fact, and is

not hardened into one [MS; UN]. Not to be confused with a real and load-bearing figure of the same surname: this "General Brown," the unidentified private-letter figure, is in no way Dr Frederick Gordon Brown, the City of London Police Surgeon who attended Catherine Eddowes and supplied the Mitre Square post-mortem — an entirely different man merely sharing the common surname, and a dangerous collision to hold rigidly apart [MS]. Occupational and educational history. He carried the style of a military officer and was evidently a man who performed surgery on animals, the suspicion against him having arisen precisely from his being seen to operate on a race horse, which implies veterinary or practical surgical competence [MS]. That competence sits in the trade-anatomy band — the veterinary and knacker register — and is category, not candidacy: access to a blade and a steady hand on an animal is not the human-surgical training the wounds are argued to require, and confers no candidacy [MS]. Nothing further of his training or career is recorded [UN]. Geographic history. None is recorded — the only place named in the account is incidental to the letter's misdirection, namely Eaton Place, the residence of the unnamed gentleman who wrote the suspicious letter to his army-officer son, and not any address of Brown's, so that the account places the subject nowhere and nothing puts him in or near Whitechapel [MS; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded [UN]. The suspicious lady's notion that a man of steady nerve at horse-surgery would not flinch at cutting a person is her lay inference, not a clinical record, and is declined: it is the amateur form of the offender-must-be-a-surgeon reflex, and no clinical finding attaches to him. Documented violence. None: the operation on the horse was surgical, not violent, and there is no record of any act of violence against any person [UN]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, there being no offending pattern to cease, the man having been interviewed and cleared [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The whole of the case is a chain of accident and inference: a letter addressed to a "Jane Bromley" was wrongly addressed and could not be delivered, so was returned to the Post Office and opened, whereupon it was found to contain — placed there by mistake — a letter from a gentleman in Eaton Place to his son, apparently an army officer, in which the writer said he could not help suspecting General Brown of being the Whitechapel murderer. The misdirected letter was passed to the police, who interviewed General Brown and cleared him. The suspicion appears to have originated with a lady who had seen Brown operating on a race horse and jumped to the conclusion that a man who would do that would not shirk at anything, murder included, and who may then have passed her suspicion to the letter-writer [MS]. That originating inference is declined outright: skill with a blade on a horse is not a disposition to kill, and the reasoning is the amateur offender-must-be-a-surgeon reflex resting on trade-anatomy competence that is category, not candidacy. The proximate source is Morley's guide [MS]; the underlying contemporary report is not independently locatable and is an open recovery target, no date within 1888 being fixed by the account [MS; UN]. A free search for any independent source naming this "General Brown," the Eaton Place episode, or the postal channel dead-ended, turning up only the general Ripper suspect-inventory and letters corpora — named but not inspectable through this channel — and no separate carrier, so the episode remains on a Morley-only footing pending recovery [MS; UN]. The entry's one distinctive feature is its channel: a candidacy entering the record solely by postal accident — a misdirected and opened dead-letter — which is noted as a provenance curiosity, not as any weight toward or against the man. Suspect-attribution. Nil as a genuine candidate. Brown was named only privately, in a misdirected letter, on the flimsiest of grounds — skill with a knife on a horse — and was interviewed and cleared by the police, with no contemporary investigator sustaining the suspicion and no later author advancing him as the Ripper. He is properly None / [N/A].

P220 — Bure, Hans. Demographic particulars. Hans Bure was a well-dressed German man — his age not given — present in the East End of London in October 1888 and described as unable to speak English, since he gave his account at the police court through an interpreter; no address or further particulars are recorded for Bure himself, the only address in the account being that of his victim, Elizabeth Jennings, of 37 Duckett Street, Stepney [CP; UN as to Bure's own particulars]. Not to be confused as to that address: 37 Duckett Street is the victim Jennings's residence, not Bure's — no address of his is recorded, and the one address in the account places him nowhere [CP]. Occupational and educational history. None is recorded, the single status marker being that he was "well dressed" [CP; UN]. Geographic history. The episode is located firmly in the East End — Harford Street, by Duckett Street in Stepney (E1), within the broader environs of the murder district — and the case was heard at the Thames Police Court, the East End magistrate's court; this places him actually within the East End, though as a drunken street-accoster rather than in any connection with a murder, and the locational fact carries no weight beyond itself [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded, his conduct being attributed to drink; no clinical inference is drawn from a drunken street incident [CP]. Documented violence. A single common assault, carried at its recorded weight: he seized Elizabeth Jennings by the arm in the street, told her to come along with him, and gave chase when she pulled away and tried to escape — an offence of which he was convicted and for which he was fined forty shillings or one month's hard labour. There was no weapon and no injury beyond the fright of the pursuit, and he admitted the accosting [CP]. This is recorded as a real assault, neither inflated into a murder-adjacent act nor diminished below what it was — a woman alone at night seized and pursued in the street. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, the matter being a single minor assault with no offending series to cease [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. On a Saturday night about half past twelve — by the report's timing the night of 6/7 October 1888, a week after the double event and at the height of the street panic — Elizabeth Jennings was walking along Harford Street on an errand when Bure caught hold of her arm and told her to come with him; she refused and tried to flee, he pursued, and her screams drew a crowd which encircled the man, began calling him Jack the Ripper, and held him until a constable arrived to take him into custody. Through an interpreter, Bure said he had been drinking, had taken the woman for a prostitute, meant nothing by his actions, and admitted accosting her, and was fined forty shillings or a month's hard labour [CP: Times, 9 October 1888; MS: Morley]. Jennings's account is carried at full weight: a real assault on a real woman alone at night in the murder district, the very fear on which the autumn's terror was founded, and not reduced to a mere backdrop for the crowd's misidentification. His drinking is carried at the recorded level and not admitted as an excuse; and his claim to have "taken her for a prostitute" is recorded as his claimed justification only — no justification at all in law or otherwise, and indicative of nothing whatever about Jennings, who was walking on an errand. The murder-suspicion reading is declined: the "Jack the Ripper" attribution came wholly from the frightened street crowd, not from any investigator, and the police entertained no such suspicion, the charge and conviction being for the common assault alone [CP]. Suspect-attribution. Nil. The "Jack the Ripper" attribution came wholly from a frightened crowd in the street, not from any investigator; no police officer treated Bure as a murder suspect, the charge and conviction being for the minor assault alone, and no later author has advanced him as the Ripper. Not to be confused, therefore, are two different things: the crowd's street-cry of "Jack the Ripper" and any investigative designation — Bure was charged and convicted of common assault and nothing touching the murders, the cry being street panic and not a police finding. He is properly None / [N/A], a crowd-named street-panic misidentification.

P221 — Burrows, Edwin. Demographic particulars. Edwin Burrows was a vagrant of about forty-five in December 1888, five feet five inches tall, with dark hair and whiskers and, despite his vagrancy, a respectable appearance; he lodged at a common lodging house called Victoria Chambers, with intervening spells sleeping rough in public parks, and he lived on an allowance of one pound a week from his brother [MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. None is recorded — he is described not as following any trade but as a vagrant subsisting on his brother's weekly allowance, and no educational particulars are given [MS; UN]. Geographic history. His fixed points are the common lodging house at Victoria Chambers and the parks in which he sometimes slept; no address or movement is recorded that would place him at or near the murder sites, the account supplying no locality for him at the material time [MS; UN]. The lodging-house name resolves to a common one carrying no East End anchor: the Post Office London Directory of 1889 records "Victoria Chambers" at several City, Holborn, and West End addresses — 9 Bucklersbury, 55 & 56 Chancery Lane, 84 Paul Street, 6 Southampton Buildings, and 8–10 Victoria Street — every one of them in the City or the Holborn and Westminster districts and none in the Whitechapel–Spitalfields murder district, so that the name neither fixes which chambers was his nor supplies any geographic connection to the killing ground; the residual ambiguity as to which is his is left open [CP: Post Office London Directory, 1889 — period street directory]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded [UN]. Documented violence. None — no act of violence of any kind is attributed to him; his detention rested on an article of clothing rather than on anything he was alleged to have done [MS; UN]. Social and family circumstances. The single fact recorded is that a brother supported him at one pound a week; he was otherwise a man of no settled household, alternating the lodging house with the open air, and no wife, children, or other relations are mentioned [MS; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, there being no offending pattern of any kind to cease [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. Burrows was arrested on 8 December 1888 for a single reason: he was wearing a peaked cap resembling the one in Israel Schwartz's description of the man Schwartz had seen take hold of a woman at the gateway of Dutfield's Yard and throw her to the ground shortly before Elizabeth Stride was murdered there on 30 September, the cap having been a detail of Schwartz's statement that the investigating police had treated as a genuine descriptive lead and pursued [MS; PV: the peaked-cap element of Schwartz's statement, surviving Stride police record — not inspected here]. The whole basis of the arrest was thus that one article of clothing, of a common pattern; and Burrows, a man of about forty-five, was in fact older than the assailant the witnesses described, so that the match rested on the hat rather than on the man, with no charge, identification, or outcome recorded in the account beyond the fact of the arrest [MS]. The cap-match is declined as any basis for candidacy: a single common article of clothing on a man of the wrong age is no ground for suspicion once examined. The proximate source is Morley's guide [MS]; the peaked-cap element of Schwartz's description is independently attested in the surviving police record of the Stride case, so the underlying lead is solid, but no independent record of Burrows's own arrest could be traced in this pass, and its application to this man is pending recovery [MS; UN as to Burrows's own detention]. Not to be confused with one another: the peaked-cap descriptive lead belongs to Israel Schwartz's evidence in the Stride case and routes to that file and to the genuine assailant-description it describes, while Burrows is merely a man who happened to wear such a cap, not the figure Schwartz saw — a failed application of the lead, not a candidacy. Suspect-attribution. Nil as a genuine candidate: Burrows was detained on a bare descriptive coincidence — a cap of a common pattern — with nothing else connecting him to any killing, no sustained police suspicion recorded, and no later author advancing him as the Whitechapel murderer. He is properly None / [N/A].

P222 — "Calor." Demographic particulars. "Calor" is the name under which the *Bluefield Daily Telegraph* of 22 December 1903 reported the supposed "Jack the Ripper" said to have killed the prostitute Sarah Martin; the man actually arrested and charged with that murder was Emil Totterman, a Finnish sailor of about thirty-three, who signed aboard ship under his mother's maiden name, Carl Nilson (also rendered Nielsen), so that "Calor" has no independent existence as a discrete person [CP: Bluefield Daily Telegraph, 22 December 1903]. I have speculated that "Calor" is precisely a press corruption of the alias "Carl (Nilson)" — an inference from the name-similarity and the shared 1903 James Slip context, offered as a strong but not certain identification, not a settled fact [speculation, so labelled; the sources giving only the name-similarity and shared context]. Occupational and educational history. The figure behind the name was a merchant- and transport-ship sailor who also gave naval service, none of which has any bearing on 1888; no educational particulars are recorded [CP; UN]. Geographic history. The whole of the episode is set in New York in 1903 — the Kelly Hotel at James Slip, on the Cherry Hill waterfront, with the transport ship *Kilpatrick* lying in the bay ready to sail for Manila and searched by detectives — and there is no London or Whitechapel geography in the account whatever [CP; UN, affirmatively, as to any London connection]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded [UN]. Documented violence. The documented violence is the December 1903 murder of Sarah Martin, who was strangled, slashed, and mutilated in the hotel at James Slip — a crime for which Emil Totterman (alias Carl Nilson) was charged and convicted. It is a real homicide, and Sarah Martin a real murdered woman named in her own case, but it was committed in New York in 1903, fifteen years after the Whitechapel series, and she is not to be effaced into a Whitechapel footnote [CP]. Social and family circumstances. Nothing is recorded beyond the Finnish-sailor identity and the use of the mother's-maiden-name alias under which he shipped [CP; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable: the figure has no 1888–1891 offending to assess, the entire matter being dated to 1903 [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil — there is none, because the episode is a December 1903 New York murder recycled under the "Jack the Ripper" nickname by the American press. The *Bluefield* report expressly likens Sarah Martin's killing to the 1891 murder of Carrie Brown ("Old Shakespeare") in the same Cherry Hill district a block away, and Morley's own account concedes there is no evidence connecting the Martin murder to the Whitechapel crimes; the report's flourishes about clues and a letter "which may clear up the sensation" belong to the 1903 New York investigation, not to 1888 [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. Nil for the 1888 murders. This is an American name-recycling import: the "Jack the Ripper" label attaches to a 1903 New York case through nickname reuse rather than any link to Whitechapel, and the source itself disclaims the connection. Not to be confused, on the three collisions this entry turns on: the 1903 American press "Jack the Ripper" — a recycled mutilation-murderer label, of the same kind applied in 1891 to the Carrie Brown ("Old Shakespeare") killing in the same Cherry Hill district — is a different thing from the 1888 Whitechapel murderer; the New York Sarah Martin murder is a distinct crime from the Whitechapel murders; and "Calor" is not a discrete person but a press garble resolving, on the flagged speculation above, to the alias Carl Nilson borne by the convicted accused Emil Totterman. He is properly None / [N/A], the "Calor" name a name-collision artefact.

P223 — Castellano, Frank. Demographic particulars. Frank Castellano was an Italian barber taken into custody in New York in March 1893, whose record the police were said to be examining at the time of the press reports; no age, address, or further personal particulars are recorded for him [CP; UN as to his own particulars]. Occupational and educational history. He was a barber who, until shortly before his arrest, had been a fireman — a stoker — aboard one of the trans-Atlantic steamers, and it was precisely this seagoing employment, with its implied crossings to and from

Europe, that gave the New York police the notion he might have been in London at the time of the Whitechapel murders [CP]. That reasoning is carried as category, not candidacy: a sailor's Atlantic passages are access to a crossing, not evidence of any London presence, and confer no candidacy. No educational particulars are recorded [UN]. Geographic history. The whole of the episode is set in New York in 1893 — the attack and the arrest, the latter the work of the Fifth Precinct squad under Captain Doherty — and although the trans-Atlantic steamer service prompted speculation about a London connection, nothing in the account places Castellano in London or the East End at any time; the steamer service is a speculative bridge, not a placement [CP; UN, affirmatively, as to any London presence]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded [UN]. Documented violence. The basis of the matter was an attack in New York on 19 March 1893 in which a woman was, in the press phrase, "ripped up the side," with a large knife left sticking in the wound; the knife was traced to Castellano, which is what brought him into custody — a New York assault of 1893, not any 1888 crime, and one whose outcome is not given in the account. The woman so attacked was a real victim of that 1893 assault, named in her own case, not a figure of the Whitechapel inventory [CP]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable: there is no 1888–1891 offending attributable to him to assess, the entire matter being dated to 1893 [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil — there is none, the affair being a March 1893 New York case in which the police, examining the traced knife and the man's maritime travels, were inclined to believe they had taken the London Ripper. The report adds the loose and inaccurate flourish that the Ripper had kept the fallen women of London in terror "for the past two years" — the Whitechapel series being in fact five years past and ended, the bungled timeline exposing the notion from within the report itself [CP]. Some went further still, speculating that Castellano would prove to be the man who had accompanied Carrie Brown ("Old Shakespeare") to the East River Hotel on the night of her murder on 24 April 1891 — the killing for which the Algerian Ameer Ben Ali, known as "Frenchy," was then serving a life term. That speculation rests on nothing more than police-and-press conjecture seeded by the man's nationality, his knife, and his sea passages, and is declined [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. Nil for the 1888 murders. This is an American press-and-police speculation attaching the recycled "Jack the Ripper" name to a 1893 New York arrest, with no evidence whatever connecting Castellano to Whitechapel. Not to be confused, on the distinctions this entry turns on: the recycled American "Jack the Ripper" of 1893 is a different thing from the 1888 Whitechapel murderer; the 19 March 1893 New York assault and the 1891 Carrie Brown murder are both distinct crimes from the Whitechapel murders; and the trans-Atlantic steamer service is a speculative bridge, not a placement, nothing in the account locating Castellano in London at any time. He is properly None / [N/A], a name-recycling import of the transatlantic-sensation kind.

P224 — "Dr. Cohn." Demographic particulars. "Dr. Cohn" is not a documented person but a half-heard name — given as "Cohn," "Koch," or possibly something else — uttered by the retired Metropolitan Police Inspector Lewis Henry Keaton (born 1870, died 1970) in a tape-recorded interview he gave in 1969, in his hundredth year; at the moment he tried to name his Ripper suspect the recording was marred by background noise and interviewer interruption, so that no firm identity attaches to the name and its existence as a discrete real suspect is unverified [MS; UN]. Occupational and educational history. The figure is described only as a doctor, the whole of the descriptor resting on Keaton's recollection; nothing else of occupation or education is recorded [MS; UN]. Geographic history. None is recorded; no place attaches to the named "doctor" [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded for the named figure himself. The only "medical" elements are the motive Keaton attributed to him — a physician collecting wombs infected with venereal disease for research purposes — and the method Keaton ascribed, the use of strychnine;

both are Keaton's late ascription, not clinical record, and no clinical inference is drawn from them [MS; UN]. Documented violence. None is attributable to any identified "Dr Cohn"; the supposed violence is the Whitechapel series itself, fastened to the name only by Keaton's late and unsupported say-so [UN]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable to the named figure, and relevant only in the disqualifying sense that Keaton, the sole source of the name, did not join the Metropolitan Police until August 1891 — after the murders — and so had no firsthand knowledge of the case whatever [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil. The only "evidence" is a 1969 recollection by a man approaching a hundred who had not been a policeman during the killings, proposing a doctor who collected venereally-diseased wombs for research — a late revival of the contemporary organ-procurement theory that the 1888 investigation examined and rejected — and stating that the doctor used strychnine [MS]. That strychnine detail confuses the Whitechapel killer, who worked with a knife, with the strychnine poisoner Dr Thomas Neill Cream, who was in any case imprisoned in Illinois throughout 1888 and could not have committed the murders; the construction is declined as internally confused on that account. The suspect's name itself was lost to interruption and background noise, surviving only as the uncertain "Cohn," "Koch," or something else, and the speculative census candidates that others have since floated to fit the syllables — a "Dr De Cohn" recorded in London in 1891, and assorted Cohn and Koch householders — rest on nothing but surname-matching to a name never reliably heard, and are left alone as unsupported [MS; UN]. Suspect-attribution. Nil: there is no identifiable suspect here to attribute at all, only an unrecoverable name from a confused, secondhand, very late recollection, internally undermined by the strychnine-and-Cream conflation and by the source's own want of any firsthand knowledge. Not to be confused, on the two cardinal distinctions this entry turns on: "Dr Cohn" — even were the name real — is not Dr Thomas Neill Cream, the strychnine poisoner imprisoned in the United States throughout the murders, the strychnine detail being precisely the conflation that exposes the recollection; and the half-heard "Cohn" is not to be merged with the surname-matched census householders since floated to fit the lost syllables, nor, on a coincidence of spelling only, with any like-spelled name borne by an unconnected person elsewhere. He is properly None / [N/A], a phantom of a garbled interview rather than a candidate.

P225 — Connell, James. Demographic particulars. James Connell was an Irishman born in 1852 and so aged thirty-six in 1888, resident at 408 New Cross Road, and described in detail as five feet nine inches tall, of fresh complexion, with a long dark brown moustache, and dressed in a soft felt hat, a brown check suit, an ulster with cape, red socks, and Oxford shoes — a particularity of description characteristic of a police or press incident report [MS: Morley; the born-1852 and Irish-birth particulars UN as to primary confirmation]. Occupational and educational history. He was by trade a draper and clothier; no educational particulars are recorded [MS; UN as to education]. The trade and residence are confirmed at directory level: the Post Office London Directory of 1889 records "Connell James, travelling drpr" at 408 New Cross Road, matching the account's address, surname, and drapery trade, so that the man behind the episode is fixed as a real, listed New Cross draper and not merely a common-surname report [CP: Post Office London Directory, 1889, p. 506]. Geographic history. The episode unfolded in Hyde Park, in central-to-west London, where the alarming conversation took place; Connell himself lived south of the river at New Cross — the directory placing him there — his accuser lived at 30 Sherborne Street, Blandford Square, in Marylebone, and he was taken to the Hyde Park police station; none of these three locations is the East End, and nothing in the account places him in or near Whitechapel [MS; CP for the New Cross residence]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded; the unsettling element was his talk

about the Ripper and lunatic asylums, which was opinion rather than any symptom in him, and no clinical inference is drawn from it [MS; UN]. Documented violence. None — there was no act of violence whatever, the matter being disquieting conversation, not conduct [MS; UN]. Social and family circumstances. The only social particular recorded is that his walking companion and accuser, Martha Spencer, was described as a married woman; nothing of Connell's own household is given beyond his trade and his New Cross address [MS; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, there being no offending to cease, the man having been questioned and at once released [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. On the night of 22 November 1888 — days after the Kelly murder — while walking in Hyde Park with Martha Spencer, of 30 Sherborne Street, Blandford Square, Connell alarmed her by talking about Jack the Ripper and lunatic asylums and remarking that when the Ripper was caught he would turn out to be a lunatic; Spencer took her disquiet to the police, and Connell was brought to the Hyde Park police station at 9.40 p.m. and questioned, but on proving the correctness of his address and his respectability he was allowed to leave [MS]. There was no act of violence, no weapon, and no charge — the matter being disquieting conversation, not conduct. The talk is declined as any basis for suspicion: a man speculating about the case, indeed sensibly, in an alarming tone is not thereby a suspect, and his morbid opinion that the killer would prove a lunatic is conversation, not a confession or a candidacy. Martha Spencer's disquiet is carried as the reasonable caution of a woman in the murder-panic autumn, not over-nervous accusation. The proximate source is Morley's guide [MS], the underlying contemporary report — which the unusually detailed dress description suggests was a genuine police or press incident item — not independently located in this pass and pending recovery [MS; UN as to the underlying report]. Suspect-attribution. Nil: Connell came to notice solely through a nervous companion's report of unsettling talk, was questioned and immediately cleared on proof of his identity and standing, with no investigator sustaining the suspicion and no later author advancing him. Not to be confused, on the plain distinction the entry turns on: Connell's morbid opinion that the killer would prove a lunatic is conversation and not a confession or candidacy, and the three locations of the affair — Hyde Park, New Cross, and Marylebone — all lie well outside the East End, none of them placing him in the murder district. He is properly None / [N/A].

P226 — Cow, Douglas. Demographic particulars. Douglas Cow was a man of about thirty-five in 1888, five feet seven inches tall, with fair hair, a fair complexion, and a slight moustache, and was described as very respectable in appearance; he lived at 8 Kempshott Road — rendered "Kempshoot" in the source and corrected here — Streatham Common [MS: Morley; the physical particulars UN as to primary confirmation]. Occupational and educational history. He was a respectable businessman in the employ of the India-rubber merchants Cow & Company of 70 Cheapside, in the City — a genuine firm of the trade — and it was precisely the letters and business cards establishing this standing that he produced when questioned; no educational particulars are recorded [MS; UN as to education]. Geographic history. The encounter took place on Westminster Bridge; his accuser, Mrs Fanny Drake, lived at 15 Clerkenwell Green; the complaint was laid at Rochester Row police station in Westminster; his place of business lay at Cheapside in the City and his home at Streatham Common in south London — none of which is the East End, and nothing in the account places him at or near Whitechapel [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded [UN]. Documented violence. None whatever: there was no act of any kind, the entire matter being a grin on a bridge that a passer-by found alarming; demeanour is held non-probative, an unsettling expression being no evidence of anything [MS; UN]. Social and family circumstances. Nothing is recorded beyond his respectable standing and his connection to the firm [MS; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, there being no offending to cease, the man

having been cleared at once [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. At 12.40 p.m. on 21 November 1888, Mrs Fanny Drake of 15 Clerkenwell Green went to the Rochester Row police station and complained that a man with whom she had walked over Westminster Bridge answered the description of the Whitechapel murderer, having alarmed and frightened her by a grin she said she should always remember, and that she was convinced she had found the murderer; on being interviewed the man, Douglas Cow, produced a number of letters and business cards proving him a respectable businessman of Cow & Company at 70 Cheapside, whereupon Drake apologised to him for the inconvenience and he was released without charge [MS]. The expression is declined as any basis for suspicion: a man's unsettling smile is no evidence of anything and dissolved the moment his identity was shown. Mrs Drake's alarm is carried as the reasonable caution of a woman in the murder-panic autumn, and her prompt apology on proof of his standing marks a frightened person correcting herself, not a fantasist. The proximate source is Morley's guide [MS], the underlying contemporary report not independently re-extracted in this pass, though the episode is corroborated as a documented local-history item and the employing firm is a real concern [MS; UN as to the underlying report]. Suspect-attribution. Nil: Cow came to notice solely through an alarmed stranger's impression of his expression, was interviewed and immediately cleared on proof of his respectable identity, with the accuser herself withdrawing and apologising, and no investigator sustained the suspicion and no later author has advanced him. Not to be confused, on the plain distinctions the entry turns on: Mrs Fanny Drake's alarm is the reasonable caution of a woman in the murder-panic autumn, not absurd accusation — her prompt apology marking a frightened person correcting herself rather than a fantasist — and the locations of the affair (Westminster Bridge, Clerkenwell Green, Rochester Row, Cheapside, and Streatham) all lie well outside the East End, none placing him in the murder district. He is properly None / [N/A].

P227 — Davidson, John. Demographic particulars. Male; "John Davidson" was an alias, the man's real name, per Morley, being John George Donkin, born at Morpeth, Northumberland, in 1853 and so about thirty-five in 1888, trained as a doctor and married but by then divorced; when pressed to sign a temperance pledge he gave yet a third name, "J. Duncan" — one man under three names, not to be fractured across them [MS: Morley; the birth and identification UN as to primary confirmation]. Thomas Ryan, who dealt with him, described him as about five feet six inches tall, round-headed, with restless eyes, a thick moustache but no beard, and notably clean white hands, wearing an Oxford cap and a light check ulster with a tippet buttoned to his throat that he never loosened [CP]. Occupational and educational history. He had trained as a doctor and gave "doctor" as his occupation on the pledge; in his own talk he claimed to have been in India, at Simla, and at Newcastle-on-Tyne before that [CP; MS]. The "medical training" is carried as category and at the hearsay-until-checked level the discipline requires: it rests on his own occupation-claim and on Morley's identification of him as a trained doctor, and until a registration or assize check settles it, it is access and standing, not established candidacy — it was, together with the record noted below, what caused the police to take him seriously, not what convicted him [MS; PV: the Morley identification and record pending Newcastle assize and Metropolitan Police confirmation — not inspected here]. Geographic history. The episode took place at the cabman's reading rooms, 43 Pickering Place, Westbourne Grove, in West London; his stated background lay in Newcastle and India, his birth at Morpeth, and he told Ryan he had "no fixed place of abode at present" — none of which is the East End, and nothing places him at or near Whitechapel [CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None clinical is recorded; Ryan, a teetotaller, took him for a man recovering from a drinking bout, and the man indeed produced a bottle nearly full of spirits and offered Ryan a drink [CP]. His drink is carried at the recorded level — an intoxicated, attention-seeking state — and is

neither inflated into derangement nor used to excuse anything; no clinical inference is drawn where the record is silent. Documented violence. Per Morley, he had in 1881 served two terms of imprisonment at Newcastle for assaults upon women — a genuine record of violence against women, which is precisely what gave the police pause [MS; PV: Newcastle assize and prison records — not inspected here]. That record is carried at full weight: the women he assaulted in 1881 were real victims, not colour lent to a suspect-story, and the record is grave in its own right. Nothing in it connects him to any Whitechapel killing, and he was cleared on his account of his movements; the alibi clears him of the Whitechapel murders without in any way laundering the man or his history. Social and family circumstances. He was married but divorced, and at the time of no fixed abode; nothing further of his domestic circumstances is recorded [CP; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable: he was cleared on a satisfactory account of his whereabouts on the murder dates, there being no offending series to assess [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. On a Sunday afternoon — 30 September 1888 by the contemporary account and the date he himself wrote on the pledge — the man came into Thomas Ryan's cabman's reading rooms asking for a chop to be cooked, complaining of the cold, and when the cabmen present fell to discussing the Whitechapel murders and Ryan declared he would gladly do seven days and nights to find the man who did them, the stranger looked into his face, asked whether he knew who had committed the murders, and calmly answered "I did them," adding that he had been in trouble since returning from India and had lost his watch, chain, and ten pounds. Ryan, supposing him to be recovering from drink, reasoned with him on temperance and had him sign the pledge, which he did in a gentleman's hand as "J. Duncan, doctor," giving the shelter itself as his residence, before remarking that he "could tell a tale" if he wanted and lapsing into silence [CP]. The confession is declined as a sustained admission: it was a drink-loosened, attention-seeking boast — Ryan took him for a man recovering from a bout, he produced a bottle of spirits and offered a drink, and the "could tell a tale" coda and the lost-watch-and-ten-pounds flourish are the texture of self-dramatization — and a first-party confession is a claim to be tested, not self-validating, this one refuted by alibi. The episode reached the press as the "Cabman's Shelter Incident," and the police, rating him at first a strong suspect because he had trained as a doctor and so had the anatomical knowledge then thought relevant, and because, per Morley, he carried a prison record for assaults upon women, questioned him; he gave a satisfactory account of his movements on the dates of the murders and was cleared [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. Nil as a sustained candidate: the matter was a drink-loosened, attention-seeking boast in a cabman's shelter, made by a man whose medical training and record of violence against women gave the police real initial cause, but who was cleared on a satisfactory alibi for the murder dates. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: "John Davidson," John George Donkin, and "J. Duncan" are one man under three names, not to be fractured; his record of violence against women is real and grave, carried at full weight with its 1881 victims as real women, and the alibi clears him of the Whitechapel murders without any implication that such a man "would not" have done them — clearance on whereabouts, not on character; and the episode's geography (Westbourne Grove; the Newcastle, India, and Morpeth background; no fixed abode) places him nowhere near the East End. He is properly None / [N/A].

P228 — Denny, Joseph. Demographic particulars. Joseph Denny was a young man given as twenty years of age in 1888, five feet six inches tall, with a fair complexion, a slight moustache, and very curly hair, his address recorded as 64 Myddelton Square, Clerkenwell [MS: Morley; the age and address UN as to primary confirmation]. Not to be confused with a wholly different man of the near-identical name: this Joseph Denny — the fair young Clerkenwell arrestee — is distinct from Joseph Henry Dennis, alias "Joseph Denny," the Barbados-born habitual criminal who was

imprisoned throughout the murder period and could not have been the King's Cross arrestee, a dangerous namesake collision held rigidly apart [MS]. Occupational and educational history. None is recorded; Morley gives neither trade nor schooling [MS; UN]. Geographic history. He was arrested at King's Cross, where he had been seen accosting women, and lived at Myddelton Square in Clerkenwell — both north-central London, neither in the East End, and nothing places him in Whitechapel save the coincidence of his dress [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded [UN]. Documented violence. None of the Whitechapel kind: the conduct that drew notice was the accosting of women at King's Cross — a real minor nuisance that drew the constable's notice, carried as such and not laundered away by the murder-clearance, but no act of the murderer's sort — and he was in any case cleared on an alibi [MS]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [MS; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, since he proved himself elsewhere at the times of the murders and there is no offending series to assess [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Denny came to police notice on 28 December 1888 — some seven weeks after the Kelly murder — because he answered the description George Hutchinson had given of the man seen with Mary Kelly shortly before her death, the conspicuous feature of which was a long coat trimmed with astrakhan, and he was arrested after being seen accosting women at King's Cross while wearing just such a long astrakhan-trimmed coat [MS; PV: Hutchinson's statement, preserved in the case record but much contested — not inspected here]. The resemblance, however, was substantially the garment together with the height of five feet six: Hutchinson's man was a person of about thirty-four or thirty-five of dark and "foreign" aspect, whereas Denny was a fair-complexioned youth of twenty with very curly hair, so that the match turned essentially on the coat. He was able to prove he had been elsewhere at the times of the Whitechapel murders and was released [MS]. The coat-match is declined as candidacy: a single conspicuous but detachable garment is no basis for suspicion once the wearer is examined, and the age-and-complexion mismatch defeats it independently of the alibi. Not to be confused, further, is the coat itself with the man: the astrakhan-coat descriptive lead belongs to George Hutchinson's contested Kelly statement and routes to that file, Denny being merely a man who happened to wear such a coat, not the figure Hutchinson described — a failed application of the lead, not a candidacy. The proximate source is Morley's guide [MS], the arrest corroborated as one of the astrakhan-coat detentions made on the strength of Hutchinson's statement, that statement being preserved in the case record but itself much contested, and the December arrest record to be recovered [MS; UN as to the underlying arrest record]. Suspect-attribution. Nil: this is a descriptive-coincidence arrest resting essentially on a single conspicuous garment that matched a celebrated but disputed witness description, defeated at once by an alibi for the murder dates and by the wearer's mismatch of age and complexion. He is properly None / [N/A].

P229 — Eaton, W.H. Demographic particulars. W.H. Eaton was a young clerk of 22 Fonthill Road, Finsbury — the number recovered from the contemporary report, Morley giving the road but not the number — no age being stated for him beyond that he was young [CP: Star, 10 November 1888; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. He was a clerk, and the Star identified him more precisely as a clerk at Somerset House who had been given a holiday for the Lord Mayor's Show and the Prince of Wales's birthday, which is how he came to be at leisure to visit the murder scene; no educational particulars are recorded [CP; UN as to education]. Geographic history. He lived at Fonthill Road in Finsbury, north London, and travelled to Dorset Street in Spitalfields to view the locality of the Kelly murder, the ensuing chase running along Commercial Street and Bishopsgate to the Bishopsgate police station — a north-London man drawn into the East End purely as a sightseer [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded; his "anxious manner" was the eagerness of curiosity turning to alarm, not any clinical matter, and no inference is drawn from it

[CP]. Documented violence. None whatever: he committed no act of any kind, the entire episode being a misperception on the part of a crowd [CP]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, there being no offending and the man cleared within minutes [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. On 9 November 1888 — Lord Mayor's Day, the very day Kelly's body was found, and a holiday Eaton had for the Show and the Prince of Wales's birthday — idle curiosity drew the young clerk down to Dorset Street to see the murder locality for himself; finding the court closed off by two constables and the newspapers thin on detail, he questioned bystanders for further particulars and, fatally for his comfort, asked in an anxious manner whether the bloodhounds had yet arrived — the dogs the public by then expected at every Ripper scene, which had in truth already been withdrawn and would never come. The jittery crowd, mistaking his eager interest for the fear of a guilty man, took him for Jack the Ripper and followed him as he made off toward Bishopsgate, and when he quickened his pace and then broke into a run they became a howling mob that pursued him along Commercial Street and Bishopsgate until he gave himself into a constable's custody and was taken into the Bishopsgate station, where the inspector was at once satisfied with the papers he produced and released him after about ten minutes [CP]. The affair is attested in the Star of 10 November 1888, which printed both Eaton's own letter and a third-person account of the same chase identifying him as the Somerset House clerk [CP], with Morley retelling it from that contemporary report [MS]. Not to be confused, on the plain distinctions the entry turns on: Eaton's "anxious manner" was the eagerness of curiosity turning to alarm, not the fear of a guilty man — the flight and fear that "convicted" him in the crowd's eyes being produced by the crowd's own suspicion, demeanour held non-probative; the crowd's street-cry of "Jack the Ripper" was never any investigative designation, the police clearing him at once on his papers; and his presence at Dorset Street was that of a sightseer drawn by the murder, not of a man connected to it. Suspect-attribution. Nil: Eaton was never a suspect in any investigative sense but the victim of crowd hysteria, a curious clerk whose nervous questions at the scene turned a sightseeing errand into a chase and who was cleared within minutes on his papers. He is properly None / [N/A].

P230 — Fenwick, Collingwood Hilton. Demographic particulars. Collingwood Hilton Fenwick was twenty-six, described as a gentleman of independent means and of previously good character, residing at 34 Methley Street, Kennington Road — an address the contemporary press supplies and Morley omits — and in no occupation at the time [CP; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. He followed no occupation, living on independent means; no educational particulars are recorded [CP; UN as to education]. Geographic history. The whole affair belongs to South London: he met the prosecutrix in the Westminster Bridge Road and went with her to her lodgings at 18 Ann's Place, Waterloo Road; he was run down and held in Tower Street, Waterloo Road; the victim was examined at the Kennington Road police station; his own home lay in the Kennington Road; and he was charged at the Southwark police court — Morley's "Southwick" being an error — and committed to the Central Criminal Court, none of it anywhere near the East End [CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded; he had been drinking, and on being taken showed genuine remorse, nearly fainting when the surgeon described the wound. His drink is carried at the recorded level — drunk, clumsy, and at once contrite — and no clinical inference is drawn from the remorse [CP]. Documented violence. Here, unlike the non-suspects of this batch, the violence was real and documented: at about one o'clock on the morning of Thursday 15 November 1888, having given her half a crown, Fenwick stabbed nineteen-year-old Ellen Worsfold — rendered "Worsford" in the Daily Telegraph, the two spellings held for reconciliation rather than chosen between — an unfortunate, in the abdomen with a small penknife, the wound, examined by

the divisional surgeon Dr Frederick W. Farr, being about half an inch long, bleeding a great deal, and adjudged nasty but not dangerous, though slow to heal [CP]. This is a real and serious crime against a real woman, carried at that full weight. Social and family circumstances. Nothing is recorded beyond his independent means and prior good character [CP; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable: this was a single isolated assault, the man caught at the scene and prosecuted, with no series to assess [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. The only thread tying Fenwick to the Ripper is that the victim, and the neighbour who rescued her, feared in the moment that the man might be Jack the Ripper: Jim Peters, who lodged in the next room and ran out without stockings or boots to give chase, caught and held Fenwick in Tower Street until the plain-clothes constable Bettle arrived, and told the court he had been afraid to close with him because, from what the girl had said, he believed he was facing the Ripper. That fear is carried as what it was — the rational terror of those confronting a man who had just knifed a woman in the dark in that autumn — not as evidence against Fenwick of the murders. The offence bears none of the Whitechapel killer's character: a single shallow penknife wound, the victim alive and able to name her attacker, the man drunk, clumsy, caught within minutes and at once contrite, set against the Ripper's deep incised throat-cut from behind and his abdominal evisceration — and the press itself caught the irony, the Daily Telegraph heading its committal report "A Real 'Jack the Ripper.'" [CP]. Not to be confused are the two things this entry holds together: Fenwick is guilty of a real crime and innocent of the Whitechapel murders, and neither fact collapses into the other — the genuineness of the stabbing does not make him the Ripper, and his clearance of the murders does not launder the assault. Suspect-attribution. Nil as to the Whitechapel murders: this was a genuine but ordinary, if serious, drunken stabbing in South London, drawn into the Ripper file only by the victim's momentary terror, so that Fenwick is None / [N/A] as a Ripper suspect — though a real offender in his own right. On 21 November 1888 he was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of intent to murder, escalated from the police-court charge of unlawful wounding, on the application of Treasury counsel instructed by the Director of Public Prosecutions and against the defence of Mr. St. John Wontner; the Treasury mentioned but declined to pursue allegations of other offences said to lie beyond the court's jurisdiction, which the defence denied — those unspecified allegations left flagged and unspeculated here in the absence of any evidence [CP].

P231 — Field, William Alfred. Demographic particulars. William Alfred Field was a sixty-year-old gardener; no address or further personal particulars are recorded [CP; MS: Morley; UN as to address]. Occupational and educational history. He was a gardener by trade; no educational particulars are recorded [CP; UN as to education]. Geographic history. The episode belongs to South London — the Westminster Bridge Road in Lambeth, where he chased the women, and the Southwark police court, where he was dealt with — with no connection to the East End [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded beyond his being drunk at the time; the drink is carried at that recorded level and no clinical inference is drawn from it [CP]. Documented violence. None: he frightened women by chasing them and shouting, but committed no assault, the charge being merely drunk and disorderly [CP]. The absence of an assault does not diminish the fright inflicted, which is carried at its own weight below. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, the matter being a single drunken episode closed by a fortnight's hard labour [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Between one and two o'clock on the morning of Saturday 24 November 1888, Field scared various women in the Westminster Bridge Road by chasing them and shouting "I'm Jack the Ripper"; he was charged at the Southwark police court with being drunk and disorderly, and the magistrate, Mr. Sheil,

expressing his determination to put a stop to disturbances of the kind, sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour [CP: Daily Telegraph and Morning Advertiser, 26 November 1888; MS: Morley]. The self-proclamation is declined as a drunken nuisance's borrowing of the Ripper's name: nothing connects him to the murders but his own shouting, and the shout is performance of the day's name, not any connection to the killings. The frightened women are carried at full weight as the real injured parties — a man making a weapon of the autumn's central terror against the very class of women living under it — and the fourteen days' hard labour marks the court's recognition that this was a thing to be stopped, not a trifle. Not to be confused, on the plain distinction the entry turns on: Field's shout is performance of the day's name and not any connection to the murders, no investigator having treated it as more. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a drunken nuisance who borrowed the Ripper's name to terrify women in the street and was convicted only of drunkenness and disorder. He is properly None / [N/A], a contemporary 1888 drunken-braggart self-proclaimer of the post-Kelly wave — a South London public-order nuisance, never a suspect and advanced by no author, filed in the drunken-false-alarm class.

P232 — Foster, William John. Demographic particulars. William John Foster — shortened in the press to "John Foster" — was described by the Star as about thirty, five feet eight inches, of slight build and shabby dress, with a fair complexion, a short-cut sandy moustache, flaxen "hedgehog-like" hair, an unusually long head, somewhat protruding eyes, and cocked, outward-projecting ears; he gave his occupation as a watchmaker but said he had no need to work, living on an allowance from his father, and stated he had no fixed abode [CP: Star; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. He claimed to be a watchmaker — the bag of watchmaking appliances found on him bearing that out — while professing to live on a paternal allowance; no educational particulars are recorded [CP; MS]. Watchmaking is a fine-dexterity trade and is carried as category, not candidacy: manual skill with small tools is neither anatomical training nor any evidence of the murderer's competence, and confers no candidacy. Geographic history. He was arrested at 11 Memel Street, Belfast, on 11 October 1888, having given a recent itinerary of Edinburgh, then Glasgow, then Greenock for two days, then Belfast, where he had arrived the previous Sunday; his father was said to be a brewer in London; and, as emerged on remand, he was wanted at Bootle, near Liverpool, for housebreaking — nothing in any of this placing him in London or the East End at the time of the murders [CP; MS]. The one London thread is his father's, a said-to-be London brewer, not Foster's own, whose itinerary runs Edinburgh–Glasgow–Greenock–Belfast and nowhere near Whitechapel. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded [UN]. Documented violence. None of the Ripper kind, and in the event no violence proven at all: the one alarming item was a razor with blood upon it, never explained but not pursued, the case resolving into property crime rather than bloodshed [CP; MS]. Social and family circumstances. A father said to be a London brewer who allowed him money; otherwise he was of no fixed abode [CP; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable: there was no Ripper offending to assess, the man being a travelling thief rather than a killer [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. On 11 October 1888, on information received, Constable Carland arrested Foster as he lay in bed at 11 Memel Street, Belfast, and a search produced a clasp knife in his coat, a purse holding nineteen pounds, a watch bearing the monogram A.M.R. that he claimed as his own, and a bag containing a table knife, watchmaking tools, and three razors, one of them bloodstained, while his boots were noted as resembling those worn by military men, and he was remanded as a possible Whitechapel suspect [CP; MS]. But at the Belfast Police Court on 18 October the Ripper connection collapsed: the valuables on him — the stolen article variously given as a monogrammed watch (Morley) or a locket and chain (the Irish Times), the two held for reconciliation rather than chosen between — were identified as stolen

from a house at Bootle, and Foster proved to be a man wanted at Bootle for housebreaking, so that he was remanded a further week for inquiries as a thief and not as the murderer [CP: Irish Times, 20 October 1888; MS]. The whole suspicious inventory thus resolves into the kit and proceeds of an itinerant burglar — the knives, razors, cash, and watch each a thief's tool or loot, not Ripper-evidence, and a tool carried being not a tool used. The bloodstained razor is left as it stands: unexplained, but unpursued at the time and no basis for any inference absent evidence, flagged and not speculated upon. The military-looking boots fed a live period theory — the soldier-killer notion of the autumn — and are period framing indicative of nothing as to this man. Not to be confused are the two things this entry holds together: Foster is guilty of a real crime, the Bootle housebreaking, and innocent of the Whitechapel murders, and neither fact collapses into the other — the reality of the burglary does not make him the Ripper, and his clearance of the murders does not launder the theft. The account rests on Morley [MS] for the arrest and inventory and on the contemporary press [CP], the Star for the description and the Irish Times of 20 October 1888 for the Belfast remand and the Bootle housebreaking that Morley reduced to a mere "presumably cleared." Suspect-attribution. Nil as to the Whitechapel murders: an itinerant taken up on unspecified information at the height of the panic, whose suspicious effects turned out to be stolen property and who was wanted not for murder but for housebreaking, cleared of the Ripper and held over as a thief. He is properly None / [N/A] as a Ripper suspect, though a real offender in his own right.

P233 — Gladstone, William Ewart. Demographic particulars. William Ewart Gladstone was born on 29 December 1809 at Rodney Street, Liverpool, a son of the wealthy merchant and West Indian plantation owner Sir John Gladstone and Anne Mackenzie Robertson; in the autumn of 1888, the season of the murders, he was approaching his seventy-ninth birthday, and he died on 19 May 1898, aged eighty-eight, at Hawarden Castle, and is buried in Westminster Abbey [PV: civil registration — not inspected here; MS]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, he was the foremost Liberal statesman of the age — Chancellor of the Exchequer under several governments and four times Prime Minister between 1868 and 1894 — the "Grand Old Man" of Victorian politics, so that his whereabouts and doings in 1888 were about as public as those of any man in Britain [MS]. Geographic history. He was a national figure of Westminster and of his country seat at Hawarden in Flintshire; such night-walking as he did in pursuit of his reform work belonged to the West End, and nothing whatever places him in Whitechapel or the East End [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is relevant; he was a vigorous old man, but at nearly eighty he was neither of the age nor of the physical type the witnesses described, and no clinical inference arises [MS]. Documented violence. None — there is nothing of the kind anywhere in his life, the entire suggestion being a posthumous novelty [UN]. Social and family circumstances. He married Catherine Glynne and had eight children, and was a devout High-Churchman whose best-known personal mission was the reform of prostitutes: he would seek fallen women out and invite them home in the hope of persuading them to leave the life, a practice that drew him ridicule and the standing risk of scandal across his career [MS]. This rescue work was genuine charity exercised at real and recurring reputational cost, and it is this work, and only this, that later furnished the seed of the Ripper suggestion — by inversion, not by evidence. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable: he was never an offender, and across the relevant years he remained a serving statesman, returning to office as Prime Minister in 1892 [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil: there is none. The sole "connection" is that some writers, inverting his documented zeal for rescuing prostitutes into something sinister, have suggested he was the murderer. That inversion is declined as biography-converted-to-guilt in its benevolence-

inverted form: a documented mission of charity is no evidence of murder, and the fact that approaching a vulnerable woman at night can describe both rescue and predation is precisely the trap, not the proof. The suggestion is refuted on the record independently of that: in the autumn of 1888 Gladstone was nearly seventy-nine and so could not have been the man of about twenty-eight to thirty-five that many of the eyewitnesses across the scenes described, and not a particle of evidence ties him to the killings. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: Gladstone's rescue work is genuine charity exercised at real reputational cost, not a cover for predation — to invert it slanders both the man and the work of helping women the age discarded; and the grouping with the novelist George Gissing and the artist Frank Miles situates the famous-name-novelty type but does not connect the three, each a separate contentless attribution and not a set. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a posthumous fringe novelty, refuted by age and resting on nothing but a tabloid inversion of his charitable work, with no creditable named advocate — Morley's attribution reaching only "some writers" — and no evidentiary basis whatever. He is properly None / [N/A] and no candidate in any serious sense, a famous-name novelty attribution belonging to the modern habit, all the principals being long dead, of fastening famous names to the case without support [MS].

P234 — Graham, Benjamin. Demographic particulars. Benjamin Graham was a forty-two-year-old glassblower, of Fletcher's Row, Clerkenwell [CP; MS: Morley; UN beyond the episode]. Occupational and educational history. He was a glassblower by trade; no educational particulars are recorded [CP; UN as to education]. Geographic history. He lived at Fletcher's Row in Clerkenwell, in north-central London, and was taken to the Snow Hill police station and afterwards dealt with at the Guildhall police court, both in the City of London — nothing in the account placing him in the East End [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. On examination he was found to bear no traces of insanity, but it was stated that he drank heavily, so that he stands as a drunken time-waster rather than a deluded man [CP]. That finding of sanity is the period court examination's own, recorded as stated; the heavy drinking is carried at its recorded level and neither inflated into derangement nor used to excuse the false confession, and no clinical inference is drawn beyond what the record itself sets down. Documented violence. None: he committed no act of any kind, the matter being a drunken false confession [CP; UN]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, there being no offending to cease, the man having been discharged [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. On 17 October 1888 Graham, while drunk, confessed to the Whitechapel murders and was arrested and taken to the Snow Hill police station, his foolish conduct having, the police said, given them a great deal of trouble, and they regretted that they had no means of punishing him; he was remanded, and on 25 October 1888 was brought before Alderman Renals at the Guildhall police court, charged on his own confession with the murders, where it was shown that he had no traces of insanity but drank heavily, and the Alderman — regretting, just as the police had, that he had no power to imprison such persons, the thing being a mania that ought to be stopped — discharged him [CP: Times and others, 19 and 26 October 1888; MS: Morley]. The confession is declined as drunken nonsense dismissed on its face: it was not refuted by an alibi but found manifestly empty, a sane-but-drunk man with nothing behind the words. The entry's real content is the contemporary registering of false confession as a recognised nuisance — both the police and the Alderman openly regretting they had no power to punish "such persons," the thing being a mania that ought to be stopped, the law feeling the want of a tool against the manufactured-confession problem that autumn. Not to be confused, on the taxonomic distinctions the entry turns on: Graham, a first-party confessor to police dismissed as drink-talk, is a different case from the street self-proclaimers who shouted the name and were

charged with disorder, and from the alibi-refuted contemporary confessor cleared against the murder dates — a false confession found empty on its face, not one broken by a checked alibi; and the City institutions that processed him, Snow Hill and the Guildhall, are an unrelated jurisdiction's handling of a north-London drunk and place him nowhere near the East End. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a drunken false confessor, examined and found sane but intemperate, and discharged for want of any chargeable offence. He is properly None / [N/A].

P235 — Griffiths, William. Demographic particulars. William Griffiths was a young man, a general dealer, of 1 Mildmay Avenue, Islington, described as young and wearing a velvet cord suit [CP; MS: Morley; UN beyond the episode]. Not to be confused with others of the same common name: this William Griffiths, the young Islington general dealer of 10 October 1888, is to be held distinct from the William Griffiths of two 12 September 1888 press items attached to the name — which predate this incident and most likely concern a different man — and from any like-named man of the post-Chapman drunken-nuisance arrests noted elsewhere; reliance is placed on the 10–11 October sources alone, and no earlier or same-name matter is folded into this record [CP; MS]. Occupational and educational history. He was a general dealer by trade; no educational particulars are recorded [CP; UN as to education]. Geographic history. The incident took place on Essex Road, Islington, with a neighbouring public house, his home stood at 1 Mildmay Avenue in the same district, and he was charged before Mr. Bros — the whole north London, in J Division territory, nothing in it touching the East End [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded; he was drunk, and described the affair himself as a drunken freak. The drink is carried at that recorded level and no clinical inference is drawn from it [CP]. Documented violence. None in fact: he threatened to murder somebody and produced a pocket-knife, but he harmed no one, failed even to open the knife, and gave himself up, the charge being only drunk and disorderly [CP]. A knife carried — and here not even opened — is not a knife used, and no act of violence attaches to him. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, the matter being a single drunken episode closed by a binding-over [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. At about one o'clock on the morning of 10 October 1888, Griffiths came up to Police-constable 200 J on Essex Road and demanded to be taken to the police station, warning that if he were not taken he would murder somebody that night and declaring "I am Jack the Ripper," at the same moment producing a rough-looking pocket-knife which he tried but failed to open; the constable told him to go home, whereupon he stepped into a neighbouring public house, came out again, and fell down — the officer at first supposing him to be in a fit, then finding him merely drunk and, with assistance, taking him to the station. Before the magistrate, Mr. Bros, the next morning he apologised, calling it a drunken freak and disclaiming any intention of injuring anyone, and the magistrate, pronouncing it a very foolish freak, bound him over to find one surety of five pounds to keep the peace for three months, in default twenty-one days' imprisonment [CP: Times and Daily Telegraph, 11 October 1888; Echo, 10 October 1888; MS: Morley]. The self-proclamation and the unopened knife are declined as a drunk's empty performance, the Ripper's name borrowed to manufacture a moment of importance — his demand to be arrested marking the attention-seeking rather than the terror-seeking kind of proclaimer. The sentence itself is of the pre-Kelly register: a bind-over for a "foolish freak," lighter than the fourteen days' hard labour the bench would impose on the self-proclaimers of the post-Kelly wave. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a drunken self-proclaimer who threatened murder and waved an unopened pocket-knife but harmed no one, surrendered himself, and was treated by the bench as a foolish drunk and bound over to keep the peace. He is properly None / [N/A].

P236 — Hamblar, Edward. Demographic particulars. Edward Hamblar — also spelled Hambler, one man under both spellings, flagged for the roster — was sixty-one, respectably dressed, and described as a ship's joiner [CP; MS: Morley; UN beyond the episode]. Occupational and educational history. He was a ship's joiner by trade; no educational particulars are recorded [CP; UN as to education]. Geographic history. The episode belongs squarely to the East End: he was found in Bromley Street, Ratcliff, in H Division territory, and was dealt with at the Thames Police Court — the heart of the murder district — though where he lived is not recorded [CP; UN as to residence]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is recorded; he offered no explanation for his conduct, calling it only a freak, and no clinical inference is drawn from a masquerade left unexplained [CP]. Documented violence. None: he committed no act of violence, the charge being disorderly conduct and being dressed in women's clothes, and the danger of violence in fact ran the other way — toward him, not from him — the crowd having very nearly killed him [CP]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a single isolated episode closed by a binding-over, and in any case falling a year after the canonical series [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil, and the date is itself a year out: the episode belongs not to 1888 but to the night of Sunday 13 October 1889, during the renewed Ripper fear that had followed the McKenzie and Pinchin Street killings of that summer. Hamblar was found in Bromley Street, Ratcliff, in full female attire — a woman's hat and veil, a black jacket, a print dress, two flannel petticoats, and a large dress-improver — at the centre of a crowd of some six hundred people, two of whom were holding him, the crowd having taken him for Jack the Ripper as his disguise fed the contemporary notion that the murderer might go about in women's clothes. The excitement was such that, but for the arrival of Inspector Arthur Ferrett of H Division, he would in all likelihood have been torn to pieces — the peril of the night running toward Hamblar. On being arrested and charged at the Thames Police Court with disorderly conduct and being dressed in women's clothes he gave no explanation beyond calling it a freak, whereupon the magistrate, Mr. Saunders — remarking, amid the laughter of the court, that he did not make a handsome woman — bound him over in ten pounds to keep the peace for six months [CP: Times, 15 October 1889; MS: Morley]. Any murder-connection is declined, the only thread being the crowd's fear and the accidental resonance of his costume with the disguise theory of the day. His reason for the masquerade is not in the record and is not speculated upon here — neither his motive nor anything else behind the costume being documented, and none is manufactured. Not to be confused, on the plain distinctions the entry turns on: the crowd's cry of "Jack the Ripper" was never any investigative designation, the charge being disorder and the masquerade alone; and the year is 1889, the canonical murders being a year past, so the episode falls outside the canonical window entirely. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a cross-dressing man mistaken by an East End mob for the Ripper during the 1889 revival of the panic, rescued from a near-lynching and bound over for the disorder. He is properly None / [N/A], the only "connection" being the crowd's fear and the accidental resonance of his disguise with the disguise theory.

P237 — Hanhart, Theophil. Demographic particulars. Theophil Hanhart was born in 1864, the son of a German pastor, and was twenty-four at the time of the murders [CP; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. He was a French and German master at a school near Bath — an educated young man, a teacher of languages — and the son of a clergyman [CP; MS]. Geographic history. He was based at the school near Bath, was brought up to London for treatment, was lost by his keeper in the Strand, and was found on the bank of the Regent's Canal at Haggerston, in East London, before being charged at the Dalston police court and committed to the Shoreditch Infirmary — his wanderings carrying him from the West Country into the East End and its environs [CP]. Psychiatric

and medical history. This is the heart of the matter, and it is carried with care: Hanhart was genuinely mentally ill, suffering from delusions, and had been under the constant care of the Rev. W. Mathias since 16 September 1888, never out of his sight, until, his delusions worsening, he was brought to London on medical advice for treatment; a medical man then certified him as suffering from mental derangement and not fit to be at large [CP]. That contemporary certificate of mental derangement is what the record establishes and the limit of what is said here — no clinical inference is drawn beyond it, and no modern diagnosis is retrofitted onto him. Documented violence. None: he committed no act of any kind, his "confession" being a delusion of responsibility, a product of his illness rather than of anything he did [CP]. Social and family circumstances. He was the son of a German pastor and in the care of the Rev. W. Mathias, and the matter, touching a German subject, was reported to the German Consul in London — his nationality and the consular involvement being circumstance, indicative of nothing as to the murders [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — he was no offender, and his unbroken supervision from 16 September 1888 is itself a near-alibi against the later murders, Stride, Eddowes, and Kelly all falling within the period he was never out of Mathias's sight [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Hanhart had been under the unbroken care of the Rev. W. Mathias since 16 September 1888 when, a few days before the hearing and his delusions worsening, Mathias brought him to London for treatment but lost him in the Strand on the Thursday afternoon; the next afternoon Hanhart was found on the bank of the Regent's Canal at Haggerston, telling a constable that the Whitechapel murders were his doing and that the thought weighed heavily on his mind, whereupon a medical man certified him as deranged and unfit to be at large. At the Dalston police court he was charged before Mr. Bros with being of unsound mind and with confessing to the murders — the more alarming because he was said to correspond exactly in description with the man wanted; Inspector Reid of Whitechapel, however, satisfied himself that Hanhart could not have committed the crimes, and Mr. Bros, satisfied that he was unfit to be at large, sent him in a cab to the Shoreditch Infirmary [CP: Sunday Times, 23 December 1888; Morning Advertiser, 24 December 1888; MS: Morley]. The confession is declined as a symptom, not evidence: it was a delusion of responsibility, a genuine product of mental illness and a mark of his suffering rather than of any guilt, and mental illness is not to be read as support for candidacy. The "exact description" match is treated as coincidence, as Inspector Reid treated it — dissolved by the facts and by the supervision record. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: the Inspector Reid who cleared Hanhart is Edmund Reid of H Division in his historical investigative capacity, here the clearing officer in another man's matter, held distinct from any other role he holds and not adjudicated through this entry; Hanhart's confession is a delusional symptom, categorically distinct from a drunken false confession, from a confession broken by a checked alibi, and from the street self-proclaimers who borrowed the name; and his German nationality and the consular involvement are circumstance, indicative of nothing. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a genuinely deranged young man whose confession was a delusion of responsibility, cleared by Inspector Reid and in effect alibied by months of constant supervision, and committed to an infirmary as a person of unsound mind. He is properly None / [N/A], the only colour in the episode being his coincidental resemblance to the wanted description.

P238 — Hennell. Demographic particulars. A young man named Hennell, a butcher; no first name or age is recorded in the sources [CP; MS: Morley; UN as to forename and age]. Occupational and educational history. He was a butcher by trade — a detail that bears only on his fixation, the butcher and slaughterman being among the trades popularly associated at the time with the killer's supposed skill with a blade — and no educational particulars are recorded [CP; UN as to education]. The trade is carried strictly as possible context for his fixation and not as any suspect-feature:

access to a blade in a trade is category, not candidacy, and it is in any case immaterial against the exclusion below. Geographic history. The event took place at his parents' home, 76 Enfield Buildings, Ashford Street, Hoxton, in the parish of Shoreditch — north-east London, adjacent to but outside the Whitechapel and Spitalfields murder district [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. This is the whole of the matter, and it is carried with care: he was, in the contemporary phrase, evidently of unsound mind, having repeatedly voiced the fear that he was being pursued for the Whitechapel murder — a persecutory delusion his family found alarming enough that they had kept close watch over him for some days [CP]. No clinical inference is drawn beyond the contemporary finding of unsound mind and the persecutory fear the record sets down. Documented violence. None against any other person; the only harm was to himself [CP]. Social and family circumstances. He lived with his parents, who, anxious for him, had been watching over him closely as his fear worsened; they are carried as people who kept watch over and lost a son [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Here lies the decisive point: he died on the night of 17 September 1888, yet the murders continued after him — the double event of 30 September, the Kelly murder of 9 November — so that the series' continuation beyond his death excludes him absolutely, an alibi furnished by the calendar itself [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil of any incriminating kind: no one but Hennell himself ever connected him to the murders, the "suspicion" existing only in his own disturbed mind. On the night of 17 September 1888, at the family home in Hoxton and in the grip of the fear that he was being hunted, and during a moment his mother had briefly stepped from the room, he took his own life while gravely ill [CP: Star, 18 September 1888, which headed the notice "Fatal Delusion of a Butcher" and described him as evidently insane, giving neither his first name nor his age; MS: Morley]. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: this Hennell is a different man from the other "mad butcher" carried in the same edition of the press, the two unsound-butcher notices not to be merged; and his delusion of persecution — the fear of being hunted — is a different thing from a delusion of responsibility, the conviction of having done the deed, both being illness and neither being evidence. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a young man who died by suicide while labouring under a persecutory delusion that he was suspected, who was never in fact a suspect of the police or of anyone else, and who is conclusively excluded by the continuation of the murders after his death. He is properly None / [N/A], a tragedy rather than a suspect.

P239 — Henderson, George Richard. Demographic particulars. George Richard Henderson was described as a man of rather singular appearance; no age is recorded [CP; MS: Morley; UN as to age]. Occupational and educational history. No trade or occupation is recorded; the witnesses who spoke for him called him a respectable man, while the pawn tickets and his absorption in the case suggest straitened means and eccentric habits, but his actual employment is unstated [CP; UN as to occupation]. Geographic history. The episode belongs to the West End — Covent Garden Market in the small hours, and the Bow Street police court — with no connection to the East End [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None is formally recorded: he was of singular appearance and behaved strangely, wandering aimlessly, but he was vouched for as respectable and discharged, no finding of unsoundness being made [CP]. His straitened means and eccentricity are not unsoundness, and none is manufactured here: no finding of mental illness was made against him, and no psychiatric inference is drawn where the record is silent — his singular appearance and odd manner are held non-probative in either direction. Documented violence. None: he committed no act, the alarm arising from a rumour and from his manner rather than from anything he did [CP]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded beyond the witnesses who attested to his respectability; the fifty-four pawn tickets are a portrait of poverty, not quirk — the mark of a man in

real financial difficulty [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable, the matter being a single loitering episode closed by a discharge [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. At about half past three on the morning of 9 October 1888, during a rumour in Covent Garden Market that Jack the Ripper was abroad and threatening people, Henderson — a man of singular appearance carrying a black bag and wandering aimlessly — alarmed several bystanders by his strange manner and was taken by Police-constable 411 E to the station as a suspicious person loitering; when searched he was found to have fifty-four pawn tickets and, among other things, a rough draft of a letter that had appeared in print, addressed to the Home Secretary, urging that those harbouring the Whitechapel murderer felt themselves equally guilty as accomplices and would not give him up, whatever the reward, until a free pardon were offered them. Unable at first to account for himself he was detained, but witnesses then came forward to vouch for him as a respectable man, and the magistrate, Mr. Vaughan, discharged him with a caution against walking the streets in such a manner at such an hour [CP: Times, 10 October 1888, with Daily News, Daily Telegraph, and Echo parallels; MS: Morley]. Three things briefly converged to alarm — the black bag, the autumn's suspect-emblem; the odd manner; and his absorption in the case, marked by the drafted letter — coming amid the very public debate on the accomplice-pardon question the letter raised; none of them connected him to the murders. The case-preoccupation is declined as any basis for suspicion: his absorption was the harmless engagement of a private citizen with a public policy question, the accomplice-pardon debate, not a guilty fixation. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: this Henderson is a different man from the separate "black bag" figure carried elsewhere in the project — the King Street "lost black bag" ranter — the black bag being a shared suspect-emblem of the autumn that swept up several unconnected men; and his straitened means and eccentricity are not unsoundness of mind, no finding of the kind having been made and none manufactured, so that he stands apart from the genuinely ill men whose cases turned on delusion. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a harmless eccentric, out in the small hours with a black bag during the panic and absorbed in the case to the point of drafting letters about it, who alarmed a jittery market crowd, was taken up on a suspicious-person charge, and was vouched for and discharged. He is properly None / [N/A].

P240 — Hill, John. Demographic particulars. John Hill was thirty-one, a ship's fireman — a steamship stoker [CP; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. He was a ship's fireman by trade, an itinerant maritime labourer; no educational particulars are recorded [CP; UN as to education]. The stoker's trade is incidental and is not a maritime-theory hook: it bears nothing on the murders, and no candidacy is built from it. Geographic history. The assault took place in Old Brunswick Road — which the victim knew as "the Dock-walk" — near the East India Docks in the East End, as she walked home to Bromley from her work; Hill was found afterwards in a nearby court, and was tried at the County of London Sessions sitting at Clerkenwell, so that the crime itself belongs firmly to the eastern dock district, in K Division territory [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None was formally established, but the Chairman, struck by Hill's manner during the trial, postponed sentence so that the prison medical officers might examine him, leaving a question over his mental state open; he had also been drinking on the night [CP]. That open question bears on sentence, not on his guilt of the assault, which the jury found proven, nor on his non-involvement in the murders; it is noted and not speculated upon, and no clinical inference is drawn ahead of the medical officers' report. Documented violence. Substantial and real — alone in the recent run, this entry rests on an actual, proven, violent crime: an assault with intent to ravish, of which he was convicted, in which he attacked a woman walking home at night, threw her repeatedly to the ground, stifled her cries, threatened her with a knife, and afterwards resisted arrest violently [CP].

Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable in any Ripper sense: the canonical series had ended in 1888, and the last of the Whitechapel Murders, that of Frances Coles, fell a month before this assault, so that Hill — committing an opportunistic crime in 1891 — stands wholly outside the cessation question, a separate offender entirely [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil, and the date is itself 1891 rather than 1888: at about nine on the evening of 10 March 1891, in Old Brunswick Road near the East India Docks, Hill rushed from a dark passage upon Elizabeth Tilley, a respectable widow and laundress walking home to Bromley from her work, seized her, and threw her repeatedly to the snow-covered ground; when at the third fall he came down with her, he stifled her cries, telling her that "Jack" — understood at the trial to mean Jack the Ripper — had got her, and threatening his knife if she were not quiet. She broke free and ran until she fell exhausted into the arms of some men; her own courage in breaking away ended the attack. Police-constable 61 K R, coming up, searched the nearby streets and public houses and found Hill in a neighbouring court, carrying the parcel she had dropped and seemingly the worse for drink, and took him through violent resistance to the station; and at the County of London Sessions, before Sir P. H. Edlin, Q.C., the jury found him guilty of assault with intent to ravish and commended the constable, the Chairman postponing sentence until the prison medical officers could examine him [CP: Times, 9 April 1891; MS: Morley]. Elizabeth Tilley is the person at the heart of this entry — a real woman who survived a terrible assault by her own resolve — and the particular cruelty is marked that Hill weaponised the Ripper's name against the very kind of woman that name most terrorised, invoking the autumn's terror as an instrument of his own violence. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: Hill, a genuine 1891 offender who invoked the name, is a different man from James Sadler, the Coles suspect, the two being separate men of the same late window, Sadler held apart and not adjudicated here; Hill's use of the name is operational terror deployed within a real assault, distinct from a fear merely imputed by a frightened victim and from a police mistake over a man's effects; and his guilt of the assault is real and proven, the open medical question bearing on his sentence and not on that guilt or on his non-involvement in the murders. Suspect-attribution. Nil as to the Whitechapel murderer: a real and convicted offender, but one who merely borrowed the Ripper's name as an instrument of terror in a sexual assault committed in 1891, long after the canonical series had closed. He is None / [N/A] as the Ripper — a genuine criminal trading on the Ripper's notoriety rather than the man himself.

P241 — Hinde, Alfred. Demographic particulars. Alfred Hinde died aged sixty-seven in January 1936; he was a bootmaker and repairer — the secondary précis's "watchmaker" being an error, corrected here per the source — latterly of Winstanley Road, Wellingborough [CP: Times, 27 January 1936; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. He was a bootmaker and repairer by trade; no educational particulars are recorded [CP; UN as to education]. The corrected trade also removes a spurious fine-dexterity resonance the "watchmaker" error had lent the entry: nothing in his real trade bears on the murders in any case. Geographic history. The detention took place in London; by the close of his life he lived at Winstanley Road, Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, where he died [CP]. The "London" of the record is not to be read as Whitechapel: no district is recorded, and any murder-district connection is unestablished. Psychiatric and medical history. None: he was injured in the struggle while defending the woman, and his hospital treatment was paid for by the police — nothing of mental ill-health appears [CP]. Documented violence. None of his own; on the contrary, the only violence in the matter was that which he resisted, for he fought off a woman's attacker and was himself hurt in doing so [CP]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — he was never an

offender, merely a passer-by who came to a woman's aid [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil of any incriminating kind, the case being the very reverse of one: Hinde went to the help of a woman calling out, and fought off her assailant, who then made off, whereupon a detective who arrived took Hinde — the rescuer — for the aggressor and carried him to the police station, evidently believing, in the heat of the panic, that he had caught Jack the Ripper. But witnesses came forward at once to clear him, and the police, recognizing that he had been injured in the struggle while defending the woman, paid for his hospital treatment [CP]. The episode survives only because it was recalled, nearly half a century afterward, in the notice of his death — the Times of 27 January 1936, headed "Arrested as Jack the Ripper," Hinde having been knocked down and killed by an omnibus at Wellingborough on the Friday night, aged sixty-seven [CP; MS: Morley]. That single late notice gives neither the date nor the place of the London episode beyond "London," so that even whether the incident falls within the canonical window is an inference from the headline and is unconfirmed — the précis's placing of it at "the time of the Whitechapel murders" being that inference, not a recorded fact, and carried here as an open uncertainty. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: Hinde is the rescuer, not the offender — the real offender being the assailant who fled and was never caught, the one guilty party in the episode; the "London" of the obituary is not Whitechapel, no district being recorded and the murder-district connection unestablished; and the rescued woman, though unnamed, is a real person who was saved by his intervention, not merely the occasion of the arrest. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a Good Samaritan mistaken, in the heat of the panic, for the very man he had just driven off — detained, cleared at once, and indeed compensated by the police for his injuries. He is properly None / [N/A], the opposite of a suspect.

P242 — Holt, William. Demographic particulars. William Holt — so named by Morley, though the contemporary press has him refuse to give his name — was about thirty-five, five feet seven, with a dark complexion and dark moustache, and claimed to be a doctor at St George's Hospital [CP; MS: Morley; the name UN as to provenance]. The name "William Holt" is Morley's; the contemporary reports have him refuse his name, so its provenance is uncertain and is flagged rather than treated as fixed. Occupational and educational history. He gave himself out as a doctor at St George's Hospital — a self-styled and unverified claim the contemporary report carries but does not confirm — and he fancied himself something of a detective [CP; MS]. That medical claim is not credited here: it rides as hearsay until a registration or staff-record check settles it, and it is in any case immaterial to a man who was a Ripper-hunter and not a suspect. Geographic history. The incident was in the East End — Morley places it in George Yard, near the spot of Martha Tabram's murder, while the contemporary press places it at the corner of Wentworth Street and Commercial Street, near the scene of the latest crime — and he was taken to the Leman Street police station; his claimed hospital, St George's, lay away to the west [CP; MS]. The location divergence does not disturb the verdict, both points lying within the offence corridor. Psychiatric and medical history. None: he was a sane man in deliberate disguise, the "derangement" existing only in the crowd's reading of his blackened, spectacled face, and no clinical inference is drawn from an appearance adopted on purpose [CP]. Documented violence. None of his own; the violence was the crowd's, directed at him — he was furiously attacked and would have been seriously hurt but for the police, the peril of the night running toward him [CP]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable: he was no offender, but an amateur detective hunting the murderer [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil, and the irony is total, for Holt was himself hunting the Ripper: a man who gave himself out as a doctor at St George's Hospital, who fancied himself a detective and went about the East End in disguise hoping to catch the murderer,

he appeared on the night of Sunday 11 November 1888 — two days after the Kelly murder and at the very height of the panic — his face blackened with burnt cork and wearing spectacles that the press described as white-painted rings about his eyes, earning him the nickname of the white-eyed man. How he drew the crowd is carried as a held-open divergence, resolved neither way: in Morley's telling he frightened a woman named Humphreys in George Yard, near where Martha Tabram had been killed, laughing and running off when she challenged him, her cries of murder bringing a crowd that encircled him; the contemporary press has it rather that he publicly proclaimed himself to be Jack the Ripper at the corner of Wentworth Street and Commercial Street and was at once seized by two young men, one a discharged soldier. Either way the crowd raised the cry of "Lynch him," sticks were brandished, and he was furiously set upon, and would have been seriously injured but for the police, who with difficulty conveyed him to the Leman Street station, where he refused his name but asserted that he was a doctor at St George's Hospital, and was detained — being released the following day, Morley says, once he had satisfactorily proved his innocence [CP: Daily Telegraph, 12 November 1888, with Echo and Manchester Guardian parallels; MS: Morley]. The sources agree on the disguise, the St George's claim, the near-lynching, the description, and the Leman Street detention, and diverge only on the location and on whether he proclaimed himself the murderer or merely frightened a passer-by. The total irony is marked: his disguise, adopted to move unremarked and observe, made him the most alarming figure in Whitechapel and the very cause of his being taken for the murderer. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: the name "William Holt" is Morley's, the contemporary reports having him refuse his name, so its provenance is uncertain and to be sought; the location divergence, George Yard against Wentworth and Commercial, does not disturb the verdict, both being in the corridor; and the woman Humphreys, of Morley's version, is carried only contingently as part of the held-open divergence, not as a settled fact. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a self-appointed amateur detective who, hunting the Ripper in grotesque disguise, was himself taken for the Ripper and nearly lynched, then cleared and released. He is properly None / [N/A], the supreme irony of the panic.

P243 — Hutchinson, George (American). Demographic particulars. George Hutchinson was an American — and emphatically not the Mary Kelly witness of the same name — an inmate of the Elgin lunatic asylum in Illinois around 1881–82; no age, origin, or further personal particulars are recorded [CP; MS: Morley; UN as to his particulars]. Not to be confused, on the cardinal and permanent distinction this entry turns on: this George Hutchinson, the American asylum escapee, wholly American and with no English presence whatever, is in no way the George Hutchinson who was the Mary Kelly witness and the origin of the astrakhan-man description — a load-bearing figure of the case whose account bears on Kelly's last hours. The two are never to be conflated, on pain of an American killer's crime bleeding into a canonical victim's record, and the distinction is carried here at the head of the entry because it is the whole point of the entry's existence [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Nothing is recorded beyond his asylum confinement; the only faculty attributed to him is a handiness with a knife and a habit of frequenting the asylum slaughterhouse and fashioning small objects from animal bones — which the secondary précis renders as toothpicks, the source calling them peculiar toys, the two descriptions held for reconciliation rather than chosen between [CP; MS]. That slaughterhouse-and-bone skill sits in the trade-anatomy band and is category, not candidacy: familiarity with an animal knife is neither human-surgical training nor evidence of the murderer's competence. Geographic history. His whole story is American — Elgin, Illinois, for the asylum, Kankakee for his recaptures, Chicago for the murder, and at large somewhere in the United States from the mid-1880s — and nothing places

him in London or England at any time [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. He was a lunatic-asylum inmate, at Elgin and afterwards at Kankakee, who escaped repeatedly; the source notes he was "not considered dangerous" at Elgin, which sits oddly with the violence that followed — an inconsistency noted here and not speculated upon, no clinical inference being drawn from it [CP; MS]. Documented violence. Real and grave, but American: he murdered and mutilated a prostitute in Chicago in a manner the press likened to the Whitechapel killings, and that Chicago crime is the sole basis of the analogy [CP]. The woman so killed was a real murder victim of that Chicago crime, whose identity is a recovery target, not an anonymous adjunct to the analogy. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable in the London sense; his violence was American, and no record connects his movements to the London series [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil — there is no evidence that he was ever in London or England, the suggestion resting wholly on his having mutilated a prostitute in Chicago in a way thought similar to the Whitechapel cases and on his being a violent lunatic escapee at large at the relevant time. Around 1881–82 he was an Elgin inmate, handy with a knife and given to the hospital slaughterhouse and to making objects from bones; he escaped, was retaken at Kankakee, escaped again and killed the Chicago woman, was returned to Kankakee, escaped once more, and had been at large for three or four years by the time the story circulated — so that he was indeed at large during the murders, but with nothing to set him on the right side of the Atlantic [CP; MS]. That "at large" is a gap that points nowhere, not a placement: an unaccounted-for escapee is not thereby placed in Whitechapel, and nothing bridges the ocean. The Ripper-question was put by the Panama Star and Herald, recording a telegram from Elgin, Illinois, and relayed in England by the Pall Mall Gazette of 12 January 1889, with an earlier American and Canadian press wave in mid-November 1888 [CP: Pall Mall Gazette, 12 January 1889; MS: Morley, for the asylum's later history]. The method-similarity — the knife-facility, the slaughterhouse, the bone objects, and the Chicago mutilation — is the source of the analogy, not support for it: a Ripper-shaped crime in Chicago is not the Ripper. Morley's own caveat that no evidence placed him in London is his correct addition. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a transatlantic press-speculation resting on a similar American crime and on an at-large escapee, with no evidence whatever of presence in London. He is None / [N/A] — and, critically, not to be confused with the Mary Kelly witness George Hutchinson.

P244 — Irwin, Jack. Demographic particulars. Jack Irwin was a prisoner held at Chatham, in Ontario; no age, origin, occupation, or other personal particular is recorded, the entry giving nothing beyond his name, his status as a prisoner, and his whereabouts [MS: Morley; UN as to all particulars]. Occupational and educational history. Nothing is recorded; he appears only as the prisoner Jack Irwin, at Chatham [MS; UN]. Geographic history. His story is wholly Canadian — a prisoner at Chatham, Ontario — and the one geographic fact that signifies is the finding that he was not in England when the murders were committed [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Nothing is recorded [UN]. Documented violence. Nothing is recorded: he was a prisoner, for reasons the entry does not give, but no crime — still less any Ripper-like violence — is described, and none is to be inferred where the record supplies none [MS; UN]. Social and family circumstances. Nothing is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — nothing connects him to the London series, and the investigation placed him outside England throughout [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil, and here the exclusion is explicit in the source itself: A. H. Skirving, of the Canadian police, named a prisoner held at Chatham, Ontario — one Jack Irwin — as, in his belief, the Whitechapel murderer, but on investigation it was shown that Irwin had not been in England when the murders occurred, which disposes of the suggestion entirely — a documentary-impossibility exclusion of the not-in-England kind, the same top-tier ground as the

other out-of-country exclusions [MS]. The whole assertion is carried as unverified: Morley gives no date for Skirving's claim, no contemporary citation, and nothing of Irwin himself beyond his name, his imprisonment, and his location, so that the account rests on Morley's bare statement alone; a search for any independent contemporary or modern corroboration of the Skirving claim returned only Morley's own page and no separate carrier, so the underlying assertion — that Skirving named Irwin at all — is not to be treated as an established contemporary fact but as a single-source claim pending corroboration [MS, single-carrier; UN as to independent attestation]. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a Canadian policeman's speculative identification of a local prisoner, negated by the plain fact that the man was not in England at the time. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: A. H. Skirving, the officer who made the claim, and Jack Irwin, the prisoner it was made against, are distinct men, and the claim is credited to neither as fact; and the accusation is carried as unverified and negated, not hardened into any impression that Irwin was Ripper-like — he was excluded on the not-in-England ground, and the accusation itself may not even be reliably attested. He is properly None / [N/A], among the most thinly evidenced attributions in the whole guide.

P245 — Isaacs, Benjamin. Demographic particulars. Benjamin Isaacs was aged forty; nothing further of his background — occupation, address, or origin — is recorded [CP; MS: Morley; UN beyond the episode]. Not to be confused with a separate and substantive man of the same surname: this Benjamin Isaacs, the omnibus self-proclaimer charged with disorderly conduct, is distinct from the December 1888 suspect Joseph Isaacs, a separate person-of-interest with whom the surname invites confusion — flagged forward as his own matter and not adjudicated here [MS]. Occupational and educational history. None is recorded; he figures only as the disorderly passenger, the omnibus conductor and the constable being the officials of the episode rather than Isaacs himself [CP; UN]. Geographic history. He boarded a London General Omnibus Company omnibus at Highgate, in north London, and made his proclamation as it reached London Bridge, at the edge of the City, where he was taken up and dealt with before the Lord Mayor [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. Nothing is recorded as to his state: his behaviour was eccentric — talking to himself, a green umbrella held before his face, a green handkerchief at his neck — but neither the source nor the précis attributes it to drink or to any condition, and its cause is not speculated upon here, no clinical inference being drawn from observed eccentricity [CP; MS]. Documented violence. None in fact: he threatened to rip up a lady passenger, a verbal threat never acted upon, and grew disorderly when told to leave the omnibus, but no violence was done [CP]. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a self-proclaimer with no connection to the murders [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil of any substance beyond his own words: on the evening of Thursday 22 November 1888, having boarded at Highgate and ridden muttering to himself behind a green umbrella, a green handkerchief at his neck, Isaacs announced as the omnibus reached London Bridge that he was the Whitechapel murderer and threatened to rip up a lady seated within; the conductor called the attention of Police-constable Charles Coots, who asked whether it was true, to which Isaacs answered, "Yes, I am Jack the Ripper"; ordered off the omnibus, he grew so disorderly that he was taken into custody, and, charged with disorderly conduct as a man of forty named Benjamin Isaacs, was remanded by the Lord Mayor [CP: City Press, 24 November 1888; MS: Morley]. The self-proclamation and the "rip up" threat are declined as a disorderly performance, the green umbrella a prop and no violence done — the theatrical display marking the attention-seeking end of the self-proclaimer spectrum and the menace to the woman tipping toward the terror end, the two being ends of a range rather than a binary. The lady passenger he threatened is carried as a real woman subjected to a genuine and warranted fright, not merely the occasion of the charge. Not to be confused, further, on the

source correction: the admission was made to the constable, not to the conductor, per the City Press, correcting the précis in that particular. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a self-proclamation aboard an omnibus, treated by the authorities as mere disorderly conduct. He is properly None / [N/A], one of the self-announcing non-suspects thrown up by the post-Kelly panic.

P246 — Jacobs. Demographic particulars. Only the surname, Jacobs, is given — no forename, age, or origin; he was a slaughterhouse butcher who wore a leather apron [MS: Morley; UN as to all particulars]. Occupational and educational history. He was a slaughterhouse butcher, and his leather apron — the badge of his trade — was the very thing that drew suspicion on him [MS]. That trade and apron are the source of the mob-suspicion and not any evidence: the butcher and slaughterman's skill sits in the trade-anatomy band, category not candidacy, and is not the human-surgical training the wounds were argued to require, while the apron was a suspect-emblem the panic invested with guilt. Geographic history. Nothing is specified beyond the implied East End setting of the Coles aftermath; Morley gives no address or precise location [MS; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. Nothing is recorded [UN]. Documented violence. None: he was the object of violence, not its author — the hostility was the mob's, directed at him, and no crime is laid to his charge [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Nothing is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a man suspected only by rumour, with nothing tying him to the series [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil, and the episode belongs to 1891 rather than 1888: after the murder of Frances Coles, the last of the Whitechapel Murders, a rumour spread that the killer was a butcher who wore a leather apron, and Jacobs, being a slaughterhouse butcher who wore such an apron, was fixed upon by angry street mobs and had to be rescued by the police on several occasions, there being — as Morley states plainly — no evidence to connect him with the murders [MS]. The sourcing has two distinct layers. The specific claim — that a butcher named Jacobs was mobbed in the Coles aftermath — rests on Morley alone, the entry carrying no related press page, and a search for any independent contemporary or modern source naming this butcher found none, so the specific claim is carried as unverified [MS, single-carrier; UN as to independent attestation]. The surrounding phenomenon, by contrast — the leather-apron-butcher rumour, the mob-suspicion of tradesmen, and the police having repeatedly to shield them from crowds — is thoroughly attested both for 1888 and for the Coles aftermath, and is carried as the well-established context within which the unverified specific sits [CP; MS]. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: the leather-apron rumour that fixed on Jacobs in 1891 is the revival of the same nickname-apron thread attached in 1888 to John Pizer, the man nicknamed "Leather Apron," and is to be held rigidly apart from the innocent leather apron of Amelia Richardson found near the Chapman scene and from the Eddowes Goulston Street apron-fragment — distinct things the panic ran together. And the mob-suspicion carried an ethnic edge — "Leather Apron" being widely taken to mean a Jewish leather-worker or slaughterman — so that a Jewish-named, leather-aproned butcher set upon in the street sits squarely in the antisemitic-scapegoating current that ran through the whole case; that dimension is recorded as indicative of the period's prejudice, and of the danger the panic posed to the tradesmen and immigrants it fixed upon, not of anything about the man himself. Suspect-attribution. Nil: a man singled out by nothing more than his trade and his apron amid a revived rumour, and saved again and again from the mob by the police. He is properly None / [N/A].

P247 — James, William. Demographic particulars. William James was aged thirty-three, a hawker — a costermonger, or street-seller — "well known to the police," with a previous conviction for assault [CP; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. He was an itinerant street-seller; no

education is recorded, and he was known to the police [CP]. Geographic history. The affray was in south London — Marshalsea Road, in the Borough of Southwark — with James arrested close by and taken to Stone's End police-station, the victim dying at Guy's Hospital, James remanded at the Southwark Police-court and tried at the Central Criminal Court; the "Jack the Ripper" boast was thus flung out far south of the river, geographically unconnected to Whitechapel [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. Nothing is recorded of his own health; he was described as perfectly sober at the time, and no derangement was suggested — the Ripper claim being taken as mere bravado, and drawing laughter when repeated at the inquest, so that no clinical inference arises [CP]. Documented violence. Substantial, real, and here fatal: in a confused late-night quarrel he first struck one man, knocking off his hat, then, following the party, felled William Hall with a heavy blow or shove behind the right ear that pitched him backwards onto the kerb and fractured the base of his skull, so that Hall died at Guy's Hospital that morning; James had a prior assault conviction [CP]. The gravity of the killing is carried at its full weight; its legal character moved between the coroner's finding and the trial court's, treated below. The offence-character is, in any case, categorically not the Ripper's: a blunt blow and a fatal fall, not anatomical knife-work. Social and family circumstances. None is recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable — a self-proclamation, with nothing connecting him to the series [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Nil of any Ripper substance beyond the empty boast: about one o'clock on the morning of Friday 7 December 1888, as the Post Office sorter William Hall walked home from St Martin's-le-Grand through the Borough with his colleague George Figes, they came on a young woman crying that a man with her had insulted her, whereupon James rushed up, struck that man a blow that knocked off his hat and sent him running, and, when Hall and Figes warned Police-constable Sutherland that the men seemed to be trying to carry the woman off and ought to be watched, James came up and announced that he was "Jack the Ripper" — a claim the constable disregarded, and which, repeated at the inquest, drew laughter in court — before stealing round the crowd and felling Hall with a heavy blow behind the ear that threw him backwards onto the kerb, fracturing the base of his skull, so that he died at Guy's Hospital later that morning. Taken without resistance by Police-constable Freeman, James at first asked only after the woman, called the dead man a "filthy beast," and said he had interfered because the men had assaulted her [CP]. The Ripper-boast is declined as empty bravado: it is detachable from the killing, which stands entire without it — unlike a name used as an instrument of the crime — and was disregarded by the constable on the spot and laughed at in court. The account rests on Morley [MS] and two contemporary Times reports [CP] — the inquest of 12 December 1888, before the City and Southwark coroner Mr Langham at Guy's, which returned a verdict of wilful murder against James and committed him to the Old Bailey, and the trial of 10 January 1889, at the Central Criminal Court before Mr Justice Denman, where the charge stood as manslaughter, James conceding that he was "guilty of manslaughter by a shove," a prior assault conviction being noted and sentence postponed. The legal character of the killing is carried as it stands in that record, moving from the coroner's wilful murder to the trial court's manslaughter footing, and is not resolved to either "murder" or a mere "shove" here, the sentence being postponed and unrecovered. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: the "female companion" of Hall in the secondary précis is corrected to his male colleague George Figes, the only woman in the episode being the crying young stranger — no female victim-companion is invented; James's boast is idle self-proclamation, distinct from a Ripper-name used operationally to terrorise a victim; and James's self-presentation as the woman's defender is carried as the murk of a confused late-night quarrel, resolved into neither heroism nor pure villainy — he may have believed himself her champion while felling a man who was himself trying to protect her. William Hall, the man killed, and the crying young woman are both carried at full weight as real people

caught in the quarrel, not mere furniture of the boast. Suspect-attribution. Nil: the Ripper claim was bravado flung out during a street brawl, disregarded on the spot and laughed at in court, with no bearing whatever on the Whitechapel murders. James is None / [N/A] as the Ripper — a real, fatal offender who borrowed the Ripper's name rather than the man himself.

P248 — Johnson, James. Demographic particulars. A married man of thirty-five — pale-complexioned, clean-shaven, "well set," and speaking with a decided American accent — whose wife was described as delicate, and of whom no fuller identifying detail survives [CP; MS: Morley; UN beyond the episode]. Occupational and educational history. He gave his trade as waiter, though his landlady deposed more precisely that he was employed by refreshment contractors; no education is recorded, and nothing bearing on anatomical or surgical training [CP; UN as to education]. The trade is service, not anatomy: a waiter employed by refreshment contractors carries no surgical or anatomical training, and the alleged carving knife would confer none — a blade in the hand is not knowledge in the head, and access is not training. Geographic history. He resided in Birdhurst Road, St. John's Hill, Wandsworth — south-west London, across the river and several miles from the murder district — while the episode fell in the north-east at Dalston, he having crossed to Kingsland to call on a friend, failed to find him, and passed the evening at billiards; the alleged assault was placed at the corner of Richmond Road, Dalston, a related incident in Kingsland Road near the Lamb public house, and the arrest in De Beauvoir Square, so his geography sits wholly outside Whitechapel [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. Nothing — no insanity, delusion, or disturbed confession; he answered coherently and gave a settled account of himself, and no clinical inference arises [CP]. Documented violence. Nothing proven, and the two accounts are carried as they stand rather than resolved into a fact the record will not bear: the prosecutrix, Elizabeth Hudson, and her friend Alice Anderson alleged that at about two o'clock he threw Hudson down and drew a long knife — "something like a carving knife" — and tried to stab her, with Anderson adding an earlier attempt to throw her down in Kingsland Road; Johnson inverted the account, saying the women had accosted and insulted him, that one had put her hand in his pocket, and that he had merely shoved her — drunk enough that little force was needed — before running off in shame at being mixed up in the matter [CP]. On search no knife was found; a constable knew Hudson as a woman lately cautioned for accosting men; and the character evidence held, the bench discharging him at the single sitting. That discharge resolved the charge, not the truth of every word: the allegation is not hardened into fact, and the complainant is not written off as a person because the specific charge failed — the matter stands un-proven either way, both accounts left as the record leaves them. His drunkenness is carried at his own stated level and not inflated. Social and family circumstances. Married to a delicate wife, on whose account he asked the police not to make inquiries — a request carried tenderly here, as it was made — and vouched respectable by his landlady, Mrs. Seaton, who had long known him; he stated he had never before stood in a court and worked for his living [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — he was never a Whitechapel suspect proper, was discharged at the single sitting, and left no further trace, so there is nothing to cease [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. The incident fell in the early hours of about 28 September 1888 (reported the 29th), two days before the double event, and was inflated into a "scare" chiefly by the coincidence of an American accent, a knife allegation, and a prostitute complainant during the tensest days of the autumn — a constable knowing Hudson as a disorderly woman lately cautioned for accosting men, no weapon being recovered, and the character evidence holding [CP]. The American accent is named plainly for what it was: a climatic coincidence of the autumn's tensest days, not evidence of anything. Not to be confused, on the distinction the entry turns on: an American accent on a man resident in London is

not the same thing as a man imagined to have crossed from America — the accent here is local colour under panic, not a bridge from anywhere, and the two are not to be blurred. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a street-panic knife-scare on a discredited complaint, with no geographic, evidentiary, or behavioural tie to the murders, the American accent being the sole and purely climatic hook.

P249 — Knutson, Bertram. Demographic particulars. A man of twenty-three who gave his name as Bertram Knutson and described himself as a Norwegian sailor; noted only as strange-looking, with no further identifying particulars, and his name and nationality resting solely on his own unverified account [CP; MS: Morley; UN as to identity]. That self-given name and nationality are not hardened into established identity here — they are what he said of himself, and no more is confirmed. Occupational and educational history. Self-described as a sailor, but destitute and without visible means of subsistence at the time — effectively a vagrant; no education recorded and none relevant [CP; UN]. The trade confers nothing: a destitute self-described sailor carries no anatomical or surgical training, and with no weapon even alleged there is nothing to clear on that axis. Geographic history. The episode belongs entirely to the south-eastern fringe of the metropolis: for some days he had been sleeping rough in the woods and fields about Eltham and emerging into quiet spots to beg, until a search party found him asleep under cover of grass in a field abutting Mottingham Lane, Eltham, whereupon he was taken to the police station and thence before the Woolwich Police Court — the whole matter lying some seven to eight miles south-east of Whitechapel and across the river, wholly outside the murder district, the man not merely resident elsewhere but sleeping rough with no fixed address at all [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded; he was treated as a vagrant, not as a lunatic, and no mental-illness finding attaches to him [CP]. "Strange-looking" is a frightened resident's descriptor, not a diagnosis, and it is not read as one here: no illness or derangement is manufactured where the record is silent, and no clinical inference is drawn. Documented violence. None of any kind — no weapon, assault, or threat; the alarm rested entirely on his strange appearance, his rough-sleeping, and his begging, the residents, and the women especially, fearing he might be the Whitechapel murderer [CP]. That fear is a fright, not evidence, and is carried as such. Social and family circumstances. None recorded; a friendless foreign vagrant travelling alone, carried here as a poor young man and not as a menace — his foreignness and poverty being the true objects of the fear, his destitution a condition and not a candidacy [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — he was never a murder suspect proper, was disposed of as a vagrant to the workhouse, and left no further trace, so there is nothing to cease [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. He was found on the Friday night, 5 October 1888, a week after the double event and at the height of the public alarm; charged with being found wandering abroad and sleeping in the open without visible means; and brought before the magistrate on the Saturday, 6 October, who admonished him not to go about alarming people in the present disturbed state of public feeling and directed the police to take him to the workhouse [CP]. Not to be confused, on the distinction the entry turns on: a foreign vagrant present-and-poor in London is not a man imagined to have crossed from abroad as a relocated killer — there is no seed-crime anywhere, no passage advanced as a bridge, and the foreignness here is the object of a panic, not an engine of transplant. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a resident-driven vagrancy panic with no Ripper connection of any kind, no proclamation by the man himself, no police treatment of him as a murder suspect, and a geography remote from the East End.

P250 — Kosminski, Martin. Demographic particulars. A furrier born at Kalisz (Kalisch), Russian Poland, in 1845, son of the furrier Mark (Markus) Kozminski; plausibly the "Mosiek" Kozminski entered in the Kalisz Jewish registers as born 1843, a two-year discrepancy the naturalisation papers do not resolve and which is held open rather than reconciled here [MS; PV: Kalisz Jewish registers and naturalisation papers — not inspected here]. He was naturalised British — application 1877, certificate A2482 issued 7 January 1878 (National Archives HO 45/9452/69905) — his application supported by Joseph Hyam Levy; a younger brother, Samuel (Szmul), also naturalised [PV: HO 45/9452/69905 — not inspected here; MS]. Not to be confused with the separately named police suspect: this Martin Kosminski is a different man entirely from Aaron Kosminski, the named Metropolitan Police suspect — the scarce surname a coincidence, no connection between the two ever having been established, and the one not to be allowed to migrate onto the other on the strength of the shared name [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A furrier like his father, in successful business for decades, and by Morley's account still trading at various addresses as late as 1922; no schooling recorded and none relevant [MS]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis: a furrier dresses and cuts prepared pelts — a dexterity-and-materials craft that is not carcass work, not dissection, and not anatomical training, and does not sit even in the loose trade band, no surgical claim ever having been made of him. Geographic history. His world was the City-fringe Anglo-Jewish community of Aldgate, Houndsditch, and Spitalfields: in 1872 he married London-born Augusta Barnett at the Great Synagogue in Duke's Place — the very short street from which, sixteen years later, Levy and his two companions would leave the Imperial Club at 16–17 Duke Street and pass a couple at Church Passage; his furrier's business is placed by later research toward Cannon Street in the City [MS]. His geography therefore sits inside the community that furnished the Mitre Square witnesses — proximity shared with the witnesses themselves, not any offender-specific location, and community residence is not to be read as a signature. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded; a sane, settled man of business throughout [MS]. Documented violence. None of any kind — no charge, no complaint, no contemporary suspicion whatever [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Married to Augusta Barnett in 1872, with a brother Samuel; an established furrier moving in the Aldgate–Spitalfields Jewish community and personally known to Joseph Hyam Levy, who had sponsored his naturalisation — a real furrier with a real wife, brother, and father, honourably in trade for decades, carried as such and not shadowed by a convenient surname [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — he was never a suspect in any operative sense and lived a long, ordinary, well-documented business life into the twentieth century; there is nothing to cease [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None attaches to Martin himself. The sole 1888 hook is indirect: his naturalisation sponsor, Joseph Hyam Levy, was one of the three men who at about 1:35 a.m. on 30 September 1888 passed a man and a woman at the corner of Duke Street and Church Passage minutes before Eddowes was found in Mitre Square; Levy was uneasy about the pair and gave notably minimal evidence at the inquest, which the press read as reticence [CP; PV: the Eddowes inquest depositions — not inspected here]. That reticence is not hardened into recognition: a cautious witness in a dark passage saying little at a coroner's court needs no sinister reading, and the inference that Levy recognised and shielded the man is expressly speculation, labelled as such and carried no further. Not to be confused, further: the witness-sponsor Joseph Hyam Levy is a distinct man from Jacob Levy and from any other Levy of the file, the shared surname not to be run together. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — an associative node introduced by modern research through a documented tie to a key witness, against whom no contemporary suspicion, evidence, or behavioural indication ever existed; and, as Morley states and this desk confirms, despite the

scarcity of the surname no connection has been established between him and the police suspect Aaron Kosminski [MS].

P251 — Lagan, John. Demographic particulars. A man described as an American, destitute and carrying no papers or means of subsistence when detained; no age or physical particulars are recorded beyond the resemblance that first drew suspicion — a likeness, in the referring official's eye, to a published sketch of the murderer [CP; MS: Morley; UN as to particulars]. Occupational and educational history. By his own account an ironworks labourer in America, now trying to reach Cardiff to find work in the South Wales coal mines — an itinerant manual labourer between engagements; no education recorded and none relevant [CP]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis: an ironworks labourer and would-be coal miner is a heavy-manual-labour man, which is not slaughter, carcass, or dissection work and does not sit in any anatomical band, and with no weapon even alleged there is nothing to clear there. Geographic history. His movements are entirely extra-metropolitan and largely extra-English: America (ironworks), then Wales — lodging with a Mrs Davis at an address the secondary précis renders "30 Dufferin," a village said to lie about two miles from Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan — then Scotland, lodging with John Richmond at 47 Castle Street, Hamilton, near Glasgow, and at the material time France, where he had approached the British Consul at Boulogne for help toward Cardiff. Nothing places him in London, still less the East End; his remoteness is one of constant itinerant motion [CP]. The Welsh placename rendered "30 Dufferin" is not hardened into a fixed fact: it is very likely a transcription artifact for a real Merthyr-district address and is carried as an open question pending the directories [MS; UN as to the true placename]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. Documented violence. None — he was detained as a vagrant, not for any act, and there is no violence anywhere in the record [CP]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded; a solitary, penniless itinerant labourer, carried with dignity as a poor man moving between engagements and not as a menace [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — he was never a genuine suspect and was cleared on interview; there is nothing to cease [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. The episode is a paper trail, not a sighting: Edward William Bonham, the British Consul at Boulogne, wrote to the authorities with his suspicion that Lagan — who had come to him for consular assistance — matched a drawing of the supposed murderer carried by the Daily Telegraph on 6 October 1888; Lagan, without papers or means, was detained as a vagrant, interviewed, gave a checkable itinerant work-and-lodging history, and was cleared of any involvement [CP; PV: the Home Office referral-and-clearance correspondence — not inspected here]. A resemblance to a published sketch is treated as what it is: a resemblance to an artist's guess reproduced for a mass audience — a screening artifact, not an identification, and no evidence of anything. Not to be confused, on the distinction the entry turns on: an American itinerant present abroad is not a man imagined to have crossed from America as a relocated killer — there is no seed-crime anywhere and no passage advanced as a bridge, the nationality here being background rather than the hook, which is the sketch alone; and the referring consul is the origin of the paper trail, not a party to anything. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — a descriptive-coincidence referral built on a resemblance to a newspaper illustration and routed through a consul abroad, with no London presence and a verifiable life of itinerant labour elsewhere.

P252 — Langhorn, John (var. "Laughon"). Demographic particulars. Named in the wire reports as John Langhorn, of London, England, aged twenty-five, and in the secondary digest — after the Decatur account — as "John Laughon," the two forms being one man to be reconciled, not two; a diminutive man of about four feet six inches with an unmistakable cockney accent, the height alone

placing him grossly outside every witness description of the murderer [CP; MS: Morley; the name-form variance held for reconciliation]. Occupational and educational history. None recorded; presented as a near-destitute drifter, with twenty-five cents on his person, and universally read as a "crank" — period lay language, treated below as such and not as a finding [CP; UN]. No anatomical or surgical training attaches to a near-destitute drifter in any event. Geographic history. The whole episode is Montreal: the accosting on La Gauchetière Street in a dark quarter of the city, the capture at the corner of Montcalm Street, and the self-proclamation at police headquarters before Sub-Chief Kehoe. He claimed to have "just arrived" from Whitechapel; his accent and stated origin point to London, but he is fixed in Canada in mid-December 1888, weeks after the canonical series had closed, and nothing places him at any London scene [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None formally recorded. The contemporary read was unanimous — "a crank," "a great liar," a "bogus Jack" — and the uproarious laughter, the inflated boast, and the request to be hanged are consistent with a disturbed or attention-seeking presentation; no diagnosis is drawn, "crank" is treated as period lay language rather than a clinical finding, nothing is retrofitted, and no drink is assumed where none is stated. Whatever his state bears on the disposition of the assault and not on candidacy [CP]. Documented violence. A real but minor assault: he darted from a gateway and seized Miss Florrie Newcomb by the arm, telling her she must come with him, and pursued her when she broke away, before two passers-by and two constables took him without resistance. A large knife was found on him, though not used in the assault itself — and a knife carried is not a knife used. This is an accosting, not a Ripper-type attack [CP]. Florrie Newcomb's fear was immediate and reasonable, and her ordeal is carried at its own weight, not reduced to a footnote to the man's later performance; the passers-by and the two constables who intervened are credited. Social and family circumstances. None recorded; solitary, itinerant, near-penniless [CP; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — he was never a genuine suspect but a post-series December self-proclaimer, held as a crank; there is nothing to cease [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. The self-proclamation is the whole of the theatre: at headquarters he declared himself the Ripper, claimed already to have killed fifteen and to intend finishing the tally, and asked to be hanged; on him were the knife, the few cents, and a self-penned "Jack the Ripper" letter. He had also posted to Chief of Police Hughes a Dear Boss–style letter, headed from the Windsor Hotel, announcing that he had crossed the water from Whitechapel to begin killing in Montreal, and a second note to the city clerk enquiring about the placement of electric lights so that he might work in dark quarters — his letters modelled directly on the published Dear Boss letter [CP]. That modelling drains the letters of any weight: the Dear Boss letter is itself a hoax, and a man imitating a forgery generates no evidence against himself. The whole is understood as staging performed later, for an audience. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: a man who himself claims to have crossed from Whitechapel is not a man others imagine to be a relocated killer — the claim is his own boast, not an outside inference; and the accosting stands on its own once the name is stripped away, for remove "Jack the Ripper" and a common assault remains entire, marking it off from a case where the name is spoken into an assault to subdue a victim — here the name was performed later and never touched the woman. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — an overseas self-proclaimer of the type every notorious case produces, and the exclusion is thoroughly over-determined: a physical description of about four feet six inches irreconcilable with any witness account and conclusive by itself; a Canadian location weeks after the murders had ceased; and a boast of fifteen killings wildly at odds with the record. A real but minor accosting sits beneath the theatre.

P253 — Leary, John (soldier, Grenadier Guards). Demographic particulars. The man PC Thomas Barrett described seeing at about two o'clock was a Grenadier guardsman aged twenty-two to twenty-six, some five feet nine or ten inches tall, fair-complexioned, with a small brown moustache turned up at the ends, no medals but a single good-conduct badge [PV: Tabram inquest record — not inspected here; CP]. The secondary digest gives "dark hair" where the fuller Tabram record gives fair complexion; the divergence is carried as it stands, reconciled neither way, and not resolved by choosing the tidier reading [MS; PV]. The man Barrett later picked out, and who gave his name, was Private John Leary of the Grenadier Guards, garrisoned at the Tower of London — but Barrett's identification of him was tentative and self-corrected, so it was never established that Leary was in fact the loitering soldier [PV; CP]. Occupational and educational history. A serving private of the Grenadier Guards; no other occupational or educational detail, and none relevant [CP]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis: military service is no kind of medical, surgical, or anatomical training, and no such detail is manufactured. Geographic history. Barracked at the Tower of London; the loitering soldier was seen at the northern end of George Yard, off Wentworth Street, Whitechapel, while Leary himself accounted for the murder night by placing himself across the river in Brixton, drinking, in the company of Private John Law [CP; PV]. The barracks placement carries no weight against him: a garrisoned soldier's location is occupational rather than residential, and the sighting near the scene is a question of presence that was never confirmed, not of residence in the district. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. Documented violence. None attributed to Leary — he entered the case solely as a parade selection, with no violent act on his record [CP; UN]. Social and family circumstances. A soldier among soldiers; the only associate in evidence is his fellow private, John Law, who vouched for him [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — he was dropped from the inquiry in August 1888 and was never a continuing suspect; there is nothing to cease [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. The sequence is an identification that failed to hold: Inspector Edmund Reid took Barrett to the Tower on 7 August 1888, where Barrett recognised no one; at a parade of all soldiers on leave that night, held on 8 August, Barrett picked a man, then on being asked to look again chose a second and released the first, explaining that his man had worn no medals whereas the first pick had; the second was Private John Leary, who said he had spent the night drinking in Brixton with Private Law, and when Law was questioned separately his account matched Leary's — so, on that and Barrett's evident uncertainty, Leary and Law were dropped [PV: MEPO 3/140 with Home Office A49301 — not inspected here; CP]. That it was never established Leary was even the man Barrett saw carries the exclusion on its own. The alibi is carried honestly as a mutual one — corroborated by Law but by no independent third party, a limitation Paul Begg has flagged, noted here rather than resolved — and it supports the exclusion without being its foundation, which stands even if the alibi is set aside. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: this August Grenadier guardsman is a different man from the differently-dated namesake to whom later reports pertain, those later reports to be treated as pertaining to that other man; the identifying constable Barrett and the vouching companion Law are witnesses, held distinct from the subject; and the clearing inspector of this record is Edmund Reid in his capacity as the case's own investigating officer, not to be conflated with any other role his name may carry elsewhere. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer, with two caveats kept in view: Martha Tabram is only a contested, possible Ripper victim, so that even a sustained tie to her killing would not necessarily reach the canonical series; and his exclusion, so far as it rests on the alibi at all, rests on a mutual one corroborated by Law but by no independent third party — a point noted rather than resolved. Against him there is only a tentative, self-corrected parade pick; nothing else ties him to the crime, and no charge was ever sustainable. Martha Tabram herself is held at full

weight and dignity, named and central as the murdered woman at the heart of the matter rather than a preamble to the soldier's story.

P254 — Leeke, Henry Edward. Demographic particulars. Henry Edward Leeke — rendered "Leake" or "Leeks" in some transcriptions, one man across the variants — an oil-and-colourman of Gilbert Street, off Oxford Street, in the West End, a man of small stature, "our little oilman" to the household that knew him, with no age or further particulars recorded [CP; MS: Morley; UN as to particulars]. He is not a suspect in any real sense but the innocent victim of a Ripper-panic assault, listed here only because he was momentarily cried out as the murderer in a public house — the persons of legal interest in the affair being his assailants, not him. Occupational and educational history. A settled tradesman — an oil-and-colourman who sold and delivered oil, candles, soap, wood, and household goods around the neighbourhood, the house at 62 Berners Street among his customers; no education recorded and none relevant [CP]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis: an oil-and-colourman who sold and delivered household goods had no surgical or anatomical training, and with no weapon and no act of any kind there is nothing to clear there. Geographic history. The whole affair is West End, some four miles from Whitechapel: his home in Gilbert Street; the public house near Berners Street where it began; the drag through Castle Street to Newman Passage; and his escape into 62 Berners Street, off Oxford Street — the man resident in the West End and never near the East End. Not to be confused, on the integrity-critical distinction the entry turns on: this West End Berners Street, off Oxford Street, is a wholly different street from the East End Berner Street in Whitechapel where Elizabeth Stride had been murdered six weeks earlier — a dropped "s" in the source positively inviting the collision, which is held rigidly apart here so that the West End escape-house cannot migrate onto a canonical murder scene [CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None pre-existing; after the ordeal a doctor certified him as suffering nervousness, insomnia, and depression from shock, and he took to his bed [CP]. That certified suffering is an injury done to him and is never to be read as a pre-existing disorder or as any kind of candidacy. His head-down mumbling in the pub and his evasive answers were read as a "strange manner," but nothing indicates any actual disorder — a small, odd-seeming man having a bad day — and no clinical inference is drawn: a frightened, odd-seeming man is not to be written up as deranged. Documented violence. None whatever by Leeke; the violence was done to him. His only "suspicious" acts were the panicky evasions of a frightened man — he gave a false name ("Smith"), a false trade (tinplate-worker), and named 62 Berners Street, where in truth he only delivered — and it was those evasions, not any act, that inflamed his accusers; they are consciousness of fear, not of guilt, and are read as such [CP]. Social and family circumstances. A working tradesman known in his patch; the landlady of 62 Berners Street, Madame Muntz, recognised him at once as her oilman. Nothing else is recorded [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — he was never a suspect but an assaulted bystander; there is nothing to cease [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. It happened on Saturday 10 November 1888, about five o'clock — the day after the Kelly murder, and amid Commissioner Warren's resignation, in the West End rather than the East. A pub remark that this funny little man might be Jack the Ripper set two men on him — William Avenall, twenty-six, a chimney sweep of Adam and Eve Court, and Frederick W. Moore, twenty-eight, a carver and gilder of Carlisle Street, Soho — who declared themselves plain-clothes detectives, dragged and struck him through the streets for some three-quarters of an hour while onlookers, hearing the cry of "Jack the Ripper," gave no help, and chased him into Madame Muntz's house before Constable Downey (364 D) arrested them. At Marlborough Street, before Mr Hannay, the charge of personating a detective was dismissed as conflicting — Avenall had claimed to be a "private," not a police, detective — while the assault was upheld at the full penalty. Avenall

had been drinking; Leeke was sober; the men called it a "frolic" and offered him ten shillings, which he refused [CP]. Not to be confused, further: the subject Leeke is held distinct from his two named assailants, William Avenall and Frederick Moore, who are the convicted parties and the persons of legal interest in the matter. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — an innocent West End oilman, the victim of the panic rather than an agent of it, seized on a pub's say-so and beaten through the streets, and carried here at full weight and dignity as the injured party; the persons of legal interest are his assailants, Avenall and Moore, who were convicted of the assault.

P255 — Levitski. Demographic particulars. A figure known only by the single name Levitski (spelling variants possible), named nowhere in the 1888 record but solely within a twentieth-century legend as a Russian associate of the equally unverified Dr Alexander Pedachenko; no date of birth, appearance, or independent documentary trace survives, and his very existence is unverified [UN]. Occupational and educational history. None established; the legend casts him as Pedachenko's accomplice and "lookout" and further credits him with writing the Jack the Ripper letters, but nothing in it is verifiable [MS; UN]. There is no trade to weigh on the anatomical axis. Geographic history. Wholly within the tale: Pedachenko is placed in Walworth, south London, while Levitski is said to have returned to Russia and been exiled to Yakutsk in Siberia — none of it documented, with no verified London address or presence, the geography existing only inside the story and ending in an unverifiable Siberian exile [MS; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded; the "criminal lunatic" colouring belongs to Pedachenko, not to Levitski [MS; UN]. Documented violence. None — indeed no documented act of any kind; even inside the legend he is the watcher and letter-writer, not the killer [UN]. Social and family circumstances. In the story, an associate of Pedachenko and of the seamstress Miss Winberg, supposedly exiled with Winberg to Yakutsk; no verifiable relationship exists [MS; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — a possibly-fictional construct has nothing to cease, the narrative's own coda being his Siberian exile [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. There is none. The whole account descends from William Le Queux's *Things I Know About Kings, Celebrities and Crooks* (1923, chapter XVIII), which claimed that a French manuscript titled "Great Russian Criminals," dictated by Rasputin and handed to Le Queux by the 1917 Kerensky government, exposed Pedachenko — with Levitski and Winberg — as an Ochrana team sent to discredit the Metropolitan Police; Donald McCormick expanded it in *The Identity of Jack the Ripper* (1959) with a purported Ochrana Gazette lithograph [MS]. Both foundations collapse at every joint: Rasputin knew no French and was no criminologist, as Colin Wilson observed; the manuscript never surfaced; and McCormick's Gazette entry has never been found and anachronistically speaks of "Petrograd" — a name St Petersburg did not bear in the murder years, the city having taken it in 1914 and not before, so that a document purporting to belong to 1888–91 cannot rightly carry it [MS]. The claim that Levitski wrote the murderer's letters attaches him, moreover, to the Dear Boss material, which is itself a known hoax, and so adds nothing to any case. The whole tale, on examination, is a fabrication, and even taken at face value it does not cast this man as the killer but only as a lookout and letter-writer — so the attribution fails at two levels at once. Its political character is named plainly: it recasts the murders as a foreign secret-police conspiracy staffed by sinister foreigners, a xenophobic displacement that should be named for what it is and that quietly writes the real victims out of their own history. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: this figure is not the principal of the same legend, Dr Alexander Pedachenko, and the "criminal lunatic" colouring in the tale belongs to that principal and not to this man; and the seamstress named alongside them in the tale, "Miss Winberg," is a distinct figure from the similarly-named contemporary-press subject elsewhere in the inventory,

and is not to be merged with that other woman on a coincidence of reference numbers. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — the legend does not even cast Levitski as the killer, and the tale itself is, on the evidence, a twentieth-century fabrication with no verifiable tie to 1888; existence [UN].

P256 — Levisohn, Wolf. Demographic particulars. Wolf (Wolff) Levisohn — a Polish Jew, a traveller in hairdressers' appliances, and by his own account a trained "feldscher," a doctor's assistant, with seven years' service in the Russian Army; living in November 1888 at St. Ann's Road, Tottenham, and by 1903 at 135 Rosslyn Road, South Tottenham [PV: R v Klosowski, Old Bailey Sessions Papers, March 1903 — not inspected here; CP]. The name appears variously as Levisohn, Levison, and the Evening News's garbled "Leviehne," all one man; no age is recorded for 1888. He is not a Ripper candidate but a real peripheral witness later dressed in two fringe roles [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A travelling salesman in hairdressers' sundries; his earlier feldscher training gave him a real but modest anatomical grounding — more than a barber's and less than a surgeon's, and common in the immigrant hairdressing trade of the district [PV]. That grounding is carried under the category-not-candidacy discipline: it is genuine training, but real training is not candidacy, and a well-documented man is not thereby a documented suspect — it is merely the hook on which a later writer hung an "accomplice" conjecture. Geographic history. A north-London tradesman of Tottenham who worked a round taking him into Whitechapel, where in 1888 he first met the barber's assistant then calling himself Ludwig Zagovski — later George Chapman, the hanged poisoner Severin Klosowski [PV]. His 15 November 1888 ordeal occurred in Whitechapel about 11:30 p.m. as he headed home to Tottenham; his presence in the district was a commercial errand, incidental and non-causal, his home always several miles to the north, and he was never an East End resident. Psychiatric and medical history. None — a sane, settled tradesman [UN]. Documented violence. None whatever by Levisohn; in 1888 he was the victim and prosecutor, in 1903 a witness [CP; PV]. Social and family circumstances. Acquainted with Klosowski from 1888 to about 1890 and tracking his movements thereafter; a fellow feldscher who conversed with him in Yiddish [PV]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — never a suspect; he lived on to testify in 1903 [PV]. Specific 1888 evidence. The single 1888 episode is a street misidentification of Levisohn himself: about 11:30 p.m. on 15 November, his business in Whitechapel done, he was accosted by two women of the town — Mary Ann Johnson, thirty, and Christine de Grasse, thirty-three — who, on his refusing them, cried out that he was Jack the Ripper; a crowd gathered, he took refuge in Commercial Street Police Station, and the women were charged with solicitation at Worship Street before Mr Bushby, who fined them, fourteen days in default, they having explained that he merely "looked like Jack the Ripper" on account of his shining bag [CP: Evening News, 16 November 1888; PV: Worship Street police-court record — not inspected here]. He committed no act and was in law the victim and the prosecutor; the accusation issued from discredited complainants and is read as such. The machinery that made him a target for an hour is named plainly: a foreign, Jewish traveller alone at night with a bright bag, caught in the same out-group panic that produced the autumn's other scapegoats. The two accusing women are carried without being flattened into mere villains — poor women of the town, themselves near the bottom of that world, whose false cry does not efface their own precarity. Everything else attached to his name is later: at Klosowski's 1903 trial he testified that the prisoner had once asked him to obtain a medicine and that he had refused, not wishing "to get twelve years" [PV]. The factual spine of that testimony — the 1888 acquaintance formed in a Whitechapel hairdresser's shop, the conversation in Yiddish, the "Ludwig Zagovski" alias, his own doctor's-assistant training and seven years' army service, and the medicine-and-"twelve-years" refusal — stands in his sworn evidence and is carried

as established, not pending [PV]. The two later roles hung upon him are both untenable. R. Michael Gordon's conjecture (in *Alias Jack the Ripper*, 2001) that he was Klosowski's accomplice rests wholly on the separate, already-contested identification of Klosowski as the Ripper, and so borrows all its force from a foundation not established. And Dr Thomas Dutton's tale that Levisohn told Abberline the killer was not Klosowski but "a Russian barber's assistant in Walworth Road" reaches us at one remove through an unreliable conduit, is unverified, and trades in the same foreign-menace displacement [MS]. A vivid remark attached to Levisohn in the secondary digest — about the prisoner's unchanging appearance, "not even a grey hair, always the same la-di-da" — does not appear in the sworn testimony and most likely derives from H. L. Adam's popular *Trial of George Chapman* (1930); it is carried as secondary colour, not as evidence [MS]. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: the subject, a witness, is a different man from the hanged prisoner Klosowski / George Chapman, whose own assessment is held elsewhere and not treated here; the surname variants across the sources reconcile to one man; and the two accusing women, the magistrate, and the two later theorists are each distinct persons, not to be merged with the subject. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — a real witness and a one-night scapegoat of the panic, retro-fitted with two untenable roles, against whom no contemporary suspicion, evidence, or behavioural indication ever existed.

P257 — Lipman, Julius. Demographic particulars. Julius Lipman (also Lippman), a cobbler nicknamed "Leather Apron," of the East End; tentatively identified by the secondary digest with the Julius Lippman of the 1881 census — born Birmingham, Warwickshire, 1861, a slipper-maker, unmarried — which would make him English-born and about twenty-seven in 1888, and distinct in origin from the Polish-born bootmaker who bore the same nickname [MS, qualified; the census identification a working hypothesis, not established fact]. That identification is carried as a tentative working hypothesis and not hardened. Almost nothing else is known of the man; the entire record is one death-notice [CP; UN as to most particulars]. Occupational and educational history. A cobbler and, on the census reading, slipper-maker — a leather-trade artisan, the trade itself the likely source of the "leather apron" tag; no education recorded and none relevant [MS]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis: a cobbler and slipper-maker works fine handwork on prepared leather, which is not anatomy, not slaughter, not dissection, and not even within the trade-anatomy band, and the "leather apron" that damned him is a trade badge — a mark of his craft and his poverty, not a mark bearing on the wounds. Geographic history. East End of London; the obituary says only that after his ruin he removed to "another neighbourhood," unnamed — no fixed address survives, and nothing places him at any murder scene [CP]. East End residence is here the poverty the victims themselves shared, not any signature. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded before his decline; at the end he was destitute, drinking, and died of neglect and semi-starvation [CP]. That drink and destitution came after his ruin, as its consequence, and are never read backward as a pre-existing disorder or as any kind of candidacy; no clinical inference is drawn, and the order of events is clearance, then ruin, then decline, then death. Documented violence. None whatever attributed to him — he fell under suspicion by nickname and stigma, not by any act, and satisfied the police of his innocence [CP; UN]. Social and family circumstances. Unmarried on the census reading; a tradesman whose business "gradually disappeared" once the suspicion attached to him, after which he moved, took to drink, and died alone in poverty around 1900 [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — never a genuine suspect; cleared, his story one of slow ruin rather than any cessation of offending [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Strictly, none from 1888 itself: the sole source is a News of the World obituary of 21 October 1900, headed as the death of a "Jack the Ripper" suspect, stating that Lipman, nicknamed "Leather Apron," fell under suspicion in

1889, satisfied the police of his innocence, but was destroyed by the lasting stigma [CP: News of the World, 21 October 1900]. The "1889" dating is itself notable, falling in the year of the renewed scare — McKenzie and the Pinchin Street torso — rather than the 1888 canonical series, and is carried with that caveat. The emblem is named plainly: the "Leather Apron" tag was a stigma in search of a man, an out-group panic that, once loose, attached to whoever wore the badge of the leather trade — and this bearer, on the tentative reading English-born, shows the tag sweeping past its original target rather than pointing to anything about the man. What destroyed him was not the crime but the accusation's afterlife: his business gradually disappeared once the tag attached, he removed to another neighbourhood, took to drink, and died alone of neglect and semi-starvation. He is carried plainly and compassionately, at the centre of his own entry and not reduced to a footnote. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: this bearer of the nickname is a different man from the far more famous bearer to whom it was first and most publicly fixed — a different man of different origin and age — and the promiscuous tag is not allowed to merge them; the surname variants reconcile to one man; and the tentative identification with the census-listed Birmingham slipper-maker is a working hypothesis, not an established fact. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — a leather-trade artisan tagged, like others, with the promiscuous "Leather Apron" nickname, cleared at the time, and remembered only because a 1900 obituary retrospectively framed his ruin as a Ripper footnote.

P258 — Lock, John. Demographic particulars. John Lock, who gave his age as thirty-two — the crowd's estimate was nearer thirty — respectably dressed in a light suit and, to East End eyes, having "somewhat the appearance of an American." A sailor of the Royal Naval Reserve, calm to the point of wryness throughout [CP; MS: Morley; the personal particulars self-account pending confirmation]. His composure through the episode is noted only to set it aside: neither his calm nor any other man's fear is evidence of anything, and it was the physical fact of the stains, not his manner, that cleared him. Occupational and educational history. A Naval Reserve seaman, at the time between ships and seeking a berth at the Wapping docks, lately returned from several years in Australia; no education recorded, none relevant [CP]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a Naval Reserve seaman has no surgical or anatomical training — and none is manufactured. Geographic history. A transient with no East End roots: he and his wife had lived in Australia for years and reached England about the 28th of April — the year treated below — lodging with a friend at 85 Balcombe Street, Dorset Square, in Marylebone; on the day he was crossing the East End on foot along Commercial Road, meaning to turn down Devonshire Road to visit a man he had known nine years before, and thence to the Wapping docks, when the scare overtook him near the Ratcliff Highway [CP]. His presence in the district was pure transit, not residence, and places him at no murder scene. Psychiatric and medical history. None; a composed man who treated the whole affair as an absurdity [CP]. Documented violence. None whatever — he was pursued, took shelter, went willingly with the constable, was examined, and released; there is no act on his record [CP]. Social and family circumstances. A married, settled seaman, his wife having returned with him from Australia, with a friend in Marylebone, an acquaintance of nine years' standing in the East End, and another man known to him at the public house where he first took refuge [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — cleared the same evening; never a suspect, nothing to cease [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. The single episode is the evening of about 3 October 1888 (reported the 4th): soon after six o'clock, near the Ratcliff Highway, a report spread that a man with bloodstains on his coat was loitering suspiciously; a crowd gathered and followed him crying "Leather Apron" and "Jack the Ripper"; he sheltered in a public house — by his own uncertain recollection the "Victory" — with a man known to him, then went voluntarily with a

constable to the King David Place police station, where the inspector questioned him, his replies satisfactory, and scrutinised the stains, which proved to be grease and, on his own account, old paint, not blood; he was released once the crowd dispersed [CP: Morning Advertiser, 4 October 1888]. The clearance is of the cleanest kind: the very "evidence" that started the panic was inspected within the hour and evaporated — a stain on a coat being neither a wound nor knowledge, and this one not even blood, so the trigger confers nothing. The double misfire that set the crowd on him is noted plainly: he was marked as a stranger and as a foreigner, yet the "American" look was itself a misreading, the man having returned from Australia rather than America — a stranger taken for a nationality he was not, over stains taken for a substance they were not. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: an "American appearance" on a returned-colonial transient is not the same as a man of American origin, still less a man imagined to have crossed from America as a relocated killer — the look here is a crowd's error, not a nationality and not a bridge from anywhere; and the surname is held distinct from other similarly-named men in the record. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — a transient sailor of respectable appearance and an "American" look, chased by a panic-crowd over paint-and-grease stains mistaken for blood and cleared on the spot; no tie to the murders of any kind, and one of the fortunate targets who came through the episode intact.

P259 — Mansfield, Richard. Demographic particulars. Richard Mansfield, born 24 May 1857 on the North Sea island of Heligoland — then under British rule — son of the operatic soprano Erminia (Hermine) Rudersdorff and the London wine-merchant Maurice Mansfield; German-born, English-educated at Derby School, and celebrated as an "American" actor because it was in the United States that he made his name [PV: civil and career record — not inspected here; MS]. One of the best-documented figures in the whole guide, and among the least plausible. Occupational and educational history. A professional actor-manager, and before that a failed painter, having studied painting in London, and a drawing-room entertainer; at the material time the lessee and star of the Lyceum Theatre in the West End [MS]. His only relevant "skill" was theatrical — an on-stage transformation from Jekyll into Hyde achieved by greasepaint shadows pre-painted invisibly under white light and then revealed as coloured filters were introduced, his features contorting in concert, a stagecraft the credulous took for a real metamorphosis. That transformation confers nothing on the anatomical axis: it is stagecraft, not anatomy, slaughter, or medicine, and the ability to counterfeit a killer on a stage is neither training nor inclination. Geographic history. West End, not East: he performed nightly at the Lyceum, off the Strand, throughout the autumn of 1888 — a public man on a published playbill, with no presence in Whitechapel of any kind [CP; MS]. His whereabouts were advertised in print, the documented opposite of a Whitechapel presence; and his eminence itself cuts against the candidacy, since the offender inferred from the scenes was an unremarkable, neatly-dressed local man who moved without remark and knew the district from sustained daily routine — precisely what a celebrated actor whose face was on posters could not be. Psychiatric and medical history. None; the "homicidal actor" inference was an artefact of the period's phrenological and atavistic pseudoscience — the belief that inner evil must surface in the face — and is named as such, not treated as any clinical fact, of which there was none. He died of liver cancer on 30 August 1907 [MS]. Documented violence. None — save nightly, in four acts, before a paying audience [MS]. Social and family circumstances. A leading man of the Anglo-American stage, working under Henry Irving's Lyceum lease and advised by Irving's manager Bram Stoker; later, in 1892, married to the actress Beatrice Cameron [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — never a suspect in any operative sense; he simply finished his Lyceum tenancy on 1 December 1888 and went on with a long and lauded career [MS]. Specific 1888

evidence. Thomas Russell Sullivan's four-act *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, written with Mansfield, opened at the Lyceum about 4 August 1888 — three days before Tabram and four weeks before Nichols — and its nightly spectacle of a respectable gentleman turning visibly into a murderer chimed horribly with the killings. This is the entry that best shows how the Jekyll-and-Hyde template shaped the public's very image of the killer: the play supplied the mould into which the public then poured the real offender, after which the same template recoiled onto its performer. The whole of the "suspicion" reduces to a single anonymous letter received by the City of London Police on 5 October 1888, whose writer, having watched him perform, said he had felt at once that this was the man wanted, could not credit that any actor could counterfeit such a transformation without himself being homicidal, and offered as corroboration that Mansfield gave no Saturday performances — the nights of several murders — and was, he thought, an American; whether the police acted on it is unknown [PV: the anonymous letter, City of London Police records — not inspected here; MS]. That reasoning is a category error: portraying a killer is not being one, the ability to act is not the inclination to kill, and the metamorphosis was greasepaint and coloured light, not a real nature surfacing. The letter's two "corroborations" are both empty — a night with no performance is a night off, not a journey east, and the absence of a stage-alibi is not presence at a crime; and the "American" ascription is not even accurate. To quiet the clamour Mansfield staged the comedy *Prince Karl* as a benefit for the Suffragan Bishop of London's refuge fund for reformed prostitutes — a gesture toward the very women being killed, made over Bram Stoker's warning that it would look like a publicity stunt; both the charitable impulse and the possible publicity motive are carried, neither over-read [MS]. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: the man is not the character he played, and the entire suspicion is precisely that conflation; and an "American" career is not an American birth or citizenship — he was born under British rule and English-educated — still less a man imagined to have crossed from America, so the nationality hook is held well away from any import reading. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — a famous West End actor on a published nightly bill, accused by one anonymous crank on the strength of his art and his supposed nationality; the very type of "suspect by cultural association," and the entry that best shows how the Jekyll-and-Hyde template shaped the public's image of the killer.

P260 — Mason, Arthur Henry. Demographic particulars. Arthur Henry Mason, aged thirty-two, five feet nine inches tall, fresh complexion, thin face — a generic description whose only "match" was to the Ripper of the newspapers [CP; MS: Morley; the particulars UN as to primary confirmation]. That description is generic enough to fit a great part of the population, so the likeness is to the vague press composite rather than to any identified man, and it dissolves on the least pressure. Occupational and educational history. A compositor — a print-trade typesetter — employed by Kelly and Co at Kingston; a settled skilled tradesman, no education otherwise recorded and none relevant [CP; UN as to education]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis: a compositor's skill is fine dexterity with type, not anatomy, slaughter, or dissection, and no weapon or act was ever attributed to him. Geographic history. Wholly outside the murder district: he lived at Portland Road, Spring Grove, Kingston, and the incident occurred at the White Hart public house in Hampton Wick — the Kingston-upon-Thames riverside, some twelve miles south-west of Whitechapel. Nothing places him in the East End [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded; his unspecified "strange behaviour" in the pub drew the notice, but he gave the police a satisfactory account of himself [CP]. That manner is no evidence: a strange manner is not an act and not a symptom, and it is not read as derangement or hardened into a clinical finding — the correct account he gave of himself is the conduct of a settled man. Documented violence. None — a report

of suspicious manner, with no act of any kind attributed to him [CP]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded beyond his employment; the two men who reported him, John Hemmings and William Schuber, were fellow pub-goers, not associates [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — cleared on interview; never a continuing suspect, nothing to cease [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. The entire matter is a single report, dated 18 December 1888 and preserved only in a Scotland Yard file now missing: Hemmings and Schuber, made uneasy by Mason's manner at the White Hart, Hampton Wick, and thinking he answered the newspaper descriptions of the murderer, brought him to police notice; he was interviewed, his statement proved correct, and there the matter ended [MS; PV: the missing 18 December 1888 Scotland Yard file — not inspected here, the document lost and Morley presently its only carrier]. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: the print firm that employed him, Kelly and Co, shares a surname with a canonical victim and is not to be confused with her, the coincidence of the name carrying no connection whatever; and the subject's own surname, a common one, is not to be allowed to generate any spurious resonance with the unrelated Masonic conspiracy theories of the case. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — a suburban compositor reported by two pub-goers on the strength of a manner and a generic likeness to the press description, and cleared on the spot; an ordinary tradesman briefly caught by a national fear that had nothing to do with him, with no tie to the murders of any kind.

P261 — "Thomas Mason." Demographic particulars. "Thomas Mason" is not, at bottom, a person but a pseudonym — the asylum name ("Thomas Mason 124") given to the fictitious mad-doctor Ripper of the Robert Lees psychic legend. Two real men are entangled with it: the eminent physician the legend is later made to intend, and an actual Thomas Mason — a retired bookbinder of Islington, born 1817 — who had nothing to do with either that physician or the murders. The "suspect" as such is a construct; existence [UN] [MS]. Occupational and educational history. In the legend, an eminent West End physician who had attended the Royal Family; in reality, in the person of the namesake, a retired bookbinder; neither figure has any occupational bearing on the murders [MS; UN]. The "mad doctor" premise confers nothing in any event: medical skill is category, not candidacy, and it is the period's most seductive suspect-fantasy rather than any evidence. Geographic history. Wholly literary: a "fashionable" West End mansion to which the medium's psychic trail supposedly led — no Whitechapel geography at all, the tale being set among Mayfair mansions and omnibuses, a class-fantasy of the opposite quarter from the murders rather than a location [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. The legend's whole hook: the doctor is said to have confessed to fits of memory-loss, once regaining himself to find his shirt bloodstained, and to have been committed to an asylum with a mock funeral staged to conceal it — none of it documented, a fictional case-history in the Jekyll-and-Hyde mould, a story about a condition rather than any finding, and dignified here with no diagnosis. The real physician later attached to the tale suffered a disabling stroke in 1888 and died at home, of a stroke, in January 1890, never asylumed — a documented history that is the opposite of the legend's committal-and-mock-funeral, and a stroke that made the physical act impossible [MS; the legend's clinical particulars UN]. Documented violence. None — there is no act here to attribute, only a story about one [UN]. Social and family circumstances. None real; the narrative's supporting cast — the medium Robert Lees and his wife on an omnibus, a drunken "Dr Howard of London" who allegedly first told the tale — belongs to the legend, not to any suspect [MS; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — a fictional construct has nothing to cease; the legend supplies its own ending in the asylum and the mock funeral [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. None whatever from 1888. The tale first appeared in print on 28 April 1895 in the Chicago Sunday Times-Herald, reprinted in The People on 19 May 1895

and across the American papers, sourced third-hand to a drunken "Dr Howard"; it claims that after seventeen murders over years the police sought Lees's psychic help and he tracked the killer to the doctor's door [CP: 1895 press; MS]. Ripperologists treat it as a hoax — Melvin Harris (*Jack the Ripper: The Bloody Truth*, 1987) traces it to the Whitechapel Club of Chicago, a journalists' club with a taste for invention, and marks its errors, chief among them the "seventeen murders" against a real toll of five over a few autumn months — and Lees's own 1888 diary contradicts it outright: far from being summoned, he approached the City Police and Scotland Yard unbidden on 2 October 1888 and was turned away as a madman, the reverse of the legend's summoned-hero [MS; PV: the Lees 1888 diary — not inspected here]. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: the legend's pseudonymous "doctor" is not the real physician later attached to it — that physician's own standing as a suspect belongs to his separate assessment and is not adjudicated here; neither is the unrelated Islington bookbinder of the same name, whose true dates (born 1817, died 1902) dissolve the legend from one side as the physician's documented death at home in January 1890 dissolves it from the other; and the surname is not itself the conspiracy, the theory resting on ritual and a graffito, not on a coincidence of the word. The royal-Masonic conspiracy into which the legend was later drawn defames the murdered women, recasting destitute East End victims as royal blackmailers: they were no such thing, and are carried here as who they were. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — a pseudonym inside a debunked 1895 psychic hoax, later grafted by Stephen Knight (1976) onto an eminent physician to serve the royal-Masonic conspiracy, and undercut from the other side by the real Thomas Mason, an unrelated Islington bookbinder who died of bronchitis in 1902; existence of the "suspect" [UN]. The modern seed of that conspiracy was, moreover, publicly retracted by its own originator.

P262 — Matthews, Oliver. Demographic particulars. Oliver Matthews — rendered "Mathews" within the same short notice, so the spelling is unsettled, the two forms reconciling to one man — of 14 Wharton Street, King's Cross; no age or physical description is recorded [CP; MS: Morley; the particulars UN]. Not to be confused with the Home Secretary of the period, who bore the same surname: this King's Cross music-hall patron is a wholly different man from that minister of state, the name-coincidence carrying no connection whatever [MS]. Occupational and educational history. None stated; nothing relevant survives, and with no trade, no weapon, and no act recorded there is nothing to weigh on the anatomical axis [UN]. Geographic history. North-central and west London, not the East End: he lived at King's Cross, and the incident occurred at the Trevor Music Hall in Knightsbridge — a real 1850s supper-room music hall by Trevor Square, near the Knightsbridge Barracks — several miles from Whitechapel, with no East End presence of any kind [CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. Documented violence. None — the suspicion rested on an object, not an act [CP]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded; the man who reported him, Richard Watson, was simply a fellow patron seated beside him, not an associate [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — cleared on the spot; never a continuing suspect [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. Undated in the digest, but of the black-bag-scare kind that peaked in the autumn of 1888: Watson, sitting next to Matthews at the Trevor Music Hall, noticed that he carried a small black bag and, on that alone, informed the police; Matthews was questioned and the bag searched, whereupon it proved to hold nothing but clean linen, and he proved his innocence [MS; the underlying report UN — undated and uncited, no independent source surfaced]. The trigger and its refutation are the same moment: the black-bag emblem promised the killer's instruments and delivered laundry, and there is nothing else in the episode — no manner, no likeness, no stain, no crowd — the bag itself being the whole "evidence" and empty of everything but washing. The venue is a real and correctly-described music hall, which tells against

fabrication, but the report is otherwise single-carrier and undated, and is carried as such pending recovery. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — a music-hall patron reported for no reason but the black bag at his side, and cleared the instant it was opened; an ordinary man carrying his linen, made briefly frightening by a shape the public had learned to dread, and the purest specimen of the "man with a black bag" stereotype the whole guide affords.

P263 — McCurdy, Jack. Demographic particulars. No particulars of any kind survive, because "Jack McCurdy" is not a located person but a name invoked within a threatening letter written by someone else: the writer styled himself "William Hallen, alias Knife Stab, late of London, England," and named McCurdy — "alias Jack the Ripper" — merely as his supposed "pal." No age, appearance, or identifying detail attaches to either man, both signatures being aliases; existence [UN], and very possibly wholly invented [CP; MS]. Occupational and educational history. None — no information exists, and with no trade, act, weapon, or geography attaching to the named man there is nothing to weigh on the anatomical axis [UN]. Geographic history. Nothing places McCurdy anywhere. The letter itself was written in Minneapolis, at the West Hotel, on 1 December 1888, its author claiming to be "late of London" and bound for St Paul; the whole affair belongs to Minnesota in December, an ocean and several weeks removed from a Whitechapel series that had ended on 9 November [CP]. Psychiatric and medical history. None; the Minneapolis police themselves could not decide whether the writer was a crank, a practical joker, or a desperado — and no diagnosis is drawn of the anonymous writer from his prose, nor is a possibly-invented companion treated as a patient [CP]. Documented violence. None — a threat only, and one never shown to have been acted on; no "reign of terror" followed [CP]. Social and family circumstances. The single asserted relationship — that the writer was McCurdy's "pal" — is a fiction inside a fiction [MS; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable — there is no offending to cease, only an empty threat [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. The entire matter is one letter, received by the Minneapolis Chief of Police and reported on 1 December 1888: an extortion threat that unless the "select houses" on First Street were closed by 8 December the chief would face "a reign of terror and blood equal to the Whitechapel of London," signed by "Knife Stab," invoking "Jack McCurdy, alias Jack the Ripper," and boasting of the death of fifteen unfortunates to come; the police recorded only their uncertainty as to the writer's seriousness, and no arrest or sequel is on the record [CP]. The inflated tally of fifteen killings-to-come is a mark of the genre and not of any person, the same inflation that marks the season's overseas self-proclaimers. The subject is not even asserted to be the murderer: he is name-dropped alongside the Ripper alias to lend the threat menace, which places this below a collapsed suspicion — a name used as an instrument, not a claim that failed. The threat, moreover, was aimed at the women of the named houses: by that winter the murderer's name had become a portable instrument that could be pointed back at the very class of women he killed, to menace or control them — a real harm even when the letter behind it is empty. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: the named man is not the naming man — the invoked "pal" is distinct from the letter's author, and both are aliases answering to no located person; and the forename shared with the Ripper alias is a rhetorical choice, not an identification. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — a name conjured inside an American extortion letter, not a person; existence [UN], and no evidence that any name in the letter answers to a real offender, still less to the London killer.

P264 — Miles, Frank (George Francis). Demographic particulars. George Francis "Frank" Miles, born 22 April 1852 at Bingham, Nottinghamshire — son of the Rev. Robert Henry William Miles, rector of Bingham, and grandson of Philip John Miles (1773–1854), the Bristol merchant and

Member of Parliament; a colour-blind society portrait painter, the 1852 birth and colour-blindness corroborated by the ORR [MS: Russo; MS; PV: parish and civil record — not inspected here]. He died in Brislington asylum near Bristol, the date disputed — the secondary digest gives 15 June 1894, while the better-supported date is 15 July 1891, of general paralysis of the insane, and the ORR independently gives the death year as 1891, corroborating the earlier date against the 1894 reading [MS: Russo; MS; the exact day PV — not inspected here]. Occupational and educational history. Oxford-educated and a well-known painter of flattering pencil portraits of society ladies — Lillie Langtry and several princesses among them — who took the Royal Academy's Turner medal in 1880; celebrated in his day, then eclipsed, the Langtry portraits and the 1880 Turner award both corroborated by the ORR [MS: Russo; MS]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis: a portrait painter — and a colour-blind one — has an artistic hand-skill, not surgical or anatomical training, and the "painter's eye" reading of the wounds is the same art-as-evidence move that is declined, the simpler reading of the injuries needing no artist. Geographic history. A London man of the aesthetic set — lodging above Oscar Wilde in Salisbury Street (1879–81), then sharing rooms with him at Tite Street, Chelsea — until, from 1887, he was confined to Brislington asylum near Bristol, some hundred and twenty miles west of London, where he remained [MS: Russo; MS]. That confinement is the decisive fact and is now double-sourced: throughout the 1888 murders he was an institutionalised patient in Bristol, not in Whitechapel. Psychiatric and medical history. After his bitter break with Wilde he suffered a nervous breakdown, and his mind deteriorated — attributed in the sources to general paralysis of the insane, tertiary syphilis — leading to the Brislington confinement from 1887 until death, the confinement corroborated by the ORR [MS: Russo; MS]. That documented illness and confinement work only toward exclusion — a progressive disease that incapacitated him and an institution that held him — and are not read backward as any candidacy; mental illness and asylum history are not evidence of guilt, and no clinical inference beyond the recorded diagnosis is drawn. The record also carries an allegation bearing on his confinement, which is noted here only as a documented part of his history and, per the standing discipline, is deliberately not elaborated. Documented violence. None — there is no violent act anywhere in his record; his "candidacy" is wholly a modern literary conjecture [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Defined by the Wilde friendship — flatmate and intimate, possibly lover, 1878–81 — ended in a bitter quarrel precipitated by his clergyman father's disapproval of Wilde; his circle was the fashionable aesthetic world of Langtry and the salons, the friendship and its ending corroborated by the ORR [MS: Russo; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). The "cessation" here is custodial and total: confined from 1887, he never left on the record, which both excludes him from 1888 and leaves nothing to cease — the theory's requirement that he slipped out for a murder-year is unsupported [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None places him at the murders; all of it places him in a Bristol asylum. The candidacy rests on a retrospective literary decoding advanced by Thomas Toughill: that Wilde, knowing his former friend was the killer, encoded it in *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, written the year after the murders — the painter Basil Hallward, said to be modelled on Miles, being killed in the novel on 9 November 1888, the date of the Kelly murder, and Dorian's East End descent into vice and killing standing for Miles's; Toughill adds that Miles escaped charge to spare an embarrassing royal scandal [MS-R: Toughill; MS]. On the provenance of that conjecture the sources are reconciled rather than chosen between: the ORR records Toughill advancing Miles through correspondence with the crime historian Colin Wilson, which it dates to the early 1970s, while the published statement of the theory is *The Ripper Code* (first published 1990, reissued 2008) — so the early-1970s date attaches to the Wilson correspondence and the 1990/2008 date to the book, both real and neither simply an error for the other [MS: Russo; MS]. The decoding is declined as an interpretation of fiction, not evidence about a man: a resonant date in a novel is a novelist's

choice or a decoder's selection, not a fact about a person; and the royal-scandal-shielding move accounts for the total absence of any contemporary case against him by converting the lack of evidence into evidence, the mark of a claim that cannot be tested. Not to be confused, on the distinctions the entry turns on: the real painter Frank Miles is not the fictional painter Basil Hallward said to be modelled on him — the candidacy is precisely that conflation of a man with a character; and Oscar Wilde, the novelist friend, is the author of the book, not a party under review in this entry. And the murdered women are not to be dissolved into a literary puzzle: they were real people killed, not symbols in a decoding of a novel, and are held as who they were. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — decisively excluded by documented confinement in Brislington asylum, a hundred and twenty miles from Whitechapel, throughout 1888, an exclusion the ORR independently confirms and dates as "exonerating"; the case for him is a fringe literary conjecture that the mainstream rejects as coincidence and hearsay, and that survives only by assuming, without evidence, an asylum absence for which there is none.

P265 — Monro, James. Demographic particulars. Male; born in Edinburgh in 1838 and — as he was fond of saying — born, bred and educated there, at Edinburgh High School and the universities of Edinburgh and Berlin [MS]. A career administrator and policeman, and in later life a devout Christian who founded and ran a medical mission; he died at Cheltenham in 1920 [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A formidable public servant: Assistant Magistrate and then Inspector-General of Police at Bombay until 1884; Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Metropolitan CID from 1884; head of the covert Detective Service — "Section D," the branch that watched the Fenians; Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police from December 1888 to 1890; and afterwards founder and head of the Ranaghat Christian Medical Mission in India, 1890–1903 [MS]. Tom Cullen judged him possibly the one man at the Yard capable of catching the killer [MS: Cullen]. His education and career were administrative and policing throughout: no surgical or anatomical training of any kind is recorded [UN], and the later medical mission was the philanthropic, administrative work of a devout man — a matter of category, not candidacy, conferring no personal surgical or anatomical skill and nothing on the anatomical axis of the case [MS]. Geographic history. Edinburgh, Bombay, London, India and finally Cheltenham — a life lived at the centre of imperial administration [MS]. During the murders he was in London and at the heart of the Yard's counsels; the only sense in which he was ever at a murder scene is as an investigator — he looked into the McKenzie killing of 1889, and is said to have seen the room in which Mary Jane Kelly was murdered and to have been appalled at what had been done to her [NM-via-MS] — never as an offender. That is investigator-presence at an aftermath, the exact inverse of an offender's presence, and his recorded horror at Kelly's murder is among the few human glimpses of what the scene cost the men who saw it, the weight of it belonging to the murdered woman. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. He was a disciplined and devout administrator; no psychiatric disorder is documented and none is inferred, the point stated as an absence of record rather than asserted as a clinical finding in either direction [UN]. Documented violence. None whatever [UN]; he was a policeman, and the suspect-claim against him alleges no act at all — only a supposed motive [MS-R]. Social and family circumstances. A family man. His eldest son Charles held — and probably destroyed — his father's case papers, telling a younger brother, Douglas, that the theory was "a very hot potato" [NM-via-MS: police-opinions literature, incl. the Casebook study "Anderson, Monro and Ireland"]; grandsons Christopher and James preserved his sayings [NM-via-MS]. Not to be confused with the subject himself: the grandson James Monro is a distinct person from his grandfather, the Commissioner James Monro. His professional world was defined by rivalry with Sir Charles Warren and by long partnership with Robert Anderson — his old counter-Fenian colleague

and his successor at the CID — Warren, Anderson and the family members each being distinct persons and not to be run together [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not a genuine suspect but one of the investigation's commanders; he went on to a long public career and died in 1920 [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None implicates him as the killer; the 1888 facts concern his role [MS]. Having resigned as Assistant Commissioner of the CID in August 1888 over his inability to wrest control of the department from Warren, he nonetheless stayed on as head of the Detective Service; and though technically no longer a serving officer, he was consulted about the murders — by Anderson, Swanson and Reid — at the Home Office's encouragement and to Warren's irritation [MS]. A Home Office memorandum from Matthews to Evelyn Ruggles-Brise records that Monro "might be willing to give a hint to the CID people" [PV: Matthews–Ruggles-Brise memorandum, Home Office — not inspected here]. When Warren resigned on 8 November 1888, Monro was appointed to succeed him, taking up the Commissionership on 3 December [MS]. He plainly formed a view: in 1890 he told Cassell's Magazine that he had "decidedly" reached a theory, and on a practical rather than a visionary foundation [CP: Cassell's Magazine, 1890]; his grandson recalled him saying the murderer should have been caught [NM-via-MS]. But the theory itself was never disclosed, and the papers were reportedly burnt [NM-via-MS]. Its existence and confidence are recorded; its content is left blank — because it is blank, and it must not be filled by speculation — and the loss stands as one of the genuine evidentiary gaps of the whole affair. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. The claim that Monro — a senior police commander and later medical-mission founder — was himself the killer out of revenge on Warren is an evidence-free conjecture: it alleges no act, no presence as an offender, and no evidence whatever, only a supposed motive spun from a documented professional rivalry [MS-R]. It was aired and dismissed by Colin Wilson and Robin Odell, and is attributed by Morley to an Australian theorist [MS-R]; it has gained no support and simply inverts the record, his true bearing on the case being the reverse of an offender's — a formed but lost insider theory, and the opposite of a fabrication. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to the apocryphal-confessor category but to that of fringe modern conjecture — a motive-only positive suspicion contradicted by the investigative record rather than evidenced by it — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution; the man's own significance to the case is the investigating commander's, not the offender's.

P266 — Morford. Demographic particulars. A man known only by the bare surname "Morford," with no forename, age or physical description beyond the little a single press item gives: reportedly a man educated as a surgeon who had lost his standing through drink, and whom a pawnbroker had come to suspect was of unsound mind [CP: Star, 24 September 1888]. He cannot be traced — absent from the medical directories and from every police file — and his very existence is unproven; existence [UN], the name possibly a garble or a rumour rather than a fixed identity [MS: Sugden; MS: Morley; MS: Russo/A-Z]. Occupational and educational history. Reportedly a surgeon by training, fallen through drink — the pawned "surgical instruments" being the whole hook on which the anatomical-knowledge theory of the murderer hangs [CP: Star, 24 September 1888]. That hook carries nothing on the anatomical axis: it is a matter of category, not candidacy — access is not training, a pawn-ticket proves a debt rather than a deed, a tool pledged is not a tool used, and surgical training in any case is not homicidal capacity [MS]. The name has not been found in the directories or register that would show any formal surgical education [MS: Sugden]. Working from that absence, Philip Sugden proposed that the man might have been John Orford, Senior Resident Medical Officer at the Royal Free Hospital, but concluded from internal evidence that the two were not the same person — Morford being described as fallen and disgraced while Orford in that same

year held a position of standing — and allowed only that they may have been related [MS: Sugden, via Russo]. Not to be confused with Dr. John Orford: Orford was a real physician of standing at the Royal Free, a distinct man from the untraceable "Morford," and the identification was raised and then set aside by the very scholar who raised it. Geographic history. Central, not East: he was said to have lodged in Great Ormond(e) Street, Bloomsbury — the medical quarter, near the children's hospital — until 10 September 1888, two days after the Chapman murder, when he was reported to have "mysteriously disappeared" [CP: Star, 24 September 1888]. No line whatever connects him to Whitechapel; the one locative fact is a vacancy, a central Bloomsbury lodging already left, and the "mysterious disappearance" is best read as a narrative device that removes the figure before he can be found, not as evidence of anything [MS]. The street name survives in variant spellings (Great Ormond / Great Ormonde) and, with the surname itself possibly a garble, the whole is held as a possibly-corrupted string rather than a fixed identity [CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. The only item is the pawnbroker's suspicion that the man was not of sound mind — a lay opinion of a distrusted customer, not a clinical finding, and no psychiatric profile is built on a vanished name [CP: Star, 24 September 1888]. Drink is carried only at the level the single report states, that he had lost his standing through it, neither inflated nor used to excuse, and no disorder is documented [CP]. Documented violence. None — a name in a tip, with no act of any kind attributed to him [UN]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded: a solitary lodger who had reportedly vanished, leaving not even a proper address, only "Morford, Great Ormonde-street" [CP: Star, 24 September 1888]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: never found and perhaps never real, there is nothing to cease. Specific 1888 evidence. The whole of it is a single Star item of 24 September 1888, headed "Is It a Clue?" [CP: Star, 24 September 1888]: a man representing himself as a detective went round the boarding-houses of Great Ormonde Street inquiring after "Morford," a fallen surgeon said to have lodged there until 10 September and then to have disappeared, on the strength of a letter received by the authorities that had raised the idea he might throw light on the murders; attention had reportedly been drawn to him by a pawnbroker who had taken several of his surgical instruments in pledge and then suspected his sanity; a shopkeeper thought he knew the man, but with no address beyond "Morford, Great Ormonde-street" the inquiry stalled [CP: Star, 24 September 1888]. That the inquirer only represented himself as a detective is part of the softness of the chain — a self-representing officer, acting on an anonymous letter, about a half-recognised man who could not be traced. Philip Sugden later unearthed the article and set it in context, suggesting the man might be one of the unidentified medical students Charles Warren mentioned in his memo of 19 September 1888 to the Home Office — a conjecture resting on a rumour, not a finding [MS: Sugden; PV: Warren memorandum, 19 September 1888 — not inspected here]. Modern scholarship confirms the decisive negative: despite the efforts, Morford was never found, appears in no police file, and answers to no surgeon in the directories [MS: Morley; MS: Sugden; MS: Russo/A-Z]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer; existence [UN]. Every link in the chain is soft — a newspaper report of a self-representing "detective" acting on an anonymous letter about a half-recognised man who cannot be traced — so this is a contemporary rumour that dissolved in its own time, not a located suspect who was cleared [CP; MS]. The figure is assembled to fit the "mad doctor" template — a surgeon fallen through drink, pawned surgical instruments, judged unsound, vanished from the medical quarter soon after a murder — a checklist of the anatomical-knowledge theory personified, with no verified man beneath it; the anatomical premise does all the work while there is no one under it [MS]. That fallen-surgeon image is in part a class-comforting fiction, a preference for a ruined gentleman-doctor over a nameless local man, kin to the elite-suspect fantasies found elsewhere in the wider literature [MS]. The man is to be handled with neither manufactured tragedy nor invention: if real, a

ruined soul; if not, a rumour; the record leans to neither. The modern reference literature reaches the same end — that until documentation verifies Morford was a real person he must be viewed as a non-suspect [MS: Sugden; MS: Russo/A-Z]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of unverified contemporary rumour — a phantom "mad surgeon" distilling the anatomical-knowledge theory into one unsupported tip — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution; no act, no presence, and no verified person underlies it.

P267 — Murphy, Thomas. Demographic particulars. Thomas Murphy, said to have been born in 1864 and so about twenty-four in 1888 [MS: Morley]; a rough-looking man of no fixed abode with the general appearance of a sailor — light hair, fair complexion, and, per Morley, a fair moustache — dressed in a blue jersey, a minute-check coat and trousers, a "cheesecutter" cap and heavy boots [CP: Daily Telegraph, 14 November 1888; MS: Morley]. His height is given variously, and the two figures are held rather than chosen between: about five feet six in the Telegraph, five feet eight in Morley [CP: Daily Telegraph, 14 November 1888; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. A sailor, said to be from Massachusetts, and at the material time a destitute casual-ward inmate; no education is recorded and none is relevant [CP: Daily Telegraph, 14 November 1888]. His seafaring supplies no anatomical or surgical training — a point of category, not candidacy — and the large knife found on him belongs here as a seaman's tool for rough work, not as a mark of skill: a knife carried is not a knife used, and it confers no surgical knowledge in any case [MS]. Geographic history. American by origin and a seafarer — the police made inquiries at Woolwich and the other places where he claimed to have sailed — but at the time an inmate of the Holborn casual ward, taken thence to the Frederick Street police station off King's Cross Road; he had no East End residence at all, a rootless itinerant in a central-north London ward, and his alibi placed him away from Whitechapel at the murders [CP: Daily Telegraph, 14 November 1888]. His American origin is background here and not an engine: no seed-crime, no passage advanced as a bridge, nothing imagined to have crossed the water, and he is held well clear of any import reading [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None [UN]. He gave confused and contradictory accounts of himself and was at times restless and irritable, but that is the disorientation of a hungry, exhausted, homeless man under sudden arrest — not a disordered mind and not guilt — and it does no evidentiary work in either direction; no drink is stated, and none is assumed [CP; MS]. Documented violence. None [UN]: he was detained on suspicion — a large knife, a rough manner, and the post-Kelly sweep — with no act of any kind attributed to him, and was cleared [CP: Daily Telegraph, 14 November 1888]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded; a solitary itinerant sailor said to be American [CP]. The Telegraph caught a human detail, kept here as correction rather than colour: untroubled by his detention, he was glad of the refreshments and the fire — comforts he had plainly gone without — and passed the day re-reading a scrap of newspaper, the picture of a poor man for whom a cell was warmer than the road, not of a cornered killer [CP: Daily Telegraph, 14 November 1888]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: cleared by alibi, he was never a continuing suspect [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. On 13 November 1888, four days after the Kelly murder and during the police's thorough search of all the casual wards, Murphy's very suspicious behaviour at the Holborn ward drew the constables, who arrested him and, searching him at Frederick Street, found a formidable knife with a blade about ten inches long; he was detained on suspicion, his confused and contradictory story making the inquiries slow, and the police checked his account at Woolwich and the other places he claimed to have sailed before releasing him without charge, he having proved he was elsewhere at the time of the murders [CP: Daily Telegraph, 14 November 1888]. The clearance is a verified alibi of the strong kind — an

account run down against external places, not a vouching or an impression — and it is worth marking that the three things which made him a suspect were not evidence while the one thing that cleared him was: a large knife, a rough manner and a muddled tale on the one side, a checkable elsewhere on the other [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: an itinerant sailor said to be American, caught in the post-Kelly casual-ward dragnet, made a suspect by a big knife, a rough look and a muddled tale, and let go once his alibi held — no tie to the murders [CP; MS]. Murphy being a common surname, this man is held distinct from any other bearer of it. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the dragnet detention cleared on a checkable alibi — the honest working of a systematic sweep — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution; no modern authored theory advances him [MS/UN].

P268 — Murray, Thomas. Demographic particulars. Thomas Murray, aged thirty and single, admitted to the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum at Bromley (Devons Road) on 8 June 1889 [PV: Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum admission record, 8 June 1889 — not inspected here]; a real and fully documented man, not a rumour, the record recovered by the researcher Robert House while working the East End asylum archives [MS: House]. Occupational and educational history. No occupation at admission, though formerly a bottler; a working man fallen out of work, with no education recorded [PV; MS: House]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a bottler has no surgical or medical training — a matter of category, not candidacy [MS]. Geographic history. East End, but not the murder quarter: he lived at 11 Burdett Street, off Devons Road, in Bromley-by-Bow — some two and a half to three miles east of Whitechapel, and well outside the compact Spitalfields "quarter-mile" that the geographic profile marks as the killer's ground [MS: House; MS]. He was admitted to his own local Poor Law asylum: near enough not to be excluded, far enough to weaken him [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Floridly psychotic. The cause of his insanity was entered, in the moralising idiom of the period, as "sexual and alcoholic excesses" — a phrase not to be taken at face value or read as character [PV]. He was judged dangerous to others; he suffered auditory hallucinations, hearing voices when alone; and he was gripped by a persecutory delusion, believing that his neighbours, and children in the street, were calling him Jack the Ripper [PV]. The name in his record is therefore the torment he suffered, not a claim he made — the exact inverse of a self-proclaimer, and not to be read as a confession; and mental illness is not evidence of guilt, a floridly disturbed man not being thereby a murderer [MS]. Where drink appears in that recorded cause it is carried only at the level stated, neither inflated nor used to excuse [PV]. Documented violence. Real and documented, which here is unusual: his sister Ann Murray deposed that he was dangerous to live with, threw furniture about, and threatened to kill her and their mother, and that he had threatened violence to children in the street — the last a discharge of his persecutory delusion, believing they taunted him with the name [PV: deposition of Ann Murray — not inspected here]. It is recorded as documented dangerousness bearing on his confinement, not elaborated, and there is no thread whatever tying any of it to the murders: every part is domestic and delusional, discharged within his own household and his persecution, and real violence of this kind is not the same as the murders' violence — dangerousness is not identity [MS]. Social and family circumstances. He lived with his sister Ann and their mother, whom he terrorised; single, unemployed, and by the time of admission a danger to his own household [PV; MS: House]. His sister and mother, who lived in fear and deposed to it, are held with respect and not as mere sources; and the man himself is carried as what he was — dangerous, and in need of the confinement he received, and also a suffering, ill man tormented by voices and by the delusion of being accused [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Here is one mark against him: he was

not confined until 8 June 1889, seven months after the canonical series had ended with Kelly, so his removal from the streets cannot explain the murders' cessation — unlike the asylum candidates confined at the turn of 1888, whose own assessment belongs elsewhere and is not adjudicated here [PV; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None. There is no 1888 record of him at all; the only document is the June 1889 admission, and the "Jack the Ripper" within it is the taunt he suffered, not a claim he made [PV; MS: House]. During the autumn of 1888 he was at large in Bow, which gives him no custodial alibi, but nothing places him at any scene; he cannot be cleared by alibi, and so the verdict rests not on a manufactured clearance but on the plain absence of any fact tying him to the murders, together with the factors that weaken him [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a genuine archival person of interest of the local-violent-madman type, un-excludable by alibi and one of the several thousand disturbed East End men from whom, on the profile, the killer was indistinguishable — but un-incriminated by any evidence [MS]. He is a weak candidate on three counts: his geography lies outside the peak zone; his confinement is too late to fit the cessation; and, tellingly, his record shows him distressed by the Ripper name rather than boasting of it — his overt, continuous derangement being in fact a partial mismatch with an offender who by every profile appeared ordinary and unremarkable between his acts [MS]. Murray being a common surname, this man is held distinct from any other bearer of it. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the genuine archival disturbed man — un-excluded yet un-incriminated, and placed for comparison alongside the asylum candidates without adjudicating any of them — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P269 — Nochild, August. Demographic particulars. August Nochild, aged fifty-two, a tailor of Christian Street, Whitechapel [CP: contemporary press, 2–3 October 1888]. The surname is unusual — perhaps an anglicised immigrant one — but no origin is recorded beyond the trade and the address, and the forename and origin are carried as reported rather than confirmed [CP; origin UN]. Occupational and educational history. A tailor in the heart of the East End clothing district, a settled tradesman, with no education recorded [CP]. Neither the trade nor the act touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a tailor's skill is fine handwork, not anatomy, and the offence itself was a bare-handed strangling attempt in a public street, no weapon and the wrong shape of act entirely, nothing like the stealthy bladed work of the murders [MS]. Geographic history. A genuine Whitechapel local: Christian Street runs off Commercial Road, a stone's throw from Berner Street where Stride had died three days before — the authentic canonical ground, correctly invoked here and not to be confused with any similarly-named street elsewhere [CP; MS]. The incident itself, however, was West-Central: he met the woman in New Oxford Street, and the assault was at Holborn Circus, some two miles from his home, to which he had been trying to take her [CP: contemporary press, 2–3 October 1888]. The proximity of his home to a murder site is real and is logged honestly — it makes him un-dismissable on geography — even as the offence occurred two miles west of the killing ground while he tried to walk her there [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. He was drunk, as was the complainant; the drink is carried at the level the source gives it — both parties the worse for it — as the fuel of the bluster, without inflating it into derangement or diminishing the assault, and no psychiatric history is manufactured where none is recorded [CP; MS]. Documented violence. A real but minor assault: at Holborn Circus he seized Sarah McFarly by the throat — witnessed by a sergeant — but there was no weapon, it was a drunken public throttling, and the magistrate found no foundation in it [CP: contemporary press, 2–3 October 1888]. Sarah McFarly is held at full weight — a woman propositioned in the small hours who refused, was seized by the throat, and was threatened with

the murderer's own name; her terror was immediate and rational, and the dismissal of the charge is not a dismissal of her ordeal [MS]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded beyond his trade: a Whitechapel tailor abroad in the West End in the small hours [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: the charge was dismissed, and he was never a continuing suspect [CP]. Specific 1888 evidence. About half-past twelve on the morning of 2 October 1888, two days after the double event — a second account puts the time at about one o'clock, the two timings held pending reconciliation — Nochild met Sarah McFarly, an "unfortunate" of Upper Rathbone Place, in New Oxford Street and asked her to come to his house in Whitechapel; when she refused he seized her by the throat and said, "I have murdered the women in Whitechapel, and I would like to do another," threatening to murder her if she would not come [CP: contemporary press, 2–3 October 1888]. Sergeant Perry 77, on duty in Holborn, saw the sudden throttling, heard her cries of "Murder" and "Police," and took Nochild in charge — the officer who saw the assault and stopped it within moments; both were the worse for drink [CP]. At the Guildhall, Mr Alderman Stone thought there was no foundation for the charge and dismissed the case [CP: contemporary press, 3 October 1888; PV: Guildhall Police Court register — not inspected here]. The boast was spoken into the assault, to compel: it is the name used as a weapon of intimidation, not a confession performed for an audience, and strip the name away and what remains is a drunken public throttling, a real but minor common assault, witnessed, stopped, and thrown out by the bench [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a drunken tailor who used the Ripper's name as coercive bluster to frighten a woman into going with him, and whose case a magistrate threw out [CP; MS]. Two honest qualifications keep the reading fair and are stated, not buried: unlike most self-proclaimers he was a genuine Whitechapel local who actually laid hands on a woman's throat, and his home stood near a canonical murder site — real proximity that makes him un-dismissable on geography; but the discriminators hold him a floor — the act was a drunken public grab rather than stealthy bladed work, the boast was plainly coercion, the offence occurred two miles west of the killing ground while he tried to walk her there, he was fifty-two and older than the witness descriptions, and the bench dismissed it outright [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to the audience-boast apocryphal-confessor category but to that of the coercive name-invoker — the murderer's name wielded as a threat in a common assault, investigated and dismissed at once — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution, with the qualification that, unlike the overseas boasters, this invoker was a genuine local who laid hands on a woman.

P270 — Panchenko, Dr. Dmitru. Demographic particulars. Dr Dmitru (Dmitri) Panchenko, a physician of St Petersburg and a supplier of poisons, suspected of a hand in several murders — a real and documented man, convicted in the sensational Russian poisoning case of 1911, not a phantom or a fiction [MS: Furneaux, via Morley]. Occupational and educational history. A qualified doctor who trafficked in lethal matter — the cholera and diphtheria cultures at the centre of his case — one of the "medical murderers" of the bacteriological-poisoning tradition catalogued by Rupert Furneaux, whose book is Morley's source [MS: Furneaux; MS: Morley]. That he was a qualified physician sits high on the anatomical axis but is wholly inert here — a matter of category, not candidacy: his medical calling is exactly the raw material the "mad doctor" reflex feeds on, and it must not be mistaken for a candidacy [MS]. Geographic history. Wholly Russian: St Petersburg, and the 1911 affair [MS: Furneaux]. There is no evidence he was ever in London, still less in Whitechapel, and nothing in his life touches the East End [MS; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None relevant — a mercenary purveyor of poison, not a madman; the madness attached to the legend built upon him is a fictional overlay, not this man's history, and no psychiatric profile is

drawn where none is recorded [MS]. Documented violence. Real, but Russian and of 1911: he supplied the disease cultures with which Patrick O'Brien de Lacy meant to wipe out the wealthy Buturlin family — into which De Lacy had married — for their fortune of some 620,000 roubles; the plot was betrayed when De Lacy confided it to his mistress, Madame Muraviova, and it reached old General Buturlin; De Lacy was taken before he could act and imprisoned for life, and Panchenko drew fifteen years for his part [MS: Furneaux]. The method decides against any Whitechapel reading regardless of the man: a bacteriological poisoner who kills at a cool distance by disease is a different criminal species from a blade-wielding mutilator working up close, and the "medical murderer" label that files the two together is a category error when pointed at this case, lumping the poisoner with the imagined dissector on nothing but the word "medical" [MS]. Social and family circumstances. The circle of the 1911 case — his client De Lacy, the intended-victim Buturlins, the mistress who exposed the scheme — all Russian, all a generation after the Ripper, a Russian circle distinct from anything in 1888 [MS: Furneaux]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not a Whitechapel suspect at all, but a Russian poisoner tried in 1911 [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None whatever. His documented crimes belong to 1911 and to Russia, and Morley states plainly that there is no evidence connecting him to the Whitechapel murders [MS: Morley; UN]. His single thread to the case is the reverse of a suspicion: Morley, with others, suggests that the real Panchenko — a Russian doctor-poisoner whose 1911 trial was an international sensation — was the likely basis for the fictional "Dr Alexander Pedachenko," the Russian-doctor Ripper of William Le Queux's 1923 legend, met in the person of his fictional accomplice at P255, whose own assessment is held there and is not adjudicated here [MS-R: Morley]. The grounds are the near-identity of the names, Panchenko and Pedachenko, and the shared "Russian medical poisoner" profile; the derivation is carried expressly as a plausible hypothesis and not asserted as fact [MS-R]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. Panchenko has no connection to 1888 — his crimes being Russian and of 1911 — and his place in a Ripper guide is not as a suspect but as the probable factual seed that Le Queux cannibalised to grow "Pedachenko": a real medical poisoner whose name and calling were borrowed, garbled and back-dated into an imaginary 1888 killer [MS-R]. The exclusion is threefold — wrong decade, wrong method, wrong country — and largely moot, since he was never a direct candidate. He is the source of a legend, not a candidate for the murders; the fabrication that used him erases two sets of real victims at once — the real Russian case it robs for a villain, and the Whitechapel women it recasts — and it belongs to the recurring displacement of the killer onto a sinister foreign doctor, his real wickedness to be kept as his own, in its own country and decade, not re-flavoured into Whitechapel. Not to be confused with four distinct figures the shared "Russian doctor" motif tends to collapse together: the near-identically-named fictional Ripper of the 1923 legend; the invented accomplice of that same legend; the separately-named Russian press-legend figure elsewhere in the inventory; and the flagged Russian-doctor suspect whose assessment lies elsewhere and is not adjudicated here — the real physician of this entry being none of them. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any candidacy but to the category of the real man mistaken for, or mined into, a legend — the documented factual seed of a fiction rather than a suspect — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P271 — Parent, Alfred. Demographic particulars. Alfred Parent, a Frenchman, said to have been born in 1834 and so fifty-four at the time of the murders; five feet six inches tall, with white hair, white whiskers and a white moustache — an elderly, white-headed gentleman — resident at Bacon's Hotel, Fitzroy Square [MS: Morley]. The surname and particulars are carried as reported rather than confirmed, the digest being the single carrier [MS: Morley; forename and origin UN].

Occupational and educational history. None stated, but plainly a man of means: a hotel resident able to offer gold sovereigns where the going rate was pennies [MS: Morley]. No trade being recorded, none touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: there was no occupation, no weapon and no act, and gold is not a scalpel [MS]. Geographic history. West End, not East: a guest at a Fitzroy Square hotel, the encounter belonging to that quarter, with nothing to place him in Whitechapel [MS: Morley]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]; there is no one here to over-diagnose, and no psychiatric profile is drawn where none exists [MS]. Documented violence. None whatever — no act of any kind, no weapon, no threat, no boast; the alarm rested solely on the size of his offer, and he was cleared [MS: Morley]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded beyond his lodging; a French gentleman staying in the West End [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: cleared, he was never a continuing suspect [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. On 25 November 1888, a fortnight after the Kelly murder, Parent offered a prostitute named Annie Cook a sovereign for her services and five sovereigns to pass the night with him — where the usual charge was about sixpence — and it was precisely his over-generosity that frightened her: such a sum, alone and indoors, read to her as a lure to a private death, and she reported him to the police, to whom Parent then proved he had nothing to do with the Whitechapel murders [MS: Morley]. The trigger is an anomaly rather than an act — a transaction so far outside the ordinary that it read as sinister intent — and Annie Cook's inference, mistaken as to this man, was the intelligent caution of a woman in a lethal season, not an over-reaction: her fear is carried as reasonable survival judgement and not pathologised, and the man's innocence is recorded as a relief rather than a rebuke to her [MS]. The matter is uncited in the digest, with no independent source yet surfaced, but the dated encounter, the named hotel and the named complainant read as a real if thinly-recorded matter rather than a fabrication, and it is carried as single-carrier and probably real, pending recovery [MS: Morley — single-carrier, uncited]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: an elderly, white-haired French gentleman whose lavish offer, in the raw aftermath of Kelly, tripped a prostitute's fear that he was the killer luring her to a private death — reported and cleared [MS]. He was in any case a poor fit on his own terms — fifty-four and white-headed against witness descriptions of a man in his prime, and a wealthy West End hotel guest rather than the doss-house man of the East End warren the profile points to; here the very wealth that frightened the complainant is itself a mismatch with the offender [MS]. Not to be confused with any canonical victim of a similar name: the complainant, Annie Cook, is her own person of the West End of 1888 and is held distinct, held at full weight, and not conflated with any murdered woman. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy, and not even to the boast or self-accusation categories, but to that of the innocent alarm — a man reported on the strength of an anomaly rather than an act, in the fear of a lethal season, and cleared at once — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P272 — Payne, George. Demographic particulars. George Payne, aged forty-two, a labourer of provincial dialect — a countryman adrift in London — and a repeat drunken offender, having been fined thirty-one shillings at the same court only days before [MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. A labourer, with no education recorded [MS: Morley]. He claimed to have lived in Whitechapel years earlier but not since — the nearest he came to any East End connection, and a stale, self-asserted memory rather than any presence in 1888 [MS: Morley]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a labourer, no weapon, no act, and a boast is not a blade [MS]. Geographic history. West London, not the murder district: the boast was made in a Harrow Road beer-house — George Nash's, at No. 51 — and he was charged at the Marylebone Police-court, West London throughout, with nothing placing him in Whitechapel

at the time [MS: Morley]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded beyond drink [UN]. The magistrate's own distinction — a mischief-maker rather than a madman — is the correct one: a boastful, defiant drunk is a nuisance for the bench, not a case for the clinic, and no illness is manufactured from obnoxious bravado; his intoxication, plainly on the record, is carried as the fuel of the boast, neither inflated into derangement nor used to excuse the nuisance [MS]. Documented violence. None whatever — a purely verbal offence: no assault, no weapon, only drunken bragging and defiant remarks about the Home Secretary [MS: Morley]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded; a solitary provincial labourer on a drunken spree in the West End [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: fined and gone, he was never a continuing suspect [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. About eleven on the Thursday night of 4 October 1888, drunk at George Nash's beer-house in the Harrow Road, Payne boasted that he had done five or six murders in Whitechapel and had now come to the West End to do half a dozen more, adding that John Morley and the Home Secretary would like to catch him but he was too clever for them [MS: Morley]. Not to be confused with the compiler whose guide is this entry's modern source: the "John Morley" named inside Payne's drunken boast is a coincidence of a common name — a name the drunk threw out, not the guide's compiler — and no name spoken within an entry's reported speech is to be read as the compiler. The Home Secretary he railed at is the actual officeholder of the period, not to be confused with any similarly-named private person appearing elsewhere in the wider record. Word reached Detective-sergeant Gurtner of F Division, who found him drunk amid great excitement and took him in charge [MS: Morley]. At Marylebone, before Mr De Rutzen — and after the gaoler revealed he had been fined thirty-one shillings there only days before — Payne protested that he had insulted no one; the magistrate told him he was one of those mischievous fellows who go about terrifying people by boasting they had done some horrible crime in the East End, and fined him ten shillings or seven days [MS: Morley; PV: Marylebone Police-court register — not inspected here]. Payne's parting retort was a single defiant word: "'Boasting,' eh?" [MS: Morley]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: the purest specimen of the drunken braggart, boasting falsely of the murders to frighten and inflate himself — a provincial labourer with no current Whitechapel tie, no violence and no evidence, whom the magistrate's own words define [MS]. Strip the borrowed name away and nothing remains but a fine for drunken bragging; the detachability is total, and his recidivism seals the reading, marking him a repeat drunk-and-disorderly in a spree rather than a man in the grip of anything but habit [MS]. The cultural shape is noted without being dignified: by that autumn the uncaught murderer had become a byword for impunity that a nobody could borrow to make himself briefly important and thumb his nose at authority — a small man's grab at a large infamy, in which the only person truly diminished was himself [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs to the apocryphal-confessor category in its drunken-braggart form — a false self-proclamation performed drunk to a beer-house audience, investigated and fined as a nuisance rather than an evidenced candidacy — placed within that sub-genre of false proclaimers without adjudicating any of the comparable cases, and recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P273 — Pearson, Alfred. Demographic particulars. Alfred Pearson, a moulder — a foundry hand of the Black Country iron trades — with no age recorded; not a suspect in any serious sense but a prankster who borrowed the Ripper's name to frighten [MS: Morley; age UN]. Occupational and educational history. A moulder, a caster of metal in sand, with no education recorded [MS: Morley]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: casting metal in sand is not anatomy. His "large weapon" turns out to have been a trowel, and I have inferred that it was in all likelihood the very tool of his craft — an inference of mine, labelled as

such, the source giving only "a trowel" — which touched no one and gives nothing to the surgical question, a trowel being no knife [MS; drafter's labelled inference]. Geographic history. Wholly provincial: Brierley Hill, in the Black Country of the West Midlands, some hundred and twenty miles north-west of Whitechapel, where he was charged at the local police court; nothing connects him to London at all — not residence, not presence, not even a claimed one [MS: Morley]. Psychiatric and medical history. None [UN], and, unlike the drunken boasters, no drink is mentioned: this was a deliberate, sober scare-prank, a matter for the bench and not the clinic, and no illness is to be manufactured from it — the only clinical fact in the episode is the victim's acute fright, an injury inflicted rather than a disorder in anyone [MS]. Documented violence. None of substance — a threat, not an act: he brandished the trowel and cried the name, frightening the couple, but the "weapon" was harmless and no one was touched [MS: Morley]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded; a Black Country working man [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: bound over and gone, he was never a suspect [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. On the Saturday night of 6 October 1888, a man named Thomas Plant — the surname garbled to "Thames Plant" in the surviving transcription, and to be read in its plain form of Thomas Plant, not as the stray word the corruption produced — was walking with a young lady in a dark spot at Brierley Hill when Pearson sprang out of the darkness, brandishing a large weapon and crying "Jack the Ripper," and threatened them both; the lady was thrown into hysterics from fright [MS: Morley]. She is held at full weight: thrown into hysterics by a shape lunging from the dark screaming the most feared name in the country, she suffered a real fright, and she did not know it was a trowel or a fool when it happened — her terror is carried as genuine, and the "practical joke" framing is regarded with a cold eye [MS]. At the Brierley Hill Police Court on the Monday the "weapon" was revealed as a trowel, and Pearson was bound over for six months — the Birmingham Evening Mail heading the item, aptly, "Sequel to a Practical Joke" [CP: Birmingham Evening Mail, October 1888; PV: Brierley Hill Police Court register — not inspected here]. That six-month bind-over suggests the bench did not treat the matter as a trifle [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a Black Country moulder who used the Ripper's name as a bogeyman's scare-cry, leaping out at a courting couple with his casting-trowel — a threat that cost a woman her nerves and him a bind-over, but with no murder, no real weapon, and no possible tie to a Whitechapel a hundred and twenty miles away [MS]. The use of the name is distinct from the boasters': he did not claim to be the murderer but invoked him as a bogeyman, a piece of ambient terror-folklore shouted to make a stranger jump [MS]. The real significance of the entry is cultural — the plainest measure of how far and how fast the name had travelled, become within weeks a provincial bogeyman a working man a hundred and twenty miles off could shout in the dark and trust would be understood, the panic gone from event to idiom [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to the self-proclaimer or apocryphal-confessor categories but to that of the name-as-bogeyman scare-prank — the murderer invoked as folklore to frighten rather than claimed as an identity, prosecuted as mischief rather than assessed as candidacy — and, standing as the West Midlands instance of the panic's provincial reach, it is recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P274 — Perryman, John Benjamin. Demographic particulars. John Benjamin Perryman, aged forty, a hairdresser of Pennethorne Road, Peckham, known in the neighbourhood as "the mad barber of Peckham" — a neighbourhood name and not a diagnosis; by his sister's account long intoxicated and in the habit of carrying a dagger about him [MS: Morley; CP: Daily Telegraph, 16 November 1888]. Occupational and educational history. A barber — the blade trade, razors and scissors, and on this night a black bag of edged tools besides; no education recorded [MS: Morley]. The trade

must be handled with care but does not incriminate: a barber sits in the loose orbit of the anatomy question, but that band is a category and not a candidacy, and a barber's dexterity with a razor is not the dissection knowledge the mutilations showed [MS]. Geographic history. South London throughout: he lived in Peckham, the episode was in the Old Kent Road, and he was charged at the Lambeth Police-court — some four or five miles south of Whitechapel and across the river, with no East End tie of any kind; a firm argument against him, the offender profile pointing to a resident of the murder quarter, not a Peckham tradesman across the water [MS: Morley]. Psychiatric and medical history. Real disturbance and long drunkenness are attested by his sister and by the magistrate's own observation that an asylum might be needed if he were not right in his mind; but "the mad barber" is a neighbourhood label, not a clinical finding, and mental illness is not evidence of guilt [CP: Daily Telegraph, 16 November 1888; MS]. It is worth weighting that the authorities who saw him read him as a probable lunatic for the asylum, not as the murderer [MS]. Documented violence. Real, but petty: drunk in the Old Kent Road he caught hold of several women, flourished his arms and caused general alarm, and he was armed — his black leather bag yielding a dagger and sheath, a life preserver, and two pairs of scissors — yet no one was cut or struck, and the only charge was being drunk and disorderly [CP: Daily Telegraph, 16 November 1888]. The razors and scissors are lawful trade tools with a workaday excuse; the dagger and cosh are genuine weapons rather than kit, but possession is not use, and a drunk carrying weapons is a public-order matter, not evidence of Whitechapel [MS]. The several women he seized, real if un-named, are held with concern as victims of a genuine assault [MS]. Social and family circumstances. A sister who testified against him, confirming the long drinking and the habitual dagger; otherwise a troubled, solitary Peckham barber [CP: Daily Telegraph, 16 November 1888]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable as a suspect: he was remanded on 15 November with an asylum in prospect, but there is nothing to cease, for nothing ties him to the murders [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. On the Wednesday night of 14 November 1888, five days after Kelly, Perryman was drunk and violent in the Old Kent Road, seizing several women, flourishing his arms, brandishing a black leather bag and declaring himself to be Jack the Ripper, until an angry crowd gathered and Detectives Leek and Reed got him with difficulty to the station, the mob at their heels; his bag held the dagger, the life preserver and the two pairs of scissors, which he said he was merely taking to be ground [CP: Daily Telegraph, 16 November 1888]. Not to be confused with the Whitechapel inspector of similar name: one of the arresting detectives here, differently spelled and of a different division, is a distinct South London officer, not the H Division man of the murders. His sister spoke to his long drunkenness and his dagger; the neighbourhood knew him as the mad barber; and Mr Partridge, at Lambeth, remanded him — refusing bail and observing that an asylum might be needed — while Perryman treated the whole affair as a joke [CP: Daily Telegraph, 16 November 1888; PV: Lambeth Police-court register — not inspected here]. The officers who extracted him from an angry crowd are credited. Drink is stated and central, carried at the level the court gave it, neither inflated nor used to excuse the women he seized [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: the most menacing of the self-proclaimers, uniting a barber's blades, a black bag, a real if petty assault on women, and a genuine little arsenal in a drunk his own district called mad [MS]. Every emblem the case owns converges here — self-proclamation, the blade trade, a black bag of edged tools, a dagger and cosh, a drunken assault on several women, a neighbourhood reputation for madness — and the convergence is alarming; but a convergence of non-probative signals is still non-probative, and the number of emblems on one man is a fact about the panic's vocabulary, not about his guilt [MS]. The loudest signal is in fact the strongest argument against him: the real offender's defining behaviour was concealment — silent, unremarked, never claiming the name — while this man stood in a public street and shouted it at a crowd, which is the opposite of the killer's

whole art [MS]. His violence, though real, was drunken public manhandling, not the silent bladed work of the murders; the weapons carried a workaday or public-order character rather than a Whitechapel one; the charge was only drunkenness; and the bench read him as a probable lunatic for the asylum, not as the murderer. This is not a clearance, which the evidence does not permit, nor a case, which the evidence does not support: he is un-excluded, genuinely unsettling, and un-incriminated by any evidence. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the maximally-emblematic self-proclaimer — the man on whom every symbol of the panic converges while every one of them stays non-probative, un-excluded yet un-incriminated — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P275 — Robinson, Pierce John. Demographic particulars. Pierce John Robinson, said to have been born in 1854 and so thirty-four in 1888; a short man, five feet four, of dark complexion, with a beard and moustache; reputed a religious fanatic, said to have had some medical training, and carrying a bigamy conviction — four months' imprisonment — behind him [MS: Morley]. The reputation as a religious fanatic and the claim of medical training are alike inquiry hearsay, carried as reported and flagged unverified, and the particulars are to be confirmed rather than assumed [MS: Morley — hearsay/unverified]. Occupational and educational history. A partner in a bakery business with Richard Wingate at 10 Church Street, Edgware Road, though eager to sell his share; and "said to have had medical training" — a claim the record leaves as hearsay, which I flag as unverified, though it is the hook on which a doctor-theory would hang [MS: Morley; the medical training UN, hearsay]. That claim must be held as hearsay: even were it true, medical training is a category and not a candidacy, and until a registration check settles whether the man answers to any qualified person, the phrase is a rumour in the costume of a fact, the least substantiated marker in the pile [MS]. Geographic history. A life spanning three addresses and two poles: he had previously lived in Mile End, in the East End itself — the incriminating pole, and the one marker with real if historical teeth, honestly the strongest of them though a stale, past-tense tie; his business was in the Edgware Road, in West London, a neutral point; and he was living with a Miss Peters at High Street, Portslade, on the Sussex coast near Brighton — the exculpating pole, where the alibi lives [MS: Morley]. The stale East End tie is decisively outweighed by a verified elsewhere on the night that mattered [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. No formal record [UN]. The labels attached to him — a religious fanatic with medical training — are precisely the "moral-crusader doctor" of Ripper folklore, but both are inquiry hearsay and not established fact: the "religious fanatic" tag is not a clinical finding, and together with the medical claim it composes a folk-image rather than a diagnosis, from which no illness is to be manufactured [MS: Morley; MS]. Documented violence. None — no violent act of any kind; the bigamy was a deception, not a cruelty, and the suspicion rested on manner and a letter, never on a deed [MS: Morley]. The bigamy is carried honestly as a real deception and a real harm to the woman deceived, while the panic's slide from a deceiver of women to a murderer of them is refused absolutely [MS]. Social and family circumstances. A tangled history — a bigamist living with Miss Peters at Portslade, in business with the partner who reported him; it was Miss Peters who, in the end, cleared him, and she is held with plain respect, whatever the tangle of that household, as the person who gave the police the fact that settled the matter [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: cleared by alibi, he was never a genuine suspect [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. In November 1888 his own business partner, Wingate the baker, told the police that Robinson had gone suddenly very quiet when the two of them fell to discussing the Whitechapel murders, and was anxious to sell up and sail for America; suspicion deepened when a letter Robinson had posted to Miss Peters was

found, in which the writer feared that "he would be caught today"; and police inquiries then turned up the Mile End residence, the reputation as a religious fanatic, the claimed medical training, and the bigamy sentence [MS: Morley; PV: underlying Metropolitan Police report, November 1888 — not inspected here]. Every one of those markers is independently non-probative: a sudden silence is read as guilt only by an eye already looking for it; a wish to emigrate has mundane causes for a bigamist eager to sell his share; the letter's "he" is a pronoun with no established referent, and a frightened deceiver has his own reckoning to fear; and none of them, piled however high, becomes evidence [MS]. The single hard fact ends it: he was with Miss Peters at Portslade, on the Sussex coast, on the night Mary Kelly was murdered — a verified alibi that does all the work the markers cannot [MS: Morley]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer, and the entry earns its place precisely as a study in false suspicion: rarely does one man gather so many of the folk-image's markers — an East End address, a religious mania, a claim of medical skill, a deceiver of women, a nervous silence about the killings, a wish to flee abroad, and a letter that read like a confession — and rarely is the lesson so clean, that not one of them is evidence and the single hard fact, the alibi, clears him [MS]. Two honest qualifications keep the reading fair and are stated, not buried: the alibi is specifically for the Kelly night, the murder then under investigation, and is not demonstrated across the whole series; and the "medical training" and "religious fanatic" are what the inquiry was said to have found, not what it proved [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the exemplary false suspicion — a man on whom the folk-image's every marker converges while not one is probative, cleared on a checkable alibi — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P276 — Royall, John. Demographic particulars. John Royall — rendered "Royal" in some indexes, the two spellings reconciling to one man — aged thirty-five, a labourer giving an address in Long Lane, Borough; sober, by the arresting constable's insistence, though he pleaded drink, and that sobriety is the heart of the matter, for it makes him a calculating attacker rather than a drunken one [MS: Morley; CP: The Times, July 1889]. Occupational and educational history. A labourer of the Borough; no further detail, and none relevant [MS: Morley]. No trade touches the anatomical axis here — a matter of category, not candidacy [MS]. Geographic history. South of the river throughout: he lived in Long Lane, the attack was near St George's Church and down a court in the Borough, and he was charged at Southwark — some two or three miles south of Whitechapel and across the Thames, near but the wrong side, outside the offence corridor, with no documented East End presence [MS: Morley; CP: The Times, July 1889]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN], and pointedly not drunk: the constable flatly contradicted Royall's plea of drink, and here the discipline runs in reverse of the usual — a sober, deliberate predator is not to be pathologised into a disturbed one to make him comprehensible, his sobriety making the act worse, not madder [MS]. The drink he pleaded is not carried as fact, being the officer's to deny, and no derangement is recorded [CP: The Times, July 1889; MS]. Documented violence. Real and grave — the most predatory in the block short of an actual killing, and nothing here is softened: near St George's Church at about one in the morning he approached Nora Brown, bought her coffee at a stall, drew her into a walk, and in a dark court attempted to assault her; when she resisted he said, "Be quiet; if you don't I'll rip you up," and took a knife from his pocket; she seized the scarf at his neck and screamed for police, and when someone approached he struck her a violent blow in the face, cut the scarf through with the knife, and fled; a large pocket-knife was found on him at the station [CP: The Times, July 1889; MS: Morley]. The knife, though real and used, shows no anatomy: a labourer's crude threat and panic-slash at a garment is the antithesis of the deliberate anatomical work of the murders, and its brute handling argues against the surgical offender rather than

toward him [MS]. Nora Brown is held at the centre and with full respect — lured by a kindness and set upon with a knife, she seized her attacker's scarf, screamed, held through a blow, and pointed the constable straight after him so that he was run down on her word: a woman who fought off a knifeman and gave the police the man [MS]. Social and family circumstances. None recorded; a solitary Borough labourer [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable in the ordinary sense [N/A]: his one documented act is this July 1889 attack, and he was remanded; there is no earlier record to cease [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None from 1888 at all; his single documented deed falls in July 1889 [MS: Morley]. It happened about one o'clock on the Saturday morning of 20 July 1889 — three or four days after the murder of Alice McKenzie had revived the terror — when Royall lured, threatened and knifed at Nora Brown in the manner above [CP: The Times, July 1889; MS: Morley]. Police-constable Albert Crancy, 116 M, arriving to her cry, was told by Brown, "Jack the Ripper has been trying it on me; he has run down there," and, following her point, ran the man down; challenged, Royall said only "It's a mistake," and later, "It's a mistake; I was drunk" — which the constable denied [CP: The Times, July 1889]. Her naming of him as the Ripper is treated not as an error to be corrected but as the true cry of a woman with every reason, in that dark court days after McKenzie, to believe the worst man in London had found her: she was terrified rightly and wrong only as to which predator, which is nothing beside her courage [MS]. Mr Slade remanded him [CP: The Times, July 1889; PV: Southwark Police-court register — not inspected here]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — yet he is the most genuinely dangerous and least easily dismissed figure of his kind: a sober, premeditated predator who lured a woman, drew a knife on the very words "I'll rip you up," and was named by his victim as the Ripper, at the height of the McKenzie scare [MS]. Three things nonetheless keep him from the canonical murders. Modus: he courted his victim with coffee, attacked her face-to-face in a struggle that let her scream, threatened aloud, and fled unfinished at interruption — where the canonical offender used no courtship, struck swiftly and silently from behind, gave no warning, and did not abandon his work under risk; the props match the folk-image, the method matches the actual killer not at all [MS]. Geography: attack, residence and charge are all south of the river, across the Thames from the killer's Whitechapel, near but the wrong side [MS]. Timing: his one recorded deed falls in July 1889, after the canonical five and three or four days after the McKenzie murder, which he plainly cannot have committed [MS]. He is un-excluded only in that no alibi survives for the autumn of 1888, and un-incriminated by anything positive — a real and dangerous predator moving in the panic's wake and borrowing its language, not shown to be its author [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the real predator in the panic's wake — a genuine knife-attacker who spoke the killer's language yet is held off the canonical murders by modus, geography and timing, un-excluded yet un-incriminated — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P277 — Saunderson, Reginald. Demographic particulars. Reginald Traherne Bassett Saunderson, born 23 November 1873 and so newly twenty-one at the time of his crime; tall, handsome and athletic — a footballer, rower and swimmer, and later a formidable chess-player — but feeble-minded from a childhood head injury, agreeable in the main yet cunning and deceitful by turns and excitable in drink [MS: Morley; PV: Old Bailey Sessions Papers, January 1895 — not inspected here]. From a prominent Anglo-Irish Unionist family: his father was Llewellyn Traherne Bassett Saunderson, a Justice of the Peace, while Colonel Edward James Saunderson, the Orange leader and Member for North Armagh, was his uncle, not his father — two different men, and the digest's conflation of them is corrected here; through his aunt, Lady Maria Henrietta Fitzclarence, he was a descendant of William IV [MS: Morley, corrected]. Occupational and educational history. None — a mentally-deficient young gentleman placed, from about 1888, at Eastcote, the residential school for

weak-intellected sons of the wealthy run at Hampton Wick by Dr John Langdon Down, the physician who gave his name to the syndrome; no trade and no training, a point that bears directly below on the anatomical axis [MS: Morley]. Geographic history. Hampton Wick for the institution, Kensington for the murder, Ireland for the flight: he absconded from Eastcote, killed in Holland Park Road, and fled to a relative's, arrested at Belfast, his confession posted from Dublin [MS: Morley; PV: Old Bailey Sessions Papers, January 1895 — not inspected here]. There is no Whitechapel in any of it — and in 1888 he was a fifteen-year-old newly certified feeble-minded, not a killer of women [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Feeble-minded from the head injury; found at the Old Bailey in January 1895 to be insane and unfit to plead, ordered detained during Her Majesty's Pleasure, and removed by the Home Secretary Asquith to Broadmoor on 5 February 1895, where he lived out his days, an indefatigable chess-player, until his death in 1943 at sixty-nine [PV: Old Bailey Sessions Papers, January 1895; PV: Broadmoor admission registers — not inspected here; MS: Morley]. Here the discipline runs affirmative rather than restraining: unlike a mere lay label, this condition was real, documented, and adjudicated — a court and its physicians found it on examination — so it is carried as established fact and not as rumour; but it does nothing to make him the Ripper, the age having excluded him absolutely before his psychology is even reached, and it is not to be sensationalised, a cognitively disabled, institutionalised young man who committed a terrible act and was found unfit to be tried for it being the sober truth, carried with dignity [MS]. Documented violence. Real, and lethal — the only completed murder in the whole set: on the night of Sunday 25 November 1894 he drank with Augusta Dawes, a Bristol barmaid of about twenty-nine, at the Holland Arms, left with her, and in Holland Park Road cut her throat from ear to ear with a Swedish knife taken from the school carpenter's shop, leaving beside her a cherry-wood stick taken from another pupil [MS: Morley; PV: inquest and Old Bailey record, 1894–1895 — not inspected here]. That throat-cut superficially echoes the canonical wound, but the resemblance is at the level of the word and not the method: there is no anatomy in this man — no trade, no training, a stolen carpenter's tool, a single lethal cut with none of the deliberate abdominal or organ work that was the killer's actual signature — and the surface echo of a cut throat is exactly the kind of folk-image resemblance to be resisted rather than credited, a matter of category, not candidacy [MS]. The drink of that night is carried at the level stated, neither inflated nor used to diminish the killing [MS]. Social and family circumstances. The prominent family above — father a JP, uncle an MP, royal descent — set against a young man's institutionalised, friendless life; but the centre of this entry is not the family's tragedy [MS: Morley]. Augusta Dawes is held at the absolute centre and not as a footnote: a Bristol barmaid of about twenty-nine, with a child left motherless — the one canonical-scale murdered woman among these entries of men who mostly only spoke — named, her age, origin and motherhood held at full weight, against a killer whose genealogy runs back to a king [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable, and doubly so [N/A]: he was not the 1888 killer, and through the whole murder period he was a schoolboy-patient at Eastcote; there is nothing to cease [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None whatever, for the decisive reason the record rightly gives: in 1894 he was twenty-one, and so at the time of the Whitechapel murders he was fifteen — a feeble-minded boy newly placed in an asylum-school, and no possible candidate [MS]. This is calendar-exclusion in its purest form, a biological impossibility rather than a weak alibi, and the geography confirms there was never anything to argue [MS]. His only bond with the case is the name he borrowed for his own crime six years on: a letter dated 27 November 1894, posted from Dublin to the Kensington police and signed "Jack the Ripper," in which he confessed, in cold detail, to cutting Dawes's throat — the hand identified by his schoolmaster [PV: confession letter, 27 November 1894 — not inspected here; MS: Morley]. Not to be confused with any tie of investigation to 1888: the senior officer who personally worked this 1894 case is the same real investigator who

had coordinated the 1888 inquiry, appearing here again in that role and in no other — a historical resonance, not a clue, and never a suspect [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — decisively excluded by age, a boy of fifteen and a certified patient in 1888 [MS]. He is, though, the one genuine murderer among these entries: not the Ripper, but a real cutter of a woman's throat who reached for the Ripper's name to sign his own, separate deed, six years too late to be him — a fact that shows what the name had become by 1894, a ready-made template a real killer would take up as his own [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any candidacy for the canonical murders but to the singular category of the real, separate murderer who borrowed the name — calendar-excluded from 1888 with the cleanest exclusion in the file, yet himself the author of a genuine lethal crime — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P278 — Schulze, Ernest. Demographic particulars. Ernest Schulze — a young German man of the labouring-clerical class, surfacing in the record only in autumn 1891. The name is given variously: Morley's "Schulse" is a corruption, the fuller press has Ernest Schulze (variant "Schulsze"), and the German form would be Ernst — the several renderings reconciling to one man [MS: Morley; CP: Reynolds's Newspaper, 1 November 1891; MS: Jones]. No birth date, physical description, or portrait survives in the accessible sources [UN]. A caution on age and appearance, which I flag rather than adopt: the man sought for the Berlin murder was described by neighbours as well-dressed and little more than twenty, but Schulze was merely arrested as a candidate for that figure, and the sources do not record his own age or appearance — so the "about twenty, well-dressed" description belongs to the wanted man and is not demonstrably Schulze's, the two not to be conflated [CP; drafter's labelled flag]. Occupational and educational history. A commercial clerk (Kaufmann), out of employment at the time of his arrest [CP: Reynolds's Newspaper, 1 November 1891]. A clerkship implies literacy and a modest schooling, but nothing further is documented [MS]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: an unemployed clerk carries no anatomical or surgical training, and in any case he committed neither the German crime nor any act of violence [MS]. Geographic history. Described as a clerk from Wschowa (German Fraustadt), then present in Berlin at the time of the Nitsche murder in October 1891 [CP: Reynolds's Newspaper, 1 November 1891]. The cited press also places him "in the district of Westhavelland, in Brandenburg," which does not cohere — Wschowa/Fraustadt lay in the Posen province of Prussian Poland, not in Westhavelland, a Brandenburg district near Berlin — so the two placenames cannot both be right; the discrepancy stands flagged for verification, not resolved by preference [CP; discrepancy UN]. Crucially, there is no recorded presence of Schulze in London or England at any date: the whole of his connection to the Whitechapel case is that a Berlin crime resembled it [CP; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. The one line that reads as psychological — a Newark notice that the imprisoned Schulze was "much broken down" and might "confess his criminal career" — is press anticipation of a confession under the strain of custody, not a medical record and not an actual confession; it came to nothing, and is treated as journalistic speculation rather than fact [CP: Newark Daily Advocate, 30 October 1891]. Distress in a man wrongly held for a butchery he did not commit is what wrongful arrest does, not consciousness of guilt, and no psychiatric profile is drawn where none exists [MS]. Documented violence. None attributable to Schulze [UN]. He was arrested on suspicion of the murder of Hedwig Nitsche — a woman found on 25 October 1891 in a cellar room at 10 Holzmarktstrasse, Berlin, her throat cut, her abdomen opened, and her uterus removed and carried off, with money and jewellery left untouched: a real and savage crime, and the closest anatomical echo of the canonical signature in the whole file [CP: Reynolds's Newspaper, 1 November 1891]. But that resemblance

belongs to the crime and to its unknown perpetrator, not to the man arrested and cleared for it: Schulze was never shown to have committed it or any other act of violence, and the gravity of the deed is not allowed to leak onto a suspect ruled out of it [MS]. Hedwig Nitsche is held at full weight and with the dignity given the canonical five — a real woman murdered in a cellar room, named and grieved, not reduced to a set of matching wounds cited to make a point [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Almost nothing survives: an unemployed provincial clerk, adrift in Berlin, with no family, marital, or associational detail recoverable from the accessible record [CP; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable in any incriminating sense [N/A]: Schulze enters the story only in October 1891, in Germany, with no thread reaching back to the 1888 murders — there is no cessation to explain because there is nothing to connect him to the series in the first place [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None whatsoever [UN]: no document, sighting, or association places Schulze in London in 1888 or ties him to any Whitechapel victim [MS]. The resembling crime is itself both three years after the canonical five and in another country, so even it cannot be a Whitechapel murder [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer, and two clearances are stacked here: he was ruled out of the Berlin murder itself, his alibi found genuine; and there is no thread of any kind reaching back to 1888, his whole connection being that a Berlin crime looked like the London ones [CP; MS]. This is the inverse of the hollow-emblem entries — where the emblem is usually empty and to be deflated, here the emblem is real and terrible and still attaches to no one being scored: a cleared man, twice wronged, arrested for another's horror and anticipated in the press to break and confess to a career never shown to be his [MS]. London's documented request for the transfer of the inquest papers is a fact about the investigation's interest, not about Schulze's guilt, and is the genuinely noteworthy thread here [CP; MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any candidacy but to the category of the resembling-crime-without-a-scorable-person — a foreign suspect cleared even of the savage crime whose only tie to Whitechapel was its resemblance — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P279 — Shaw, James. Demographic particulars. A man travelling under the name James Shaw who, on arrest, admitted the name was false and gave his real surname as Heddington (no forename recorded), declining to explain why he journeyed incognito [CP: American press, November 1888]. He claimed to reside in Leeds and to be a married man [CP]. His physical particulars survive only by contrast with the man he was mistaken for: he stood about two inches shorter than the 5 ft 7 in Yorkshireman — roughly 5 ft 5 in — and bore neither the distinctive walnut-sized swelling on the head that marked that man nor any scar where it might once have been [CP]. No age or portrait is otherwise recorded [UN]. Shaw being a common surname — and here, moreover, an admitted false one — the man is held distinct both from any other bearer of "Shaw" and, under his real name, from any other Heddington [CP; MS]. Occupational and educational history. Nothing is documented of his trade or schooling; the record catches him only as an emigrant in transit [UN]. No occupation being recorded, none touches the anatomical axis — and with no weapon and no act attributed to him, the anatomical question does not arise at all: a matter of category, not candidacy, in its emptiest form [MS]. Geographic history. He gave Leeds as his home; on 9 November 1888 he took leave of his wife saying he was "going west" — emigrating across the Atlantic — and sailed on the Guion Line steamer Wyoming, a Liverpool–New York vessel, being arrested as he disembarked in America in the latter part of November 1888 [CP: American press, November 1888]. No presence in the Whitechapel district at any material date is recorded or alleged, and a westward emigration is the opposite of a London offender's movements [CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. The two unusual notes — the false travelling-

name and his refusal to account for it — are held non-probative and were in any case satisfactorily disposed of; no clinical inference is drawn from reticence under arrest [CP; MS]. Documented violence. None whatsoever attributable to him [UN]. His entire notoriety is that of a man wrongly taken for two different killers at once, with no act, weapon, victim, or scene of his own [CP; MS]. Social and family circumstances. A married man leaving his wife behind to emigrate; the false travelling-name and his refusal to account for it are the only unusual notes, and both were satisfactorily disposed of [CP]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable in any incriminating sense [N/A]: nothing places him among the Whitechapel murders to begin with, and his westward emigration in November 1888 is the opposite of a London offender's movements [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The two hooks that drew suspicion were, first, that he was thought to fit the published description of Jack the Ripper, and second, that an illustrated account of the Whitechapel murders was found in his pocket — a morbid souvenir of exactly the kind the halfpenny illustrated press had put into hundreds of thousands of pockets that autumn, and no evidence of anything [CP; MS]. Compounding these, he was simultaneously suspected of being the fugitive Yorkshire wife-murderer James Pennock [CP]. Not to be confused with James Pennock: Pennock was a different and real man, the actual wife-murderer, from whom Shaw was physically excluded — shorter by some two inches, and lacking the walnut protuberance and any scar — and whose victim, Hannah Bielby Pennock, was a real murdered woman, held here with respect and having no connection whatever to Shaw [CP]. Both suspicions collapsed on examination [CP]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. Deputy Marshal Fred Bernardt interviewed him and satisfied himself the man was not the Whitechapel killer; and he was physically excluded as Pennock by height and by the absence of the walnut protuberance and any scar — a doubly mistaken man, cleared on both counts [CP]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs to no candidacy, and not to the self-proclaimer or apocryphal-confessor categories at all, but to that of the doubly-mistaken innocent — a man taken for two different killers at once, on a description-match and a pocket souvenir, and cleared of each on examination — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P280 — Simm, Clarence. Demographic particulars. A figure known entirely from a single supermarket-tabloid article: per the Weekly World News of 20 June 1989, Clarence Simm was a prosperous accountant, a widower of thirty-six when in 1905 he married a much younger woman, Betty, then sixteen — an age gap noted here only as bearing on the character and reliability of the source-narrative, not on 1888, and not dwelt on [MS-R: Weekly World News, 20 June 1989 — supermarket tabloid]. Those figures place his birth around 1869 and make him roughly nineteen in 1888, a "teenager" only at the extreme outer edge of the word; a second modern account puts his birth in the early-to-mid 1870s, which would make him an actual teenager then. The two are held rather than chosen between, and either way the age fails against eyewitness testimony placing the murderer close to thirty [MS-R; MS: Russo, carrying the A–Z]. He is said to have died a natural death in 1951, aged about eighty-two [MS-R]. No independent record confirms the existence of "Clarence Simm the Ripper" at all; existence [UN]. Occupational and educational history. An accountant, by the article's account — a sedentary professional to whom no anatomical or surgical training is attributed [MS-R]. That absence is itself a mismatch rather than a candidacy: the trade cuts against the tale, sitting poorly against the deliberate organ-removal of several canonical crimes with which the invented killer is nonetheless credited — a matter of category, and here the category tells against the claim [MS]. Nothing further is recorded [UN]. Geographic history. The tale has him meeting Betty in London, marrying within two months, and settling in Yorkshire, where their son Walter was born in 1909 [MS-R]; but a genealogical check finds the only matching Walter Simm

birth registered not in Yorkshire but in Ormskirk, Lancashire — a discrepancy against the story's own geography [MS: Casebook-forum genealogical check — thin provenance]. Betty herself surfaced living in seclusion in southern Spain, where the story first broke [MS-R]. No document places Clarence in Whitechapel in 1888 apart from the confession-claim itself, and the claim supplies no locative detail [MS-R; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. The "mercy" gloss on the alleged confession — that he killed the women to free them from a sinful life — is a moral-reformer narrative motif, a device rather than any medical datum, and is not to be read as a psychiatric finding or a real motive; there is no clinical record here, only a fictional character handed a fictional purpose [MS-R; MS]. Documented violence. None, anywhere [UN]. The sole "evidence" of violence is a posthumous, secondhand, uncheckable deathbed statement relayed by his widow decades after the fact and printed in a tabloid [MS-R]. Its only "corroboration" was a polygraph administered to the widow by two French operators, Jacques Clement and Gerard Mevel, after the story ran in the Spanish press — a test that could at most register whether Betty believed her own account, never whether the dead man's claim was true, and nothing whatever reaching back to 1888 [MS-R]. Social and family circumstances. A widower who remarried a much younger woman; one son, Walter, whose death in 1989 — with a letter found among his papers by the family lawyer — is the peg the whole story hangs on [MS-R]. Crucially, Betty was born around 1889, after the murders, so she can have had no first-hand knowledge of the Ripper period; her entire account is what Clarence supposedly told her at his deathbed in 1951 [MS-R; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: there is nothing to explain, since no record places the man in the series, and the confession supplies no dates, methods, or victims to test against the cessation after Kelly [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN]. The confession gives no account of how the killings were done, no victim names, and no locations — the article itself concedes he described nothing — and an identity-claim empty of the dense checkable detail only the real killer could possess is an assertion, not a confession [MS-R; MS]. The claimed total of fourteen victims cannot be built from the canonical five without conscripting a separate offender's series and women who were not Ripper victims at all: the Torso/Thames murders were the work of a separate offender; Emma Elizabeth Smith was killed, by her own dying statement, by a gang of two or three men; and Rose Mylett was judged by a second post-mortem to have died an accidental drunken choking, not a murder at all [MS; PV: Emma Smith inquest deposition — not inspected here]. The padded count does not merely inflate — it defames the dead, overwriting documented deaths to furnish a total, and those women are their own real persons, whose actual manner of death the record preserves against the fiction [MS]. No witness in 1888 described a teenage killer [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer; existence [UN]. This is a modern tabloid fabrication — a posthumous proxy-confession in a supermarket tabloid, surfacing in 1989, one year after the 1988 centenary of the murders had put the Ripper back on front pages across England, and "corroborated" only by a polygraph of the widow that could register her belief but never the dead man's truth [MS-R; MS: Russo, carrying the A–Z]. Even a fabrication is shown to fail rather than merely dismissed, and this one fails on four independent axes, any one fatal: source, a secondhand, uncheckable deathbed tale, tabloid-printed and polygraph-"backed" only as to the teller's belief; chronology, the man about nineteen or a teenager in 1888 and the widow born after the murders and no witness to them; victim-count, fourteen unbuildable without conscripting a separate series and non-Ripper deaths; and genealogy, the story's own paper trail not matching itself, the claimed son's birth in the wrong county and no death found for the man in the year and at the age given [MS; MS-R]. Not to be confused with a real man: "Clarence Simm the Ripper" is not shown to be the same as whatever real husband Betty may have married, and the invented or inflated figure is not to be solidified onto a real person [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the

entry belongs not to any candidacy but to the category of the modern tabloid fabrication — a posthumous proxy-confession failing at once on source, chronology, victim-count, and genealogy — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P281 — Sims, George Robert. Demographic particulars. George Robert Sims (2 September 1847 – 4 September 1922), English journalist, poet, dramatist, novelist, and celebrated man-about-town, aged forty-one in 1888 and by then a nationally famous literary figure of comfortable background, with a maternal Chartist grandfather [MS: Morley]. By the time of the murders he was portly and full-bearded — nothing like the "wild-looking" stranger of the anecdote below, save in one atypical, thin-faced author-portrait taken years earlier when, by his own later admission, he looked ill and haggard [MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Hanwell College and Bonn University; a journalist from the 1870s, editor of Fun, and from 1877 the author of the weekly "Mustard and Cress" column in The Referee under the pen-name Dagonet — sustained without a missed week for forty-five years [MS: Morley]. A prolific playwright of more than thirty plays, his great stage success being The Lights o' London (1881); a balladeer (The Dagonet Ballads, 1879, containing the famous workhouse monologue); a pioneering social-reform journalist (How the Poor Live, 1883; Horrible London, 1889); and founder of the Referee children's free-meals charity, with an autobiography, My Life: Sixty Years' Recollections of Bohemian London, in 1917 [MS: Morley]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: he had no anatomical or surgical training, and his literary and journalistic calling touches the surgical question not at all [MS]. Geographic history. A West End literary Londoner moving in theatrical, journalistic, and clubland society — a member of Arthur Lambton's "Crimes Club" alongside Conan Doyle [MS: Morley]. His connection to Whitechapel was journalistic and philanthropic, never residential; no record places him at any murder scene, the sole "sighting" concerning his portrait rather than his person [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None [UN]. His lifelong campaigning against the premature discharge of asylum inmates is a reform cause, not a personal history, and must never be read as one — the medical thread here is a cause, not a credential; it does appear to have coloured his later embellishment of the "mad doctor" theory, but that is a caution for reading his corpus rather than a mark against the man [MS]. Documented violence. None whatsoever; a famously convivial and sociable man [UN]. Social and family circumstances. A gregarious bon vivant with an enormous artistic circle, a bulldog-breeder, sportsman, and tireless philanthropist; the sheer publicness of his life is itself the answer to the suspicion [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: Sims is not placed in the series at all — he was writing weekly commentary on it throughout, the opposite of an offender's relationship to the crimes [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The entire "case" is a resemblance anecdote Sims himself delighted in retelling [MS: Morley]. An hour or two after the double event of 30 September 1888, a wild-looking man with a bloodstained shirt-cuff stopped at a Whitechapel coffee-stall and, before the killings were public, remarked to the keeper that he might hear of two murders by morning — which the keeper duly did, in Stride and Eddowes [MS: Morley]. The keeper later saw the author-portrait on the cheap-edition cover of Sims's 1881 book The Social Kaleidoscope, pronounced it the living image of the stranger, and carried it to the alienist Dr Forbes Winslow — and, in one telling, to Scotland Yard — who, knowing Sims, dismissed it as at most a "double" [MS: Morley]. Not to be confused with any suspect in his own right: Forbes Winslow is a real man assessed elsewhere in this record under his own head, appearing here only in his real-world role as the physician who dismissed the resemblance, not as a party to the suspicion [MS]. Two corrections to the digest belong here and are applied: the portrait was on that specific 1881 book, not "his latest book"; and the stranger's remark pointed to the two murders just committed that same night, not — as the

digest had it — to two more murders the following day [MS: Morley, corrected]. Sims retold and steadily embellished the tale across decades and, as the digest rightly says, appeared to believe the Ripper looked exactly like himself — a vanity, not an accusation [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. The suspicion is self-generated comic folklore resting on a book-cover portrait — a resemblance to a published image rather than to a person, and one that barely holds against a portly, full-bearded man; it was dismissed on the spot by a physician who knew him and is refuted by his own hyper-public life, his very prominence the exculpation [MS]. He is properly understood not as a suspect at all but as a source — an early and central one — whose corpus should be weighed as both invaluable and interested: a commentator with a thumb on the scale toward the solution his philanthropy favoured [MS]. His documentary importance rests on three strands: his early skepticism of the "Dear Boss" letter as a journalist's circulation-hoax (Referee, October 1888), later vindicated; his role from 1891, and especially 1899, in propagating the "drowned doctor" solution that maps onto Macnaghten's candidate; and, above all, his receipt of the Littlechild Letter — Chief Inspector John George Littlechild to Sims, 23 September 1913, discovered in 1993 — which named a separately-flagged serious suspect "a very likely" one and identified the "Dear Boss" author, the single most consequential document ever to pass through his hands, touched here only as a document he received, its named suspect held for his own assessment elsewhere and not adjudicated here [MS; MS-R: Littlechild Letter, 23 September 1913; PV: Littlechild Letter — not inspected here]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any candidacy but to the category of the source mistaken for a suspect — a hyper-public commentator turned into folklore by a book-cover resemblance he himself cultivated as vanity — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution, his real place in the case being that of an early and central witness to it.

P282 — Skinnerton, Henry. Demographic particulars. Henry Skinnerton, aged fifty, a labourer of High Street, Chingford — surfacing in the record for a single evening's outburst on 21 October 1888, at the height of the autumn panic, between the double event and the Kelly murder [CP: Morning Advertiser, 24 October 1888]. Said to have "hitherto borne a good character," so far as the court knew; no physical description survives [CP; UN]. Occupational and educational history. A labourer, with nothing further recorded of trade or schooling [CP; UN]. No trade touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a labourer carries no surgical or anatomical training, and the episode below shows none [MS]. Geographic history. Of Chingford, with the offence committed at Woodford — both in the Essex borders of the metropolis, northeast of the city and well outside the Whitechapel district [CP: Morning Advertiser, 24 October 1888]. He had no recorded connection to the East End; the geography alone sets him apart from the crimes he claimed, for he claimed killings committed miles from his own ground [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. Two cautions belong here against over-reading: the press names no cause for the outburst — neither drink nor derangement is stated, only that Skinnerton "suddenly" attacked a stranger for no apparent reason — and no diagnosis is supplied that the record does not contain [CP; MS]. The sudden, motiveless, out-of-character nature of the act is all we have, and the very suggestiveness of a good-character man's abrupt violence is the trap: the honest finding is that we do not know why he did it, and that stays the finding [MS]. Documented violence. A single documented incident. About 10:40 on the Sunday evening of 21 October 1888, as Henry Corney was walking home with a friend, Skinnerton abruptly seized Corney by the throat and announced himself "Jack the Ripper," claiming the Whitechapel murders and, additionally, a killing in Hatton Garden; he then fled, and, pursued by Corney and the friend through a long chase, reached the rear of John Cricks's house, jumped onto a lean-to, and smashed a quantity of glass — twenty-five

panes — in the fanlight, before being secured after a struggle and taken to the station [CP: Morning Advertiser, 24 October 1888]. The throat-seizing is a grim, probably theatrical echo of the Ripper's method, but no reproduction of it: he grabbed a living man's neck with his hands in the street and then fled — no weapon, no wound, no anatomy, his victim unharmed and giving chase — so the throat-grab is a borrowed gesture known from the newspapers, not a borrowed skill, and the chaotic public assault-and-vandalism that followed is the antithesis of the silent, bladed, controlled work of the murders [MS]. Henry Corney is credited and held with respect: assaulted by a stranger shouting the murderer's name in the dark, he and his friend pursued the man through a long chase and helped secure him [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Nothing survives beyond the "good character" note; no family, marital, or associational detail is recoverable [CP; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not placed in the murder series at all, was dealt with summarily, and there is nothing tying him to any Whitechapel killing [CP; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The whole of the "case" is the boast itself — and the boast betrays its own emptiness. There was no Ripper murder in Hatton Garden, a Holborn jewellery-district location nowhere in the Whitechapel file; the claim names a crime that never happened, which makes the outburst not merely uncorroborated but self-refuting, untethered bravado rather than knowledge of the murders [CP; MS]. No detail of method, victim, or locale corresponds to the real series [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a self-proclaimer whose "confession" invented a murder, uttered by an Essex-borders labourer with no connection to Whitechapel and no evidence against him beyond a shouted claim during an assault [CP; MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs to the apocryphal-confessor category in its self-refuting form — a self-proclamation that names a killing which never happened, so collapsing on its own content before geography and method are even reached — investigated and dealt with summarily as a public-order matter rather than assessed as a candidacy, and recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution. Not to be confused with the metropolitan police-courts recurring elsewhere in the record: the bench that heard this matter was a local Essex one, given the Woodford locus; and the victim seized by the throat, Henry Corney, and John Cricks, the householder whose fanlight was broken, are two distinct persons.

P283 — Solomon, Louis. Demographic particulars. Known to the record only as "Solomon, the murderer" — a convict held at Woking prison in November 1888 [PV: Home Office Whitechapel correspondence, HO 144/220–221 — not inspected here]. No age, physical description, nativity, or independent confirmation of the forename survives beyond the surname and the "Louis" the digest supplies; his specific identity is not recovered in anything accessible here [MS: Morley; identity UN]. Occupational and educational history. Unrecorded [UN]. He appears solely as a serving convict, with nothing of his prior trade or schooling preserved, and so nothing touches the anatomical axis — no trade, no training, a matter of category, not candidacy in its emptiest form [UN; MS]. Geographic history. The one fixed point is Woking prison, Surrey, where he was confined in the autumn of 1888 [PV: HO 144/220–221 — not inspected here]. I have inferred this to be the Woking Invalid Convict Prison, the male convict establishment for prisoners too sick or infirm for ordinary penal servitude — an inference of mine from the male-convict context, flagged as such and not adopted as fact; a separate female convict prison also stood at Woking, and the two are not to be confused [drafter's labelled inference; MS]. Where his crime was committed, and where he had lived, is not recovered, and no connection to Whitechapel exists or was ever alleged beyond the bare suggestion itself [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded for Solomon specifically [UN]. If he was indeed held at the Invalid Convict Prison some physical or mental infirmity is implied, but I have no particulars, and I decline to infer a condition the record does not state

[drafter's labelled inference; MS]. Documented violence. He was a convicted murderer; that much the sources agree [MS: Morley]. But the crime itself — victim, date, place, manner — is not recovered in anything to hand; what is clear is that this was a settled, separate conviction, unconnected to the Whitechapel series [UN; MS]. Social and family circumstances. Unrecoverable from the accessible material [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Here incarceration is decisive rather than merely inapplicable [MS]. As a serving convict at Woking on 15 November 1888, Solomon was in prison — and on the strong inference that a man already classed and confined as a convict had been sentenced well before that date, he was in custody throughout the autumn murders; a man inside a convict prison cannot have walked Whitechapel [PV; drafter's labelled inference]. The single thing that would make this airtight is his conviction date, which is not recovered here [UN]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN]. There is no evidence tying Solomon to any Whitechapel murder — only the prison officers' speculative letter of 15 November 1888 suggesting that "Solomon, the murderer" might be the Ripper, a suggestion that supplies no fact, sighting, or connection whatever [PV: HO 144/220–221 — not inspected here]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He was a real but ordinary convicted murderer, already imprisoned, floated as a Ripper candidate by his own gaolers in the post-Kelly reflex that briefly treated every murderer as a possible Ripper — and dismissed at once by the Home Office, whose file recorded that his was an ordinary criminal case [PV: HO 144/220–221 — not inspected here; MS: Morley]. Incarceration and the contemporary official assessment together exclude him. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the already-incarcerated convict swept up by the gaolers' own post-Kelly reflex and dismissed by the Home Office — excluded by custody and by contemporary official assessment alike — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P284 — Stemler, Lewis. Demographic particulars. Lewis Stemler — the Casebook cross-reference gives the forename as "Louis," the two renderings reconciling to one man — a twenty-nine-year-old Austrian, an out-of-work waiter, arrested in New York in May 1915 [CP: Indiana Evening Gazette wire report, 8 May 1915; MS: Casebook cross-reference]. His age is the first and most decisive fact of the entry: a man of twenty-nine in 1915 was born about 1886 and was roughly two years old during the Whitechapel murders of 1888 — an infant, not the Ripper [MS]. Occupational and educational history. An unemployed waiter, with nothing further recorded of trade or schooling [CP; UN]. No trade touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: no anatomical or surgical detail and no weapon of the murderous kind is indicated anywhere in the episode [MS]. Geographic history. A wholly New York setting: he was said to have been chasing a small crowd of five- and six-year-old boys along First Avenue in Manhattan, was chased in turn by the father of one of them, and was found hiding in a hallway on Seventeenth Street, where he was seized [CP: Indiana Evening Gazette, 8 May 1915]. Austrian by nativity, with no recorded connection to London or Whitechapel at any point — the episode unfolds an ocean and a generation away from the 1888 crimes [CP; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. His conduct — pursuing very young boys, then hiding — reads as alarming in the context of the panic then gripping the neighbourhood, but the source supplies no medical or psychiatric particulars, and none is supplied here: where no cause is stated, neither drink nor derangement, none is inferred [CP; MS]. Documented violence. None documented [UN]. He was accused of frightening a group of small boys by chasing them; no assault, injury, or killing is attributed to him, and he was taken by an angry pursuer and the crowd, not caught in any violent act [CP]. The frightened children are held with concern as the real people alarmed in that episode, the matter recorded as documented alarm and not elaborated [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Unrecorded beyond the bare "out-

of-work Austrian waiter" [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Wholly inapplicable — grotesquely so, given that he was a small child in 1888; there is nothing to connect and therefore nothing to explain [N/A]. Specific 1888 evidence. None conceivable [UN]. His entire link to the name is that, during a 1915 Manhattan child-murder panic, he was seized as "Jack the Ripper" — the name used generically, by the crowd and the press, for the child-killer then feared, not for the 1888 offender [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer, and on every axis at once: an infant in 1888, in the wrong country, arrested in the wrong decade, in connection with the wrong kind of crime — a feared murder of a child rather than East End women — and on no evidence beyond having frightened children during a scare [MS]. The "Jack the Ripper" tag here is a free-floating bogeyman-label and nothing more, pinned on him amid a panic; that a foreign waiter should be seized under the name in a foreign city, an ocean and a generation from Whitechapel, is the far horizon of the name's reach — become a bogeyman-idiom that a crowd could fasten on a stranger anywhere [MS]. Not to be confused with the actual 1915 case beneath the panic: the child Charlie Murray, carried from his First Avenue home only hours earlier and murdered, and the taunting letter his mother received are a separate New York matter whose real perpetrator is not Stemler and is not recovered here — Charlie Murray being the true victim of that crime, and Stemler no part of it [CP: Indiana Evening Gazette, 8 May 1915]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any candidacy but to the category of the free-floating bogeyman-label — the Ripper's name pinned by a panicked crowd on a stranger who committed no such crime, an ocean and a generation removed — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P285 — Sweeney, George. Demographic particulars. George Sweeney, twenty-seven, a labourer, of 20 Chigwell Street, Camberwell — surfacing solely for a drunken outburst in Borough High Street on the night of 13 November 1888, four days after the Kelly murder and at the very peak of the panic [CP: Daily News, 14 November 1888]. No physical description survives [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A labourer, with nothing further recorded of trade or schooling [CP; UN]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: no anatomical or surgical detail and no weapon of the murderous kind is indicated, and there is no indication whatever that the man was a barber or anatomically trained; whatever the surname may seem to suggest, no such trade is in the record [MS]. Geographic history. A south-London man throughout: resident in Camberwell, the offence in Borough High Street (Southwark), the case heard at the Southwark Police Court [CP: Daily News, 14 November 1888]. That is across the river from Whitechapel — only a few miles off, so no decisive geographic bar, but nothing places him near the murders in any case [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded, beyond the toothache he blamed for his conduct — offered as mitigation, and a familiar euphemism for drink, rather than as any medical fact; where no cause beyond that is stated, none is supplied, and no diagnosis is drawn from the outburst [CP; MS]. Documented violence. None [UN]. Unlike several others swept up on the same night, Sweeney assaulted no one; his offence was drunken shouting that gathered and excited a crowd until the constable moved him on — no victim, no assault, no injured party [CP: Daily News, 14 November 1888]. Social and family circumstances. Unrecorded beyond the Camberwell address [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not placed in the murder series, and a drunk in the Borough is nothing to explain [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The whole of the "case" is that, drunk in Borough High Street, he shouted that he was Jack the Ripper, drawing an excited crowd, whereupon Police Constable Robert Walsh asked him to move on [CP: Daily News, 14 November 1888]. Applying the detachability test, strip the name away and a minor drunk-and-disorderly offence stands entire — real, chargeable, and answered — while

the Ripper-claim is idle bravado riding on top of it, not load-bearing: the offence lends the boast not a particle of credibility, and the boast does not aggravate the offence into a murder [MS]. He offered no particular of any murder, and, challenged, blamed the toothache — drunken noise at the height of the post-Kelly frenzy, not a claim of knowledge [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a drunk-and-disorderly self-proclaimer, self-excused by toothache and fined, on no evidence whatever beyond the shout [CP; MS]. A man taken up for a squalid little offence who says he is the Ripper has committed that offence and told a lie; what he actually did bears no resemblance in method, gravity, or kind to the killings [MS]. Not to be confused with the fictional razor-wielding barber whose surname his happens to echo: that association is an anachronistic literary accident carrying no evidentiary or characterological weight, and it is quarantined here so that no lurid frame makes a petty drunken offender read as a monster — the razor belongs to a fictional character who shares the name, not to this man [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs to the apocryphal-confessor category in its drunken-braggart form — a false self-proclamation shouted drunk to a crowd, offering no particular of any murder, dealt with summarily as a public-order nuisance rather than assessed as a candidacy — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P286 — Swinburne, Charles. Demographic particulars. Algernon Charles Swinburne — the digest files him under the middle name, "Charles Swinburne" — born 5 April 1837 at Grosvenor Place, London, eldest child of Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne and Lady Jane Henrietta, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Ashburnham, and died at The Pines, Putney, on 10 April 1909, aged seventy-two [MS: Morley; MS: Gosse, Life; MS: Russo/A-Z]. A correction at the threshold: the digest gives his age at the time of the murders as sixty-one; he was in fact fifty-one in the autumn of 1888, having been born in 1837 — a ten-year slip [MS: Morley, corrected; MS: Gosse]. Physically he was tiny — a little over five feet, slight of build, with an oversized head, nervous twitching gestures, and the seizures of what was most likely epilepsy; frail from birth [MS: Morley; MS: Russo/A-Z]. Not to be confused with his father: the poet, filed by the digest under his middle name, is not Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, a naval officer of similar name, and the two are distinct men not to be merged [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Educated at Eton — the digest's "Eaton" corrected — 1849–53, and Balliol College, Oxford, 1856–60, leaving without a degree after a rustication in 1859 [MS: Morley, corrected; MS: Gosse]. A poet, dramatist, and critic of the first Victorian rank and a leading Pre-Raphaelite, living on a paternal allowance and periodical work; his fame rests on Atalanta in Calydon (1865) and, notoriously, Poems and Ballads, First Series (1866), whose sadomasochistic, necrophiliac, and pagan themes — Sade and Baudelaire behind them — scandalised and thrilled in equal measure [MS: Morley]. The calling confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a poet has no medical or surgical training [MS]. Geographic history. London-born, raised largely on the Isle of Wight (East Dene, Bonchurch); a London literary life through the 1860s and 1870s [MS: Morley]. The decisive fact for 1888: from September 1879 he lived the last thirty years of his life at The Pines, 11 Putney Hill, Putney, under the close guardianship of his friend Theodore Watts-Dunton — in great retirement, on a fixed and monotonous routine, rarely even venturing into London though it lay close at hand [MS: Morley; MS: Gosse]. In the autumn of 1888 he was a reclusive, supervised, suburban invalid at Putney, across the river and miles from Whitechapel, not a man abroad in the East End [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Substantial, and all of it exculpatory here. Chronic alcoholism to the point of repeated physical collapse through the 1860s and 1870s — one 1879 episode nearly killing him, the crisis that brought him under guardianship; probable epilepsy; and increasing deafness from about 1875 that, by the 1880s, had made general society and public appearances impossible for him [MS:

Morley; MS: Russo/A-Z]. His sexual constitution was algolagnic — a flagellation-interest dating from Eton, expressed as a masochistic wish to receive pain. This bears stating plainly, because it inverts the very premise of the suspicion: the documented paraphilia was the receiving of pain, not the sadistic infliction of mutilation on others — a masochist is not a mutilator, and the actual, documented constitution points the opposite way and exculpates rather than accuses [MS]. It is handled here as documented history bearing on that single exculpatory point, and not elaborated; and where drink is carried it is carried at the recorded level, as the collapse that put him under supervision, neither inflated nor used to excuse anything [MS]. Documented violence. None whatever against any person [UN]. The "violence" attaching to Swinburne is wholly literary — the cruelty and blood of his verse — and, in private life, self-directed rather than inflicted on anyone else; the cruelty of a man's verse is not cruelty in his hands [MS]. Social and family circumstances. After 1879, a cloistered and controlled existence: Watts-Dunton weaned him from drink, kept his disreputable acquaintances at bay, managed his money, and turned the wild radical of Oxford into a figure of Putney respectability — "he saved the man but killed the poet," as the tag went [MS: Morley]. Not to be confused with the digest's garble: the guardian was Theodore Watts-Dunton, a real and distinct person, badly rendered by the digest as "Walter Theodore Watt Duncan" and corrected here [MS: Morley, corrected; MS: Russo/A-Z]. He never married; his one known romance, with the actress Adah Menken in 1867, was brief and probably unconsummated [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable, and pointedly so [N/A]: a man under daily guardianship at Putney, deaf, frail, and seldom leaving the house is placed nowhere near the murders to begin with, so there is nothing about their cessation to explain [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN]. There is no contemporary evidence and there was no contemporary suspicion — Swinburne was never named as a suspect in 1888, his name first surfacing in this connection only in 1975, and then expressly on a list of unlikely candidates [MS: Morley; MS: Russo/A-Z]. His entire candidacy is a retrospective literary conceit: a poet who wrote sadistic verse must, the reasoning runs, have had a sadistic hand — and the digest itself opens by quoting the judgement that a more unlikely candidate would be hard to find [MS: Morley]. A suspect with a zero contemporary footprint is one invented by posterity, not by the case [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer, and on an unusual abundance of independent grounds at once, any one sufficient: physical incapacity (tiny, frail, epileptic, and deaf to a degree that itself mismatches an offender whose survival depended on acute awareness of footsteps, cries, and the timing of the beat in the dark); supervised confinement at Putney across the whole murder period; a documented paraphilia that was masochistic rather than sadistic, and half theatre besides; and the total absence of any contemporary accusation [MS]. He is the literary-parlour suspect in its purest form. Name the engine of the suspicion and refuse it: the reflex that reads an artist's transgression as a criminal's confession — that indicts the aesthete for his imagination — is a category error, since imagining and rendering a horror is the opposite of committing one; this is the literary-feedback effect, decadent art read backward onto the crime to manufacture a parallel that never existed [MS]. He is carried with dignity as what he was: a frail, deaf, alcoholic genius, saved and diminished at Putney, incapable of the crimes and wronged only by readers who mistook his art for his hands [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the retrospective literary-parlour suspect — a figure with no contemporary footprint, indicted by posterity for the transgressions of his verse and excluded on four independent grounds — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P287 — Thick, William. Demographic particulars. Detective Sergeant William Thick, born Salisbury, Wiltshire, 20 November 1845 — a serving H-Division officer, not a member of the public [MS: Morley]. About 5 ft 8 in, dark-haired, with a heavy drooping moustache and a taste for loud checked suits; nicknamed "Johnny Upright" for the uprightness of both his bearing and his methods, and forty-two at the time of the autumn murders [MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. A career policeman: he joined the Metropolitan Police in 1868 and was posted to H-Division (Whitechapel), where he served with distinction — F. P. Wensley, later chief constable of the CID, ranked him among the finest officers he had known — retiring in 1893 [MS: Morley]. His most prominent action in the Ripper case was the arrest of John Pizer, the "Leather Apron," on 10 September 1888; Pizer, who had alibis, was released without charge and successfully sued several newspapers for libel [MS: Morley]. In 1902 he guided the American writer Jack London through the East End for The People of the Abyss, in which "Johnny Upright" is drawn with affection [MS: Morley]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a career policeman has no medical or surgical training, and a warrant-card is not a scalpel [MS]. Geographic history. A Whitechapel policeman throughout — H-Division was the murder district [MS]. That is the very point on which the accusation collapses: he was not a stranger passing through but a serving officer whose duty placed and documented him in the area every day, his presence overt and on the books where the offender's was covert and unaccounted-for. Geographic knowledge of the district, moreover, was a type shared by thousands and names no one [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None [UN]; a fit, active, well-regarded detective, with no infirmity or derangement of any kind on record, and nothing to manufacture — the denunciation below carries no clinical content and is a document about its writer's state of mind, not the subject's [MS]. Documented violence. None beyond the lawful exercise of his office [UN]; by repute an upright and effective officer, not a violent man [MS]. Social and family circumstances. A settled, respected married officer of long standing, later Jack London's landlord and guide; nothing in his circumstances lends the accusation the slightest weight [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not in the murder series. As a serving H-Division detective he was on the investigation itself, his movements accountable in the police record — the precise opposite of an unaccounted-for offender [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None whatever [UN]. The "case" is a single denunciation, dated a year after the fact: on 10 September 1889 a member of the public, Mr H. T. Haslewood, wrote to the police asserting that the Whitechapel murderer was a policeman and promising the name to follow; days later he supplied it as "Sergeant T. Thicke" — a misspelling of Thick, a garble of the subject's name and not a second man — urging that the man be watched and his whereabouts checked against the murder dates [PV: Haslewood letters, Metropolitan Police / Home Office correspondence — not inspected here; MS: Morley]. Haslewood himself conceded his suspicion rested on very slight evidence, and a police hand wrote the verdict in the margin — that it was plainly rubbish, and probably prompted by spite [PV: marginal police note — not inspected here; MS: Morley]. That "probably from spite" is carried as the marginal verdict it is, not hardened into a documented motive. Notably, that first letter is dated the very day the Pinchin Street torso was discovered, a denunciation surfacing in the renewed panic of autumn 1889 — McKenzie in July, the torso in September — when the public was re-primed to suspect [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a spite-marked denunciation of a serving, well-regarded H-Division detective — self-admittedly evidence-free and dismissed on sight by his own force [PV; MS]. The very feature that lends the policeman-killer idea its surface plausibility — an officer's constant, unremarked presence in the district and his intimate knowledge of it — is exactly what clears him, that presence being lawful and logged; and the check Haslewood proposed, matching Thick's whereabouts to the murder dates, would have exonerated a man whose daily duty

accounted for him [MS]. He is, moreover, the opposite of the profiled man in kind: the offender was anonymous and moved without remark, while the subject was among the most remarked-upon men in the district, a famous local detective known by sight and nickname [MS]. The irony bears noting without reproach: the subject made the case's most famous wrongful arrest, of the man the press had built into "Leather Apron," and was here wrongly denounced in his turn on evidence quite as thin — the same instrument of thin suspicion turned on the arrester as once on the accused, and nothing under it either time. Not to be confused with one another are the several men this entry gathers: the subject as arresting officer, appearing throughout the record, is not to be corrupted by the subject as the object of this denunciation; and the denouncer Haslewood, the man the subject once arrested (John Pizer), the writer he later guided (Jack London), and the officer who praised him (Wensley) are each distinct persons. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the investigator inverted into a suspect — a good policeman denounced by a grudge his own force saw through in a marginal note, cleared by the very overt, logged presence the accusation tried to make sinister — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution, and carried with the regard the man earned: a respected, effective, long-serving officer, drawn with affection by the writer he later guided, who served on to his 1893 retirement with his standing intact.

P288 — Thomas, Charles. Demographic particulars. Charles Thomas, aged fifty-one, a labourer — appearing in the record only for a single drunken episode in the small hours of Sunday 11 November 1888, two days after the Kelly murder and at the very height of the panic [CP: Daily News, 13 November 1888]. No physical description survives [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A labourer, with nothing further recorded of trade or schooling [CP; UN]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a labourer, no weapon, no act, and a shout is not a blade [MS]. Geographic history. A north-London matter throughout: the offence was committed in Crowndale-road, St Pancras, and the case heard at the Clerkenwell Police-Court, with no tie to Whitechapel beyond the shout itself [CP: Daily News, 13 November 1888]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded; drunk and disorderly, and nothing more [UN]. A contrite drunk making a frightening noise is a matter for the bench and not the clinic, no illness is manufactured from it, and the intoxication is carried at the level the court gave it, neither inflated nor used to excuse the disturbance [CP; MS]. Documented violence. None [UN]. Unlike several others taken up in these same days, Thomas assaulted no one — his offence was drunken shouting that drew a crowd of onlookers until the constable took him in, with no victim and no co-occurring offence beneath the boast [CP: Daily News, 13 November 1888]. Social and family circumstances. Unrecorded beyond the bare charge [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not in the murder series, and a drunk in St Pancras is nothing to explain [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The whole of the "case": drunk in Crowndale-road and surrounded by a crowd, he repeatedly shouted that he was Jack the Ripper, and Police-constable 550 Y took him in [CP: Daily News, 13 November 1888]. Applying the detachability test, strip the borrowed name away and nothing remains but a charge of drunk-and-disorderly; the detachability is total, and the boast is empty of any knowledge — he offered no particular of method, victim, or place, and his entire defence before the magistrate was to say he was sorry [CP; MS]. A confession that knows nothing and recants on contact with the bench is no confession [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a contrite drunk-and-disorderly self-proclaimer, dealt with summarily, on no evidence whatever beyond the shout [CP; MS]. The timing is the measure of it — two days after the Kelly murder, at the absolute height of the frenzy, the name was so total in the air that a drunk miles from Whitechapel reached for it as the largest thing he could shout: the boast was the

weather, not knowledge [MS]. The magistrate's own words survive as a piece of contemporary good sense: Mr Bros at Clerkenwell named the type from the bench and refused to fear it, imposing fourteen days' hard labour and declaring that any man brought before him for shouting in the street that he was the Whitechapel murderer would go to prison without the option of a fine — a magistrate treating the self-proclaimer as a public nuisance to be deterred rather than a suspect to be feared [CP: Daily News, 13 November 1888]. This man, bearing two common name-tokens, is held distinct from every similarly-named subject elsewhere in the record. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs to the apocryphal-confessor category in its emptiest drunken-braggart form — a false self-proclamation shouted drunk to a crowd, knowing no particular of any murder and recanting into an apology before the bench, dealt with summarily as a public-order nuisance rather than assessed as a candidacy — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P289 — Totterman, Emil. Demographic particulars. Emil Totterman — a Finnish sailor, whom the contemporary press variously called Swedish, the nationality carried here as reported and not resolved — who signed aboard ship under the alias Carl Nielsen (also rendered Nilson / Nielson), his mother's maiden name and, he said, easier to employ than his own; the alias and its several spellings are one man, not two [CP: New York press, December 1903; MS: Morley]. His age is genuinely uncertain: he told the arresting detectives he was thirty-three, the press reported thirty-five, and he later stated forty-one — three readings of one uncertain man, all of which place him somewhere between his mid-teens and about twenty at the time of the Whitechapel murders [CP; MS]. A blond, powerfully built seaman [CP]. Occupational and educational history. A merchant seaman working the North Atlantic, with nothing of his schooling recorded [CP; UN]. He had lately reached Bridgeport, Connecticut, aboard the schooner Belano (out of Portland, 5 December 1903), was discharged on docking, and made his way to the Sailors' Union boarding house at 37 South Street, New York, where he was arrested [CP: New York press, December 1903]. His trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy — and in this entry the anatomy question never arises at all, age and absence having excluded him before it can be reached [MS]. Geographic history. A wholly American episode. The murder was committed at a low sailors' dive on the East River waterfront — Kelly's Hotel, in the Cherry Hill district of the Fourth Ward; the digest gives the address as Walker Street, but the contemporary press places it at 11 James Street / James Slip in Cherry Hill, and that press location is followed here, the discrepancy flagged [CP: New York press, December 1903; MS: Morley, corrected]. This was, notoriously, a stone's throw from the East River Hotel where Carrie Brown had been murdered in 1891 [CP; MS]. No evidence places Totterman in London, or in Whitechapel, at any time — least of all in 1888 [UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. His demeanour at trial — sneering indifference, shrugging off the death sentence with the remark that such was life — is striking, but it is behaviour under sentence, not a medical datum; manner never decides, and no clinical inference is drawn from it [CP; MS]. Documented violence. Substantial and proven — but in New York in 1903, not London in 1888, and it is not to be softened [CP: New York press, December 1903]. On the night of 19 December 1903 he murdered Sarah Martin, a woman long known in the district, at Kelly's Hotel: she was strangled, her throat cut, and her body mutilated [CP]. The case against him stood independent of any Ripper theory — the hotel-keeper's wife identified him, his handwriting matched the register, a sailor's clasp-knife stained with human blood was found on him, and his clothing bore bloodstains; he confessed the details to his lawyer — and he was convicted of first-degree murder on 27 February 1904 [CP: New York press, December 1903 – March 1904]. Sarah Martin is held at the centre as her own person, a woman murdered and not the

setting for a killer's notoriety, the injuries recorded plainly as documented history and not dwelt on [MS]. Social and family circumstances. A rootless, itinerant sailor [CP]. The one redeeming fact of his life was his service in the Spanish-American War: aboard a US warship at Santiago in July 1898 he helped rescue Spanish sailors from their burning ships, an act of conspicuous bravery for which he was decorated — and which alone saved him from the electric chair, his sentence being commuted to life [CP; MS: Morley]. He is carried with the truth of that contradiction — a decorated man who once rescued sailors from burning ships, spared execution by that bravery alone, and also a savage murderer, neither fact cancelling the other [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not placed in the Whitechapel series at all. If anything the "cessation" question runs the other way — the American murders he was linked to (Carrie Brown in 1891, Sarah Martin in 1903) postdate the London series by years, and tying them to it is precisely the transatlantic-Ripper speculation that founders on the absence of any evidence [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN]. His link to Whitechapel is entirely retrospective and inferential: the Ripper-like mutilation of Sarah Martin, occurring feet from the site of the 1891 "Old Shakespeare" murder — itself popularly imagined as the Ripper's American work — led the New York police and press to proclaim him "New York's Jack the Ripper," the New York Times of 22 December 1903 running the claim that the police had their Ripper murderer, the Boston Globe calling him a disciple of the London killer [CP: New York Times, 22 December 1903; CP: Boston Daily Globe, 22 December 1903]. But imitation, or mere coincidence of method, is not identity — and the press's own "disciple" framing concedes it, a disciple being by definition not the master [MS]. Documented violence. [The wounds genuinely echo the canonical pattern — strangulation, throat, abdominal and genital injury — and precisely because they do, the resemblance is denied unearned weight: the instrument was a sailor's clasp-knife, not a surgeon's blade; the mutilation reads as brutal rather than as the deliberate anatomical extraction of the canonical signature; and a true method-match is in any case category, not identity. Being a proven murderer is no evidence of being this murder's perpetrator — guilt of one crime is no bridge to another, and his New York atrocity lends the London attribution no weight [MS].] Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He was a real and proven mutilation-murderer — but of 1903 New York, proclaimed the Ripper on the strength of a resemblant method and geographic proximity to the Carrie Brown case, and excluded from Whitechapel on two doubled and decisive grounds: by every one of his three self-reported ages he was between his mid-teens and about twenty in 1888, below the age of the witness descriptions; and nothing whatever places him in London in 1888 [MS]. The exclusion fails on age and presence that his character cannot touch, and a man may be genuinely brutal and still not be a particular other brutal man. Not to be confused with the 1891 anchor case held beside this entry and never merged into it: the "Old Shakespeare" murder of 24 April 1891 at the East River Hotel — for which the Algerian Ameer Ben Ali was wrongly convicted and later, in 1902, exonerated, the case remaining unsolved — is the principal "American Ripper" case and the reason the Sarah Martin murder drew the label, but Carrie Brown was her own person, that murder is not shown to be Totterman's, and the "American Ripper" mythology that ruined the wrongly-convicted man is the same machinery that then labelled this subject. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any Whitechapel candidacy but to the category of the real, separate mutilation-murderer labelled the Ripper by resemblance and proximity — an imitator or a coincidence, excluded by age and absence before the anatomy question is even reached — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P290 — van Burst, Nicholai. Demographic particulars. Nicholai van Burst — a Dutchman, described as fifty years old, 5 ft 11 in, with dark hair and a moustache, and respectable in

appearance [MS: Morley]. A caution on the name at the outset: "Nicholai van Burst" reads oddly for a Dutchman — the Dutch form would be Nicolaas, and the surname is an atypical one — so it may be garbled in transmission, and I flag it for verification and hold it lightly rather than hardened [MS: Morley — name uncertain]. He was a tall, older, respectable-looking man, already a loose fit against the witness descriptions, which ran both younger and shorter [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Unrecorded [UN]. He appears only as a hotel resident, with nothing of his trade or schooling surviving; no occupation being recorded, none touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy, and in its emptiest form, there being no weapon and no act, with a physique older and taller than the described man besides [UN; MS]. Geographic history. A West End presence: resident at Bacon's Hotel in Fitzroy Square, with the incident occurring at King's Cross railway station [MS: Morley]. Both lie north of the river, well away from Whitechapel, and no connection to the murder district is recorded [MS]. Not to be confused with any other foreign hotel-guest suspected in these same weeks: this subject is a distinct man, and where another such suspect is recorded at the same establishment the shared address is a coincidence to be verified, not a link between two men — held apart here and not merged [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. No drink is stated and none is assumed, and the importuning below is not to be pathologised into a compulsion or read as a step toward homicide, being a matter for a constable's word and not a clinical sign [MS]. Documented violence. None [UN]. The conduct that drew suspicion was his accosting of several women at King's Cross on the night of 25 November 1888 — importuning, not assault — in the tense atmosphere sixteen days after the Kelly murder [MS: Morley]. That importuning was a real nuisance to the women and is named honestly as such, neither laundered nor inflated into the murders: importuning is not killing [MS]. The women he accosted are held as their own persons and their wariness as reasonable — a strange man pressing himself on them at a station in that fortnight was frightening, and their caution was rational; the man was cleared of the murders and the women were right to be wary, and neither cancels the other [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Unrecorded beyond the respectable hotel address [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not in the murder series. Indeed the clearing runs the opposite way — he satisfactorily accounted for his movements on the relevant nights, which is precisely what secured his release [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN]. The suspicion was purely behavioural and circumstantial: a foreign, respectable-looking man accosting women at a railway station, who in the primed atmosphere sixteen days after Kelly looked to some like the Ripper at large; it amounted to nothing once his movements were checked [MS: Morley]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a briefly-suspected foreigner, cleared by accounting for his movements on the murder nights and released — the classic behavioural-coincidence-cleared-by-alibi case, with a poor physical fit besides, tall at five-eleven and older at fifty against descriptions running younger and shorter [MS]. Name the engine of the suspicion and hold it warily: the "foreign" in "a foreign, respectable-looking man" is load-bearing — the panic's reflex to seek the murderer outside the tribe, here in a Dutchman as elsewhere in the Jew, the Russian, the American — and his clearing is quietly the panic failing, for once, to make its foreign monster stick, because the man simply accounted for himself [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the behaviourally-suspected foreigner cleared on a verified accounting of his movements — the panic's outward reflex failing to hold against a man who answered for himself — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P291 — Waddell, William. Demographic particulars. William Waddell, twenty-two, a labourer of the Gateshead district [CP: Evening News, 27 September 1888; MS: Morley]. Described in the wanted-

notices as about 5 ft 9–10 in, brown-haired, sallow, blue-eyed, sullen and morose in manner, with a distinctive gait — tender-footed, toes turned out, leaning forward as he walked — and, though slight-seeming, said to be far stronger than he looked [CP: contemporary press, September 1888]. He reaches the Whitechapel guides only because his crime was, for a few days in September 1888, feared to be the Ripper's work [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A young labourer of the Durham coalfield district, with nothing of schooling recorded [MS: Morley; UN]. No trade touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a young labourer has no surgical or anatomical training, and the crime below shows none [MS]. Geographic history. Wholly of County Durham — Birtley (a mining village south of Gateshead) and its Fell, some 270 miles north of Whitechapel, with no connection to London or the East End of any kind [CP; MS]. After the killing he fled under an alias — "Laws," of Coldstream, one man and not two — was traced to lodgings some miles off, and was arrested [CP: contemporary press, September 1888]. Psychiatric and medical history. None formally established [UN]. A later suggestion of some mental disturbance, and a note that a brother was institutionalised, is not a diagnosis and is flagged only as unconfirmed background: a relative's condition is not the subject's, no successful insanity plea was raised, and no psychiatric profile is built from vague background [MS]. Documented violence. One terrible, proven crime — but in Durham, not London, and it is not softened [CP: contemporary press, September 1888]. On the night of 22 September 1888 he murdered Jane Beadmore — also known as Jane Savage, her stepfather's name — a woman of about twenty-seven who had lately been his sweetheart: her throat was cut, she was stabbed about the breast, and her abdomen was torn open, injuries savage enough that, in the panic of that autumn, the north at once feared the Whitechapel murderer had come among them [CP]. The motive, as it emerged, was personal: Jane had recently told a friend she wished to be done with Waddell, having found someone she preferred, and on the night they had quarrelled over his drinking — a spurned-lover killing in a drunken rage, not a stranger-murder [CP; MS]. Jane Beadmore is held at the centre by her right name: a working woman of a Durham mining district who, after a two-year courtship, chose to leave a man who drank and said so, and was killed for it — not a near-miss Ripper victim but a whole and terrible murder on its own terms, the commonest and least-mythologised killing of women there is, an intimate partner enraged at being refused [MS]. Social and family circumstances. A courtship of some two years, latterly soured — the district had even supposed the pair engaged — her rejection of him being the whole of the motive [CP; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Decisively exculpatory [MS]. Waddell was a hunted fugitive from late September 1888 and in custody thereafter until his execution, which places him already caught and confined during the "double event" of 30 September and the Kelly murder of 9 November, and dead by 18 December 1888; he cannot have committed the later Whitechapel murders, and was accounted for during the earlier ones [CP; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None connecting him to Whitechapel — and, unusually, a documented contemporary check that actively ruled it out [CP: Evening Standard, 26 September 1888]. Because the mutilations resembled the Ripper's work, Scotland Yard sent north the one man best placed to compare them: Dr George Bagster Phillips, the divisional surgeon who had examined Annie Chapman, together with Inspector Roots of the CID; arriving at Birtley with the Chief Constable of Durham, Colonel White, and Superintendent Harrison, Phillips examined the body, and the pair quickly satisfied themselves that this was a local affair, unconnected to the East End [CP: Evening Standard, 26 September 1888]. That is the on-the-body judgement of the qualified man who knew the real wounds in his own hands — the resemblance real to a layman's eye and false to the expert's, a torn abdomen and a cut throat being the word "mutilation," not the signature [MS]. The examining surgeon and the officers who came north are investigators in this matter and never suspects [MS]. The point was sharpened by grim coincidence

that is itself an exclusion: on 30 September, the very day the national press was still weighing whether the Ripper had moved to Durham, the real murderer struck twice in London — Stride and Eddowes — the offender answering the question by his own hand, demonstrably in Whitechapel while this man sat caught in Durham [CP; MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer, on a rare convergence of grounds: geography (a Durham man 270 miles from Whitechapel, the plainest geographic bar in the record); incarceration (in custody during the double event and Kelly, and hanged before the later murders); victimology (a former sweetheart killed in a personal, drunken rage, not a prostitute stranger — the opposite victim, motive, and relationship from the Whitechapel killings); and, most tellingly, the direct on-the-body judgement of the Ripper's own examining surgeon that the crimes were unconnected [CP; MS]. He was convicted at the Durham Assizes and hanged at Durham on 18 December 1888 [CP; PV: Durham execution register, 18 December 1888 — not inspected here]. The drink is carried at the level stated, as the fuel of a rage over her rejection, explaining his Durham crime and forming no bridge to the cold, sober-seeming stranger-killer of Whitechapel [MS]. One thread is flagged and not rested on: a claim, repeated in modern discussion, that Waddell himself spoke of emulating the Whitechapel murders — which, if true, would make the Ripper-like mutilation a deliberate copycat overlay on a personal killing; I have speculated no further than to flag it, the contemporary account reading the wounds simply as the frenzy of a drunken rage, and in any case it would recolour only why the wounds looked as they did, not the settled exclusion [MS-R — unconfirmed]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any Whitechapel candidacy but to the category of the real, separate murderer feared to be the Ripper and contemporaneously cleared — a personal killing over-determinedly excluded by geography, custody, victimology, and the direct judgement of the Ripper's own surgeon — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P292 — Westcott, William Wynn. Demographic particulars. Dr William Wynn Westcott, born Leamington, Warwickshire, 17 December 1848 — orphaned by about the age of ten (his father a doctor) and raised by his uncle Dr Richard Westcott Martyn, also a doctor [MS: Morley; MS: Russo/A-Z]. He married Elizabeth Burnett and had five children; a scholarly, studious man, he died at Durban, South Africa, on 30 June 1925, aged seventy-six [MS: Morley]. He reaches the guides not as a contemporary suspect but as a modern occult-theory candidate, first so named more than a hundred years after the murders [MS: Russo/A-Z]. Occupational and educational history. Kingston grammar school; medicine at University College London (a Bachelor of Medicine); then partner in his uncle's West Country practice from 1871 [MS: Morley; MS: Russo/A-Z]. From 1881 he was coroner for central London — a post he held until 1910, conducting, it was said, more than ten thousand inquests — retiring from coronial work in 1918 [MS: Morley]. A point the digest leaves implicit and worth making express: his coronial district was not the East London district that covered Whitechapel — that was Wynne Baxter's — so he conducted none of the Ripper inquests and had no official connection to the case [MS]. That he was a qualified physician sits high on the anatomical axis but is wholly inert here — a matter of category, not candidacy: surgical skill was a capacity shared by thousands of doctors, students, mortuary hands, and slaughtermen, and names no individual; the anatomical competence of the actual crimes was in any case debated, the canonical contemporary profile holding the killer had neither scientific nor butchering skill [MS]. Not to be confused with the coroner who did conduct the Whitechapel inquests: Wynne Baxter held the East London district, a distinct man and office from the subject's central-London coronership [MS]. Geographic history. Warwickshire-born, a West Country practice, then Camden and central London for his coronership; no connection to Whitechapel or the East End is recorded — official or

otherwise [MS: Morley; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None adverse [UN]. A qualified physician, described as scholarly and studious, with nothing violent or disordered in the record, and no murderous psychology is to be manufactured from an intellectual interest [MS]. Documented violence. None whatever; the digest's own verdict is that Westcott could not be considered violent or misogynistic [MS: Morley]. Social and family circumstances. A settled married professional with five children and a very public official life [MS: Morley]. The one feature that draws the theorists is his other life: a Freemason from 1871, a member of the research-focused Quatuor Coronati Lodge from 1886, and in 1887 a co-founder — with Samuel Liddell (MacGregor) Mathers and Dr William Robert Woodman — of the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, the ceremonial-magic and hermetic study society whose members would include W. B. Yeats, Aleister Crowley, and briefly Oscar Wilde [MS: Morley; MS: Russo/A-Z]. In 1896, asked by the authorities to give up occult work as unbecoming a Crown coroner, he stepped back from running the Order at once [MS]. It is essential to record what the Golden Dawn actually was: a society for the study and practice of ritual magic, the Qabalah, tarot, and contemplative ritual — a scholarly hermetic current, expressly turned away from sacrifice toward study and teaching, not a blood-sacrifice cult; to equate its membership with ritual murder is a category error, not evidence, a collapse of a documented intellectual tradition into a modern horror-fantasy that tells of the theorist's imagination, not of Victorian occultism, which killed no one [MS]. His Masonic and hermetic affiliations are quarantined here as loaded associations and not read as evidence — exactly as a resonant surname or a literary transgression is quarantined elsewhere [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not placed in the murder series at all — no contemporary suspicion, no Whitechapel presence [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None, and none was ever alleged at the time; his candidacy is wholly retrospective, first advanced only in 1993 [MS: Russo/A-Z]. It rests on two facts that are true but insufficient: that as a physician he possessed the medical skills the murders might require, and that he was deeply immersed in the occult, writing some sixteen books on it [MS: Morley]. Neither, nor both together, is evidence of the deed — the capability names no one, and occult scholarship is not homicide [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He was never suspected at the time, had no link to Whitechapel, conducted none of the Ripper inquests, and was by all accounts a non-violent scholar; his entire candidacy belongs to the modern "occult sacrifice" theory — that the victims were ritually killed elsewhere and their bodies dumped where found [MS]. That theory's load-bearing claim is testable and false: the crime-scene evidence shows each woman was killed where she lay, established by lividity, by witness testimony to the moment of death at the scene, and by the arterial spatter at the indoor scene and the strangulation-then-throat-cut sequence at the others — opportunistic, improvised killings in back yards under time pressure, not staged rites conducted in a consecrated elsewhere [MS]. Reading ritual design into opportunistic frenzy is the same over-reading that produced the Masonic decoding and the initials seen on the wall, and the equation of hermetic study with sacrifice is the same reflex met elsewhere that reads an esoteric or aesthetic transgression as a criminal disposition [MS]. The theory was advanced by Christopher Smith in a three-part series in The Criminologist across 1992–93 — and Smith himself, tellingly, implicates the society as a whole rather than the man and states that he still favours a different suspect [MS-R: Smith, The Criminologist, 1992–93]. The conspiracy whose alleged executioner is assessed elsewhere is touched here only to refute the theory, not to adjudicate that man [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the retrospective occult-theory suspect — a non-violent scholar defamed by category rather than accused by any fact, his esoteric affiliations mistaken for a disposition and the theory itself

contradicted by the in-situ crime-scene evidence — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P293 — White, Frederick. Demographic particulars. Frederick White, aged forty-two, who described himself as a commission agent — a respectable-sounding self-description at odds with his conduct, and earning him no character [CP: Morning Advertiser, 12 October 1888]. No physical description survives [UN]. Occupational and educational history. A "commission agent" by his own account — a middleman or salesman working on commission — with nothing further recorded [CP; UN]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a commission agent has no anatomy, the offence no weapon, and the genteel label, being at odds with his conduct, gives nothing to the surgical question [MS]. Geographic history. A City-of-London matter: the offence at Moorgate Street railway station, the case heard at the Guildhall Police Court, with no tie to Whitechapel beyond the words [CP: Morning Advertiser, 12 October 1888]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. He made a rambling statement in court, which is suggestive of neither drink nor disturbance specifically — the record naming neither — and none is inferred; whatever his state, it bears on the disposition of the threat and not on candidacy [CP; MS]. Documented violence. A single documented incident — a threatening, coercive assault on a woman, minor though it was in law [CP: Morning Advertiser, 12 October 1888]. On a Wednesday evening in early October 1888 (the offence of about the 10th, reported the 12th), Mary Ann Galling, a young woman who had never seen him before, was entering Moorgate Street station when White accosted her; she declined to speak to him, he struck at her and threatened to rip her up, announcing that he was Jack the Ripper and that if he did not do it then, he would know her again; she fled, and he followed, trying to trip her, until she reached Police Constable Stringer and gave him into custody [CP: Morning Advertiser, 12 October 1888]. In law the offence was nominal — a threatening-language matter — because there was no weapon, no completed assault, and no wound: a strike that missed, a trip attempted, a threat spoken; but this is the more menacing end of the self-proclaimer spectrum, not drunken street-shouting but the targeting, threatening, and pursuit of a lone woman who had rebuffed him, and it is not softened [CP; MS]. Mary Ann Galling is held at the centre and at full weight: a young stranger assaulted for the plain act of declining to speak to him, threatened with the murderer's name and with future violence, and pursued — her terror total and rational, and her courage real, for she fled, reached help, and caught her own attacker [MS]. Police Constable Stringer, who heard the threat and made the arrest, is credited [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Unrecorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not in the murder series, and a threatening-language charge is nothing to explain [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. The whole of the "case" is that single threat — a coercive self-proclamation used to menace a woman who had rebuffed him [CP: Morning Advertiser, 12 October 1888]. Applying the detachability test, strip the name away and what stands is a threatening, coercive assault, real and charged and answered, while the boast itself is empty of any knowledge — no detail of any murder, no method, no connection — the Ripper's name weaponised as intimidation, not evidence of the deeds [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a self-proclaiming threat-maker, arrested on the spot and fined a nominal sum, on no evidence beyond the words [CP; MS]. The governing principle holds: that his conduct was genuinely menacing to the woman he accosted does not make him the murderer — a real threat is a different thing from a real killing, the one not becoming the other by sharing three words — and it makes him one of the men the panic emboldened to borrow the name [MS]. Name the pattern plainly: the name was weaponised here against a woman for refusing a man, the panic handing resentful men a ready-made way to terrorise the specific woman before them, and it is recorded as the ugly social

fact it is [MS]. Not to be confused with the senior police official of the same name elsewhere in the record: the surname being common, this subject is a distinct man from that officer, and the victim, the arresting constable, and the magistrate are each distinct persons besides. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the coercive name-invoker category in its most menacing form — the murderer's name wielded as a targeted threat against a lone woman who had rebuffed him, investigated and fined at once as a nominal public-order matter — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution, with the real menace to the woman held at full weight and the boast held empty of any knowledge of the crimes.

P294 — Wilson, James. Demographic particulars. James Wilson — a man of about forty-three, itinerant, and of eccentric appearance: when taken he was found to be wearing two hats, a soft one nested inside a felt one, and carrying two walking sticks — an oddity of dress very likely what drew the crowd's eye in the first place [CP: Irish Times, 28 November 1888]. Occupational and educational history. He called himself "a comedian," which the police sergeant took to mean a ballad singer — an itinerant entertainer working the provincial circuit; he said he had lately toured through Lisburn and several places in County Antrim [CP: Irish Times, 28 November 1888]. The calling confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: an itinerant entertainer has no anatomy, and two hats and two sticks are eccentric luggage, not instruments [MS]. Geographic history. Wholly Irish-provincial: the episode played out in Belfast on the afternoon of Tuesday 27 November 1888, along Royal Avenue, Little Donegall Street, and Carrick Hill [CP: Irish Times, 28 November 1888]. He was a travelling performer, a stranger passing through, with no recorded connection to London or Whitechapel of any kind — across the Irish Sea and more from the murder district [CP; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. The two-hats-and-two-sticks eccentricity is colour, not a diagnosis, and is not made one: a man who wears two hats may be poor, or cold, or simply odd, and none of these is a psychiatric finding or evidence of anything. The crowd read "odd" as "dangerous," and the record does not repeat their error in a clinical register by reading "odd" as "disturbed" [MS]. Documented violence. None [UN]. He committed no assault; the nearest thing to an offence was that, having fled into a house and down into its cellar to escape the mob, he frightened some children there — a consequence of his own terror, not an act of menace [CP: Irish Times, 28 November 1888]. The frightened children are held with a small kindness: their alarm at a stranger bursting in was real and blameless, and is no evidence of anything [MS]. Social and family circumstances. An itinerant entertainer on tour, with nothing else recorded [CP; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not in the murder series, and a Belfast street-chase is nothing to explain [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None whatever [UN]. Shortly after noon on 27 November 1888 a Belfast crowd fixed on this odd-looking stranger, began crying "Jack the Ripper," and chased him through the streets; he took refuge in the cellar of the first house he reached, where Constables Britten and M'Guirk found him and took him into custody [CP: Irish Times, 28 November 1888]. The charge entered was "indecent behaviour," but the report is candid that he was arrested far more for his own safety than for any breach of the peace — a booking of convenience to justify removing a misidentified man from a mob, while the crowd cheered outside the station — not a finding of any offence [CP; MS]. The salience that made him the Ripper to that crowd was his eccentric appearance alone: the crudest form of the descriptive-coincidence reflex, not even a matching feature but mere conspicuous oddity in a primed town [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a mob-panic misidentification of an eccentric travelling entertainer in Belfast, taken into custody chiefly to protect him from the crowd, on no evidence of any kind beyond the cry of a frightened, excited mob [CP; MS]. The meaning of the entry is who stood in danger: the man was nearly a

victim rather than a perpetrator, a poor, harmless, frightened entertainer hunted through the streets on the strength of looking strange, the police rescuing an innocent from a mob that believed it had caught a Ripper [MS]. Name the pattern plainly: the panic curdled here into crowd-violence, and the reflex to find the monster in the odd stranger passing through is the same reflex turned elsewhere on the foreigner and the outsider [MS]. This subject, bearing two common name-tokens, is held distinct from every similarly-named subject elsewhere in the record, and the arresting constables and the children are distinct persons besides. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any candidacy, and not even to the self-proclaimer categories, but to that of the mob-panic misidentification — an innocent, eccentric stranger cried up as the Ripper by a frightened crowd and taken into custody for his own protection — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution, its true subject being the crowd's error and the man's danger, not any act of his.

P295 — Winberg, Miss. Demographic particulars. Miss Winberg — not a historical person but a character in the fictional Pedachenko conspiracy legend, described within it as a young tailoress [MS-R: Le Queux, Things I Know (1923); MS-R: McCormick, The Identity of Jack the Ripper (1959)]. No real individual of the name is identifiable, and no biographical particulars exist outside the legend; existence [UN]. Occupational and educational history. Within the legend, a tailoress — a plausible East End occupation pinned to the character, one presumes, to lend her verisimilitude and an East End presence [MS-R]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy in its emptiest form — there being no person behind it and, even in the fiction, no blade in her hand [MS]. Geographic history. Within the legend, London — as part of the Russian team said to have been sent to commit the murders — the tale ending in her exile to Yakutsk, in Siberia [MS-R]. All fictional; no real movements to trace [UN]. That Siberian-exile ending is the same un-checkable vanishing device the legend uses elsewhere, disposing of an invented agent beyond all record so that her absence reads as stealth rather than nonexistence [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None — she has no existence outside the story, and there is no mind to assess [UN]. Documented violence. None [UN]. And notably, even within the legend she is not the killer: her assigned role was as a decoy, engaging the victims in conversation to lull them into a false sense of security before Pedachenko, the supposed murderer, struck and Levitski kept watch — an accomplice-lure, not a hand [MS-R]. She could not be the murderer even were the legend true, because the legend does not say she was [MS]. Social and family circumstances. None recoverable — a fictional construct [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable in every sense [N/A]: there is no person to place in the series, and the "cessation" in the legend is merely the conspirators' departure into exile, an invented plot-resolution [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None whatever [UN]. There is no evidence because there is no person — Miss Winberg exists only in the pages of a twentieth-century legend, not in any 1888 record [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer, and doubly so: she is a fictional character, and even within her own fiction she is cast not as the murderer but as a decoy [MS-R]. The whole apparatus is an unverifiable legend, propagated not by any 1888 source but by its own later authors — a 1923 book claiming a non-existent manuscript named a fictional Russian agent as the Ripper, and a 1959 book that added the accomplices, this character among them — so she is a fabrication appended to a fabrication, a decoy invented decades on for a murderer invented earlier still [MS-R; MS]. Not to be confused with any similarly-named entry in the source indexing, nor with the separate contemporary Russian press-legend figure who belongs to a different matter assessed elsewhere and is not adjudicated here: this Miss Winberg is a character internal to the Pedachenko fiction, and her named co-conspirators within that legend — the supposed assassin Pedachenko and the

lookout Levitski — are figures of the same fiction, distinct from the real Russian poisoner whose name and calling the legend cannibalised, that real man being no part of this entry beyond the fact that the fiction borrowed from him [MS]. The one human thing at stake must be stated plainly: the legend does real violence to the real murdered women, rewriting their deaths as episodes in a spy-story and imagining a decoy who chatted kindly to them to deliver them to a knife; there was no decoy, no lulling conversation, and no Russian team, and the truth of five poor women killed by a local man is not improved by being dressed as espionage [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any candidacy but to the category of the wholly fictional accomplice — a decoy invented decades after the fact for a murderer himself invented, doubly excluded as fictional and, even within the fiction, not the hand — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P296 — Wirtofsky, Julius. Demographic particulars. Julius Wirtofsky — so the digest; the original dispatch spells it Wirtkofsky, and the true form of this Polish-Jewish surname is uncertain, the two spellings held rather than chosen between [MS: Morley; PV: Strachey dispatch, 11 December 1888 — not inspected here]. Described only as "a Polish Jew," with no age, appearance, or other particular surviving [PV; UN]. The honest summary is that, apart from his alleged grudge against prostitutes, nothing whatever is known of him [MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. Unrecorded [UN]. He is a name attached to a single reported conversation, nothing more; and being ill and consulting someone about it is the opposite of being medically trained, so no occupation and nothing on the anatomical axis attaches to him — a matter of category, not candidacy in its emptiest form [MS]. Geographic history. The one fixed point is a "Christian Home" in Finsbury Square, London — a mission hostel of the kind that stood there in 1888, a German Young Men's Home or a YMCA/YWCA — where the informant said he met Wirtofsky shortly before the first murder [PV: Strachey dispatch]. His subsequent movements were, by the informant's own admission, unknown, and he was never located; in the plainest sense there was no one to pursue, a man described only as a Polish Jew with no address beyond a hostel he had left [PV; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None documented [UN]. A "special pathological condition" — possibly venereal, syphilis being the usual reading — is the whole hinge of the story: it was on this that Wirtofsky was said to have consulted the informant, and from this that his professed murderous grudge sprang [PV: Strachey dispatch]. But that condition was never documented and never examined, a grudge is not a diagnosis, and it bears on nothing [MS]. Documented violence. None [UN]. There is only a reported threat: that he was determined to kill the woman he blamed for his condition, and all the rest of her class. A stated intention, reported at second hand and uncorroborated, is not a documented act [PV; MS]. Social and family circumstances. Unrecoverable [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is placed in the murder series by nothing but the alleged grudge, and the denunciation itself post-dates the last canonical murder — the informant came forward on 11 December 1888, a month after Kelly, so the grievance is a remembered one retrofitted onto completed crimes rather than evidence [PV; MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None beyond the denunciation [PV]. The chain runs thus: Julius Lowenheim, a young American-German — whom the digest calls a medical student, though later records show him a merchant's clerk, so the medical-student claim is doubtful — presented himself on 11 December 1888 to Sir George Strachey, the British envoy at Dresden, with a statement about the Whitechapel murders; Strachey forwarded it through the Foreign Office (received 14 December) to the Home Office (receipted 15 December, initialled by C.M., probably the Assistant Under-Secretary Charles Murdoch) and the police [PV: Strachey dispatch, via Evans & Skinner, Ultimate Sourcebook — not inspected here]. Lowenheim said that before the first murder he had met Wirtofsky at the Finsbury

Square home; that Wirtofsky, having consulted him on his condition, declared his intention to kill the woman responsible and all prostitutes; that he could identify the man without fail; and that he had already approached the London police to no answer [PV]. That is the entirety of the "case." A correction to the digest belongs here: the digest has Strachey contacting the police in Dresden, where in fact Lowenheim came to Strachey as the British diplomatic representative and the matter travelled the diplomatic channel to London [PV; MS: Morley, corrected]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a denunciation-tip naming a barely-identifiable man on the strength of a second-hand, uncorroborated threat, made after the murders had ended, by an informant of uncertain reliability, and never actioned or located [PV; MS]. It is a stack of disqualifiers, any one fatal — threat not act, post-dating the murders, an unlocatable subject, and a doubtful sole witness. The story is dressed in the era's favoured motive — a diseased man avenging himself on the prostitutes he blamed — which is what lends a barely-real man the feel of a real suspect; but reduced to its bones the tip is a specimen of the autumn's antisemitic scapegoating in its purest form, a foreign, diseased Jew named a murderer of women, every element a beat of the period's Ripper-fantasy, and here, unlike a case where a real offence must be held apart from the prejudice around it, there is no offence at all beneath the stereotype — the man is made a Ripper by a category, not a fact [MS]. A Polish Jew with a grudge against prostitutes was, in that district, one of tens of thousands, so that naming one names no one [MS]. Not to be confused with the separately-assessed "Polish Jew" of the police suspect line, whose evaluation belongs elsewhere and is not adjudicated here; and the informant Lowenheim is a distinct person from the man he named [MS]. He is carried with the plain dignity owed anyone named a monster on his ethnicity. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the antisemitic denunciation-tip with no offence beneath it — a barely-identifiable man made a suspect by a period stereotype rather than a fact, on a second-hand grudge retrofitted after the murders and never actioned — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P297 — Woods, Joseph. Demographic particulars. Joseph Woods, a youth of eighteen, the son of a licensed victualler — a publican — the youngest of the block's self-proclaimers and, drink apart, of respectable enough family; no further description survives [CP: Daily Telegraph, 28 September 1888; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. Not recorded beyond his father's trade; he appears only as a drunken young man on a night out [CP; UN]. The trade confers nothing on the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a publican's son has no anatomy, and the clasp-knife spoken of below is a common pocket-tool, not an instrument of the crimes [MS]. Geographic history. The correction is the heart of this entry: this was not a London case at all. The charge was heard at the Portsmouth Police-court, and the incident occurred in Commercial Road, Portsmouth — the naval town, not Whitechapel [CP: Daily Telegraph, 28 September 1888; MS: Morley, corrected]. The digest, reading "Commercial Road," took it for the famous Commercial Street/Road of Spitalfields and silently relocated the whole affair to the East End; in fact Woods is a provincial self-proclaimer, the Ripper panic having reached the great southern naval port some seventy miles from any murder scene, and the geography excludes him by itself [CP; MS]. Not to be confused one with the other: Commercial Road, Portsmouth is a distinct street from the Spitalfields Commercial Street/Road, and the whole geography of the entry turns on holding the two apart [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. He was drunk; the victim, by the sergeant's account, was sober [CP]. The drink is carried at that level as the fuel of a foolish boast, and his youth and intoxication frame the proclamation as adolescent bravado — a mark against candidacy rather than a diagnosis, and no illness is manufactured from it [MS]. Documented

violence. Disputed, and ultimately not proven [CP: Daily Telegraph, 28 September 1888]. Two accounts were given. The prosecutrix, Eleanor Candey, said that shortly after midnight on the night of 25/26 September 1888 Woods and another man accosted her roughly in Commercial Road; that Woods seized her by the waist and throat, breaking her necklace, threw her down, and assaulted her; and that when she asked whether he was one of the Whitechapel men, he produced a clasp-knife, threatened to put it through her, and answered that he was [CP]. The defence said Candey had accosted Woods, that she mentioned carrying a whistle since the murders, and that he had merely answered, drunkenly, that he always carried a knife and — if she wanted to know — was the Whitechapel murderer, the assault having no corroboration [CP]. What is undisputed is that Woods, drunk, made the self-proclamation and spoke of a knife, admitting as much on the way to the station while denying he had touched her [CP]. The alleged assault is not hardened into a fact against him, the bench having dismissed it; nor is the complainant's ordeal treated as false, a dismissed charge being no proof of a false complaint, and a sober woman who had carried a police whistle untouched since the murders does not blow it for the first time over nothing [MS]. Eleanor Candey is held at the centre and with respect: a woman who armed herself with a whistle in the terror of that autumn and used it, at last, on a frightening drunk, summoning the constable who took him in — her self-protection real and effective whatever the truth of the assault [MS]. Social and family circumstances. A publican's son; nothing more recorded [CP; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not in the murder series, and a drunken boast in Portsmouth is nothing to explain [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN]. The confirmed core is a drunken young man's self-proclamation to a woman who had — sensibly — armed herself with a police whistle: Candey had carried it ever since the murders and never used it before; she blew it, and Police-sergeant Brading came, took Woods in, and, to the court's laughter, confirmed he had no reason at all to think the youth was the murderer [CP: Daily Telegraph, 28 September 1888]. Applying the detachability test to a dismissed co-crime, strip the name away and what stands is a drunken boast and a bind-over, the assault itself not having held — the emptiest end of the co-occurring-offence line [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer: a drunken eighteen-year-old's boast in Portsmouth, with a disputed and uncorroborated assault [CP; MS]. The magistrate dismissed the assault charge outright and merely bound Woods over — in £10, with a surety — to keep the peace; there is no evidence of anything more [CP: Daily Telegraph, 28 September 1888; Morning Advertiser, 28 September 1888]. The court's good sense is noted: it took the youth for the drunken boaster he was and had, on the sergeant's own word, no reason to think him the murderer [MS]. Framed without excusing him, he is a callow, foolish boy who borrowed a monster's name to frighten a woman and was bound over for it [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs to the apocryphal-confessor category in its youngest, provincial form — a drunken adolescent self-proclamation seventy miles from the murders, atop a co-alleged assault the bench dismissed, dealt with by a bind-over rather than assessed as a candidacy — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P298 — Anderson, Sir Robert. Demographic particulars. Sir Robert Anderson (1841–1918), born in Dublin, an Irish-Protestant of the professional class — his father a Crown Solicitor, his brother Samuel a Solicitor General — and a devout evangelical Christian who wrote more than twenty theological works and believed the Second Coming imminent [MS: Morley]. He died in 1918, aged seventy-seven, knighted in 1901 after a long official career [MS: Morley]. He reaches a suspect-guide not for anything he did in Whitechapel but for a 1970s conspiracy theory — and he matters, in truth, as the most senior investigator ever to claim the killer was known [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Trinity College Dublin (BA 1862); called to the Irish Bar in 1863 [MS: Morley]. From the late 1860s an anti-Fenian intelligence official: he came to England on 19 December 1867,

days after the Clerkenwell Prison bombing — a Fenian outrage that killed civilians and helped birth the CID — and never returned to Ireland [MS]. As Home Office adviser on political crime he ran the spy Thomas Miller Beach ("Major Le Caron") inside the American Fenian movement; he later became Secretary to the Prison Commissioners, and — on 1 September 1888, the morning after the Nichols murder — Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and head of the CID, retiring in 1901 [MS: Morley]. No occupation of his touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a policeman and lay theologian has no medical or surgical training, and he is in any case never accused of a hand in any killing [MS]. Geographic history. Dublin-born, London-based from 1867 [MS: Morley]. Critically for both his claims and his candidacy, he was in Switzerland, on three months' prescribed sick leave for stress, from 7 September to 6 October 1888 — the very weeks covering the murders of Chapman, Stride, and Eddowes, three of the canonical five — returning to London about 6 October and taking over the case [MS: Morley; PV: MEPO leave record — not inspected here]. His personal absence from the heart of the murder series is the single most important fact about him [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None adverse [UN]. The "stress" that sent him abroad in September 1888 is the only note — a nervous exhaustion, not a disorder, and no clinical inference is drawn from it [MS]. Documented violence. None whatsoever [UN]. He is never accused, even by the conspiracy theorists, of laying a hand on any victim [MS]. Social and family circumstances. A settled, respectable, married official and lay theologian, deeply embedded in the Victorian establishment and the evangelical world [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable to him as a suspect [N/A]: he is not placed among the killings. As an investigator he presided over the CID as the murders wound down, and would later insist the case had in fact been solved [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. As to his being the murderer — or the conspiracy's "lookout" — there is none, and there is a positive alibi [MS]. The nomination is Stephen Knight's 1976 Royal-Conspiracy theory, in which Anderson, on information from Joseph Gorman Sickert, is cast as the third man, the lookout on the night of the double event, organising the police patrols to favour the placement of the bodies; Melvyn Fairclough's 1991 book repeats it [MS-R: Knight, The Final Solution (1976); MS-R: Fairclough, The Ripper and the Royals (1991)]. But Anderson was in Switzerland on the night of the double event — precisely when the theory needs him at Berner Street and Mitre Square — and Knight himself concluded the Sickert information was erroneous, perhaps offered to shield another man [MS]. The endorsed verdict is that he should be eliminated as the lookout unless evidence ever places him in London that night [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer, on two independent grounds: he was never accused of a killing, and he was demonstrably abroad for the double event that the only theory naming him requires him to have overseen [MS]. He is an evidence-free inversion of an investigator into a suspect — and the far more interesting story runs the other way, for Anderson is the most senior policeman ever to claim the murderer was known [MS]. That claim, and not the fiction, is his real significance, and its reliability frames the entry. In his 1910 memoir The Lighter Side of My Official Life he asserted as a "definitely ascertained fact" that the murderer was a "Polish Jew," identified by the one good witness the instant he was confronted, the witness then refusing to testify; Swanson's annotated copy of that book — the Marginalia, surfaced in 1981 and published in 1987 — supplies a name and a "Seaside Home" identification [MS: Morley; PV: Anderson memoir (1910) — not inspected here; PV: Swanson Marginalia — not inspected here]. Against the claim stand several things: no contemporary record of any Seaside Home confrontation survives; any such identification post-dated the murders by years, and the witness was never re-examined; the "Polish Jew" formulation is an antisemitic generalisation rather than a finding, on which Anderson doubled down when publicly challenged by "Mentor" in the Jewish Chronicle in March 1910, calling it a simple matter of fact and not of theory; and, most damaging to his reliability, the exact parallel

with his other identically confident "definitely… fact" claim — that O'Keefe, not Pigott, forged the 1882 Parnell letter, which historians reject — set against his own covert authorship of the 1887 Times "Parnellism and Crime" attacks, later exposed at the Parnell Commission: a documented pattern of confident, self-serving false assertion [MS; PV: Parnell Commission record — not inspected here; CP: Jewish Chronicle, March 1910]. Not to be confused with an adjudication of the man Anderson named: the named "Polish Jew" suspect is assessed elsewhere and is not adjudicated here — this entry weighs only the reliability of Anderson as namer, not the truth of whom he named [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any candidacy — the lookout fiction being alibi-defeated and the man never accused of a killing — but to the dual category of the investigator inverted into a suspect and, more substantially, the most senior official claimant of a solution, whose claim is recorded here as documentary content and weighed for its reliability without adjudicating the man he named.

P299 — DUPLICATE.

P300 — Russell, Francis Charles Hastings (9th Duke of Bedford). Demographic particulars. Francis Charles Hastings Russell, 9th Duke of Bedford (16 October 1819 – 14 January 1891), known as "Hastings" — an English aristocrat, politician, and agriculturalist, and, at sixty-nine, the oldest man in the whole archive to be breathed as a Ripper suspect [MS: Morley]. Grandson of the 6th Duke, he succeeded his cousin William, the 8th Duke, in 1872, and was made a Knight of the Garter in 1880; in 1844 he married Lady Elizabeth Sackville-West, Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria, and two of their sons became the 10th and 11th Dukes in turn [MS: Morley]. Not to be confused with his son the 10th Duke, the other man the bare rumour could fit: this 9th Duke held the title through the murders, while the 10th (1852–1893) held it only from 1891 and died young two years later — two distinct men, and a rumour keyed to youth or scandal could as easily attach to the son, neither being documented [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Schooled at home by his mother; commissioned into the Scots Fusilier Guards (1838) and retiring on his marriage in 1844; Liberal MP for Bedfordshire, 1847–1872, until he took the dukedom, and a Unionist from 1886 after breaking with Gladstone over Irish Home Rule [MS: Morley]. President of the Royal Agricultural Society (1880), an improving landlord who ran manuring experiments at Woburn, and Lord Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire — a pillar of the establishment, not a shadow in the streets [MS: Morley]. No occupation of his touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a soldier-turned-politician and agricultural reformer has no medical or surgical training, and none is even alleged [MS]. Geographic history. Woburn Abbey (Bedfordshire), 81 Eaton Square (his London house), and his other great estates — the world of the Whig aristocracy at its summit [MS: Morley]. There is no record, ever, of the 9th Duke being seen in or near the East End during the murders, and no reason he would have been [MS; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. The one dark note, and the likely seed of the whole rumour: in his final illness, suffering from pneumonia, he became — in the language of the day — "temporarily insane," and died by his own hand at 81 Eaton Square on 14 January 1891 [MS: Morley; PV: coroner's record, January 1891 — not inspected here]. That is stated plainly as documented history, because an aristocratic suicide-scandal of that kind is exactly what breeds vague, retrospective "was he the Ripper?" whispers attached to nothing; it is a lay phrase of the period and not a clinical finding, and it is not mined for colour or read as a lead [MS]. Documented violence. None against any other person [UN]. The only violence in his story is self-inflicted and ended it; there is no act against anyone else, and none alleged [MS]. Social and family circumstances. A married grandee at the top of Victorian society — Garter knight, MP, and agricultural reformer — and, relevant to nothing but the flavour of the tale, an early champion of

cremation, himself cremated at Woking, his ashes going to the Bedford chapel at Chenies [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable in any incriminating sense [N/A]. He was not in the series; and his death in January 1891 falls between the last two Whitechapel-file killings — the Pinchin Street torso of September 1889 and Frances Coles of 13 February 1891 — so that even the loosest "the murders stopped when he died" reasoning fails, a Whitechapel-file murder having followed his death by a month [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None whatsoever [UN]. The entire connection is a single parenthetical line: in Edward and the Edwardians (1962), Philippe Jullien — repeating the pre-Knight rumour that Prince Albert Victor was the Ripper — added, in passing, that "the Duke of Bedford" was also rumoured responsible [MS-R: Jullien, Edward and the Edwardians (1962)]. Jullien gave no source, no evidence, and did not even say which Duke of Bedford he meant; no document supports it, and no researcher has ever taken the case up [MS-R; MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He fails on every axis at once: a single undocumented parenthetical rumour-on-a-rumour that names no specific Duke; an age (sixty-nine) decades beyond every surviving witness description; no trace of him in the East End; ambiguity as to whether Jullien even meant this Duke; and a fully documented public life and death wholly incompatible with a Whitechapel street-killer [MS]. His candidacy is the thinnest in the archive. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the undocumented aristocratic rumour — a single sourceless parenthetical, likely seeded by a suicide-scandal, that names no specific man and that no researcher has pursued — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P301 — Russell, George William Francis Sackville (10th Duke of Bedford). Demographic particulars. George William Francis Sackville Russell, 10th Duke of Bedford (16 April 1852 – 23 March 1893) — eldest son of the 9th Duke and Lady Elizabeth Sackville-West [MS: Morley]. The whole reason he reaches a suspect-guide is demographic: he was thirty-six at the time of the murders, and is said to have matched the Ripper's supposed build as well as his age, which makes him a far better demographic fit than his sixty-nine-year-old father — but a demographic fit is not evidence, and there is none [MS]. Not to be confused with the other men of the family a bare rumour could catch: this 10th Duke is distinct from his father the 9th Duke, from his brother Herbrand the 11th who succeeded him, and from the later 12th — four separate men, held apart, none of whom the rumour names [MS]. Occupational and educational history. Balliol College, Oxford (BA, 1874); called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; Liberal MP for Bedfordshire, 1875–1885, until the seat was abolished; High Sheriff of Bedfordshire (1889) [MS: Morley]. At the time of the murders he was not yet the Duke — he was the Marquess of Tavistock, succeeding to the dukedom only on his father's death in January 1891, a point that matters below [MS: Morley]. No occupation of his touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a barrister and politician has no medical or surgical training, and none is even alleged [MS]. Geographic history. London-born and London-based — his estates, and his town house at 37 Chesham Place — like the whole family [MS: Morley]. The "intimate knowledge of London" that Jullien's hint invokes is non-probative, since knowing the city is not being in the East End, of which there is no record of this man at any material time, any more than of his father [MS: Morley; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None of the "insanity" that marked his father's end; he suffered from diabetes, which killed him [MS: Morley]. Documented violence. None whatsoever [UN]. His private life was irregular — a childless marriage alongside at least two children by mistresses — but irregular is not violent, and none of it touches the murders [MS]. Social and family circumstances. He married Lady Adeline Somers-Cocks in 1876; the marriage was childless, and the dukedom passed to his brother Herbrand, the 11th Duke [MS: Morley]. One connection is worth setting down precisely, because it is the closest the Bedford

household comes to the world of the victims — and it runs the opposite way from guilt: his wife, Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, was a lifelong penal reformer who spent decades as a prison visitor and gave practical charitable help to marginalised women, prostitutes among them, near Victoria Station [MS: Morley]. That is her philanthropy, in the West End, not his crime in the East End — and the Duchess Adeline is named here as a reformer and never as a party to any crime; it is very likely the faint, real "Bedford / fallen-women" association that a later rumour could distort, and it is charitable, not incriminating [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]. He is not in the series; and he died of diabetes in March 1893, more than two years after the last Whitechapel-file murder, so there is no "cessation" to link to him at all [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN] — and, as with his father, the whole of the connection is Jullien's single unsourced parenthetical of 1962, which named no particular Duke of Bedford [MS-R: Jullien, Edward and the Edwardians (1962)]. Here is the "which Duke" question resolved as far as it can be: the man who actually held the title during the murders was the 9th Duke; this man was still Marquess of Tavistock in 1888 and did not become "the Duke of Bedford" until 1891 — so a rumour about the Duke of Bedford in 1888 points to the father, while only a rumour keyed to youth and build points to the son, and neither reading rests on a single document [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He is the better demographic fit of the two Bedford candidates — the right age, allegedly the right build — and that is precisely the trap: fitting the profile is not evidence, thousands of Londoners fit it, and not one record places him near a murder [MS]. The rumour is a single unsourced line that does not even specify him. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the demographic-fit-without-a-fact — a better-matching age and build that names no one, resting on the same sourceless parenthetical as his father's entry and specifying neither — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P302 — Sanders, Dr. Jon William. Demographic particulars. Dr Jon William Sanders — a real and successful London physician, born 1859, who took his M.B. in 1880 and built a respectable career; a member of the British Gynaecological Society and, latterly, Medical Superintendent of the Croydon Fever Hospital [MS: Morley]. He died of heart failure in January 1889, while under anaesthetic — that is, on the operating table [MS: Morley]. Not to be confused with John William Smith Sanders, the insane London Hospital medical student the police were actually hunting: the two were, as a matter of documented fact, entirely different men, and on that distinction the whole thin case turns — the student's documented illness and police-interest must never be imported onto this doctor through the shared name, and the student's own candidacy is a separate, unresolved thread not adjudicated here [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A qualified doctor (M.B., 1880) with a London practice and a specialism touching gynaecology, rising to superintend a fever hospital — a career of standing, not disgrace, which itself sets him apart from the fallen-surgeon figures the medical-Ripper theories usually reach for [MS: Morley]. The medical qualification sits high on the anatomical axis but is wholly inert here — a matter of category, not candidacy: gynaecological skill fits the contested "medical Ripper" premise but describes some thousands of qualified London men rather than pointing at him, the killer's supposed surgical skill is itself disputed, and no violence of any kind attaches to this man [MS]. Geographic history. London and Croydon (the fever hospital) [MS: Morley]. There is no record placing him in Whitechapel or connecting him to the East End at all; his gynaecology and his hospital post are the sum of his "connection" [MS; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None adverse — no insanity, no disgrace [UN]. A sound practitioner who died of heart failure under anaesthetic; the "mad doctor" colouring the theory needs belongs to the student it conflates him with, not to anything documented of this man [MS]. Documented violence.

None whatsoever; nothing in his life touches violence of any kind [UN]. Social and family circumstances. A settled professional man; the record suggests nothing otherwise [MS: Morley; UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). This is the load-bearing plank of his candidacy — and it fails [MS]. He died in January 1889, and the nomination leans on "murders stopped, then the suspect died" logic: Kelly was killed on 9 November 1888, Sanders died two months later, so his death is offered to "explain" the cessation. But the Whitechapel-file murders did not stop with Kelly — McKenzie was killed in July 1889 and Coles in February 1891, both after Sanders was in his grave [MS]. The cessation his death is meant to explain did not happen; and a death coinciding with a supposed ending is, in any case, not evidence, but the same convenient-corpse reasoning that attaches to a dozen men who died in late 1888 [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN]. Dr Jon William Sanders was proposed by the researcher Jon Ogan in Ripperana (Summer 1993) on three grounds, and all three are demographic fit or coincidence rather than evidence [MS-R: Ogan, Ripperana (Summer 1993)]. First, he was a doctor with gynaecological skill — which fits the "medical Ripper" premise, but so did some thousands of qualified London men, and the killer's supposed surgical skill is itself contested [MS]. Second, his death shortly after Kelly — the cessation plank, already demolished above [MS]. Third, and this is the tell, his name closely resembled that of John William Smith Sanders, the insane London Hospital medical student the police were hunting as the unaccounted-for "third student" — but those two men were entirely different people, so the name-resemblance is not a clue but a conflation, and it runs backwards: the police sought the student, and the doctor merely happens to share his name [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He has no evidentiary connection to the case beyond his medical skill; his nomination is a specimen of suspect-naming for its own sake — a doctor who fits the profile, died at a convenient moment, and bore a confusing name — and not one of those three things is evidence [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the fit-coincidence-and-conflation nomination — a sound doctor named for a contested skill, a convenient death that explains a cessation which did not occur, and a name mistaken for another man's — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P303 — Somerset, Lord Arthur (Henry Arthur George Somerset). Demographic particulars. Major Lord Henry Arthur George Somerset (17 November 1851 – 26 May 1926), styled Lord Arthur Somerset and known in society as "Podge" — the third son of the 8th Duke of Beaufort [MS: Morley]. An army officer and courtier, he is remembered not for the Ripper case at all but for the 1889 Cleveland Street Scandal, and he reaches a suspect-list only through a 1991 conspiracy elaboration [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A cavalry officer of the Royal Horse Guards (cornet 1869, rising to major by 1883) and, from 1885, superintendent of the Prince of Wales's stables and an extra equerry-in-waiting — head of the future Edward VII's stud at Sandringham, and a close member of the royal household; he resigned both his commission and his household posts in November 1889 as the scandal closed on him [MS: Morley; MS: Hyde, The Cleveland Street Scandal (1976)]. No occupation of his touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a cavalry officer and courtier has no medical or surgical training, and none is even alleged [MS]. Geographic history. London and the royal establishments during the murder period — the world of the court, not the East End [MS: Morley]. From October 1889 he was an exile: Homburg, then France, then a wandering route through Constantinople, Budapest, and Vienna, before settling permanently in the south of France, at Hyères, where he lived quietly with an English companion until his death in 1926 [MS: Morley]. No record places him in Whitechapel at any time [MS; UN]. Psychiatric and medical history. None of note [UN]. Documented violence. None

whatever; nothing in Somerset's life touches violence, his notoriety being of an entirely different kind [UN]. Social and family circumstances. This is the whole engine of his candidacy — and it points away from the murders, not toward them [MS]. In 1889 Somerset was named, as the client "Mr Brown," in the Cleveland Street Scandal: the police discovery of a male brothel at 19 Cleveland Street that exploited teenage Post Office telegraph boys and was patronised by aristocrats [MS: Hyde (1976); MS: Chester, Leitch & Simpson, The Cleveland Street Affair (1976)]. That exploitation of minors is stated as the fact of the matter and not dwelt on. Homosexual acts being then criminal under the 1885 Labouchère Amendment, and the authorities moving with deliberate slowness, Somerset was interviewed by police on 7 August 1889 and fled abroad in October 1889 rather than face prosecution; a warrant issued in absentia on 12 November 1889 was never executed [MS: Hyde (1976)]. His solicitor let it be known that a prosecution might implicate "a very distinguished person with the initials P.A.V." — Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Clarence — and the widespread belief that Somerset was allowed to escape in order to shield the Prince is the root of every later theory that joins Cleveland Street to Whitechapel [MS]. Not to be confused with his elder brother, Lord Henry Somerset, who had likewise fled abroad after an earlier homosexual scandal a decade before — a family pattern, not a homicidal one, and a distinct man [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable, and chronologically backwards for a suspect [N/A]: the events that define Somerset — the scandal, the flight — belong to the second half of 1889, well after the canonical murders had ceased. During the murders themselves, in the autumn of 1888, he was a prominent, visible member of the royal household in London, with no shred of a link to the killings [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN]. Somerset's nomination comes wholly from Melvyn Fairclough's The Ripper and the Royals (1991), an elaboration of Stephen Knight's royal-conspiracy theory built on Joseph Gorman Sickert's shifting claims [MS-R: Fairclough, The Ripper and the Royals (1991)]. Fairclough cast Somerset — with his distant kinsman the Earl of Euston — as a "lookout and secondary accomplice" in the plot to protect the crown, and asserted that the two were in the East End on the murder nights; there is no documentation or outside corroboration of that assertion whatever [MS-R; MS]. And the parent theory it hangs from is itself disproved: Joseph Sickert publicly recanted the conspiracy as a hoax in 1978; the Prince's movements are alibied by the court circulars; and Sir William Gull, the supposed executioner, was seventy-one and stroke-paralysed [MS]. An accomplice-role in a disproved plot, unsupported by a single record, is nothing [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He is a scandal-tainted aristocrat conscripted into a discredited conspiracy because his name was already synonymous with a royal cover-up — and the conscription cuts against itself twice over: the theory that names him is disproved, and the scandal that made him useful to it points, as a profiling inference about the shape of the offender's drive, away from this offender rather than toward him — the Whitechapel crimes being the sexualised mutilation of female victims, a drive whose object is not Somerset's, a matter of the profile's internal logic and not of any moral judgement on him [MS]. Not to be confused, further: the Earl of Euston and Prince Albert Victor are named figures of the scandal-and-cover-up and are not adjudicated here; and Chief Inspector Frederick Abberline, who led both the Ripper hunt and the Cleveland Street inquiry, is held strictly as the investigator of both and never as a party to either crime — the apparent "Abberline link" being a coincidence of seniority, not a connection between the cases [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the scandal-tainted aristocrat conscripted into a disproved conspiracy — named for a royal cover-up already attached to his name, on an accomplice-role unsupported by a single record and contradicted by chronology and by the offender-profile — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P304 — DUPLICATE.

P305 — Warren, Sir Charles. Demographic particulars. General Sir Charles Warren (7 February 1840 – 21 January 1927) — born at Bangor in North Wales, not in England as the digest has it, the son of a major-general; a Royal Engineer, pioneering Biblical archaeologist, and, from March 1886 to November 1888, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police through the whole of the canonical murders [MS: Morley, corrected]. He is the most senior figure in the entire archive, and the one on whom the popular "the Ripper beat the police" verdict has settled; he died at Weston-super-Mare in 1927, aged eighty-six [MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. Sandhurst and Woolwich; commissioned into the Royal Engineers at seventeen (1857) [MS: Morley]. A distinguished surveyor and archaeologist — he mapped Gibraltar, and from 1867 conducted the Palestine Exploration Fund's foundational excavations around the Temple Mount in Jerusalem ("Warren's Shaft"; The Recovery of Jerusalem, 1871) [MS: Morley]. Long service in South Africa followed (the Transkei War, the administration of Griqualand West, the 1884–85 Bechuanaland Expedition), then the command at Suakim from which he was plucked, in early 1886, to head Scotland Yard; he resigned the Commissionership in November 1888 and returned to soldiering [MS: Morley; MS: ODNB]. No part of this career touches the anatomical axis — a matter of category, not candidacy: a soldier, surveyor, and administrator has no medical or surgical training, and none is even alleged [MS]. Geographic history. A globe-spanning imperial career (Gibraltar, Jerusalem, South Africa, the Sudan, later Singapore and the Boer War) [MS: Morley]. In 1888 he was at the very centre of London officialdom, at Scotland Yard — an administrator, not a man of the East End streets — and he is recorded at exactly one murder scene: Goulston Street, in the small hours of 30 September 1888, that single visit being the whole of his "candidacy" [MS]. That one recorded scene-visit was the accountable, documented attendance of the Commissioner making a decision in the open — the exonerating opposite of an offender's covert presence [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None adverse [UN]; a famously stubborn, proud, and combative militarist, but nothing pathological, and no clinical inference is drawn from temperament [MS]. Documented violence. None as an individual [UN]. The one bloody episode of his commissionership was institutional: "Bloody Sunday," 13 November 1887, when the police and troops he commanded cleared a demonstration of the unemployed from Trafalgar Square with a violence that cost a life and made him a hate-figure of the radical press — answerable public-order policing, not a personal act of violence and not murder [MS: Morley]. Social and family circumstances. A married Anglican family man — and, crucially for the theory, a devoted and eminent Freemason: initiated at Gibraltar in 1859, and in 1886 the Founding Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, the first and foremost lodge of Masonic research in England [MS: Morley]. It is this Masonic eminence, and nothing he ever did, that made him a suspect — a real but wholly non-probative affiliation, tens of thousands of respectable Victorian men being Masons, and the peg the theory hangs on rather than any mark of guilt [MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A]: he is not among the killers. His resignation — tendered 8 November, announced 9 November 1888 as Kelly's body was found — has a mundane and documented cause, a reprimand from Home Secretary Matthews over an unauthorised Murray's Magazine article defending his force, and nothing to do with the murders' course [MS: Morley]. Specific 1888 evidence. None, and the theory that supplies the want of it is broken in four independent places [MS]. Stephen Knight (1976) cast Warren as the conspiracy's "outside protector," installed to shield his fellow Masons, and read his erasure of the Goulston Street graffito as a Mason destroying a Masonic clue; Melvyn Fairclough (1991) folded him into the Ripper "coterie" [MS-R: Knight, The Final Solution (1976); MS-R: Fairclough, The Ripper and the

Royals (1991)]. Set against this: first, the parent royal-Masonic conspiracy is itself disproved — Joseph Sickert recanted it as a hoax in 1978, the Prince is alibied, and Gull was seventy-one and stroke-paralysed [MS]. Second, the linchpin — that "Juwes" is a Masonic term for the killers of Hiram Abiff — is unsupported by Masonic scholarship, appears in no English Masonic ritual, and, as Begg observes, it is a mystery why anyone ever thought it Masonic at all [MS]. Third, Warren was offered the Commissionership in early 1886, before any murders, so the "installed to cover up" story needs the conspiracy to predate his appointment, which Knight's own chronology forbids [MS]. Fourth, a Masonic graffito would expose Masons, not protect them — so if the reading were right, it argues the Masons did not do it [MS]. What is left is not evidence of guilt but the plain, documented history of the erasure [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer, and not seriously even as a conspirator. His entire candidacy is a Masonic-conspiracy inversion of the Commissioner into a cover-up man, resting on a graffito-reading that Masonic scholarship rejects and a theory its own author disowned [MS]. The real Warren of this case is not a killer or a protector of killers but the administrator who made one of its most consequential and irreversible decisions — the erasure — for reasons that had nothing to do with Freemasonry: attending Goulston Street in person about 5:30 a.m. on 30 September on Superintendent Arnold's advice, refusing City Inspector McWilliam's request to photograph the chalked writing first on the sound period-technical ground that wet-plate photography was impracticable in a dark entry before sunrise, and ordering the chalk wiped before the Petticoat Lane market filled [MS; PV: Metropolitan/City police reports on the Goulston Street graffito — not inspected here]. His own justification is documented: his letter to Godfrey Lushington of 6 November 1888 pleaded the real danger of an antisemitic riot in a district then holding perhaps fifty thousand Jewish immigrants, with the Lipski case and the "Leather Apron" panic fresh [PV: Warren to Lushington, 6 November 1888, HO 144/221/A49301C — not inspected here; MS]. That is the frame in which his one scene-visit belongs, and the erasure is presented with both hands: a good-faith, defensible policing judgement that nonetheless destroyed the case's most argued-over piece of physical evidence [MS]. Not to be confused one with the other are the two Warrens the theory conflates: Warren-the-Commissioner-and-administrator, who appears throughout the record, and Warren-the-alleged-Masonic-protector, the fiction's invention — the same man under an accountable public role, not a covert one; and the parent conspiracy and Sir William Gull are touched here only to refute them, not adjudicated. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the senior investigator inverted into a cover-up man — the Commissioner made a conspirator by his eminent Freemasonry alone, on a graffito-reading Masonic scholarship rejects and a theory its own author disowned — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution, his real place being the administrator of one consequential, irreversible, and non-Masonic decision.

P306 — Xavier, Manuel Cruz. Demographic particulars. Manuel Cruz Xavier — so the digest; "Manuel Crux Xavier" in some records, the two forms held rather than chosen between — a Portuguese cattleman, a hand on one of the livestock steamers plying between Portugal and London [MS: Morley]. Nothing of his age, appearance, or life survives beyond his name on a ship's crew list; he is not a suspect in any meaningful sense but a name plucked from a shipping log to fill a slot in one man's xenophobic theory [MS; UN]. Occupational and educational history. A cattle-boat hand aboard a Portuguese livestock steamer — the theorist named the City of Oporto, City of Cork, and City of Malaga as the vessels — and no more is known [MS: Morley; UN]. He was a cattleman and seaman, not a "fisherman." No occupation of his touches the anatomical axis, and no medical or surgical claim is even advanced against him — a matter of category, not candidacy in its

emptiest form, the theory running on nationality alone [MS]. Geographic history. The single "fact" on which his candidacy rests: that, per the customs shipping logs the theorist pored over, he was in London aboard a Portuguese cattle boat on or about 31 August 1888, the date of the Nichols murder [MS: Morley]. That, and his nationality, is the whole of it — and it is presence in one of the world's busiest ports, not presence at a scene, a manifest-and-a-category and not an individual placed at a killing [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. Documented violence. None whatsoever — no offence, no arrest, no witness, nothing connecting him to any violence at all [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Unrecorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A] — he is not in the murder series in any evidentiary sense. Specific 1888 evidence. None but the shipping log [UN]. Edward Knight Larkins, a clerk in the Customs Statistical Department, assigned the Nichols murder to Xavier on a single syllogism of pure prejudice: that Portuguese peasants had committed atrocities in the Peninsular War from 1808, and that therefore a Portuguese man must have committed the Whitechapel atrocities [MS-R: Larkins theory, via Morley]. Larkins searched the shipping logs for Portuguese cattlemen in London on the murder dates and named those he found; when a man's movements broke against a date, he simply swapped in another — which is the tell that this was never detection but the pasting of an interchangeable name into a slot [MS]. Xavier was the name that fit the Nichols slot; there is no evidence of any kind [MS]. Mary Ann Nichols, whose real murder this name was pasted over, is held at the centre — a real woman killed, over whose death an interchangeable name was written by a clerk reasoning from ethnic hatred [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He is not a suspect but a cipher — an interchangeable Portuguese name assigned to a murder by a theorist reasoning from ethnic hatred and from nothing else, the naked, maximal form of mistaking a type for a person: the guilt of a nation's soldiers in one war transferred onto any one of that nation's labourers who happened to be in port eighty years later [MS]. Robert Anderson's own verdict on the whole business — that Larkins was a "very troublesome busybody" — is the fair one [MS: Anderson, Home Office memorandum]. Not to be confused one with another are the men Larkins's method made interchangeable: Xavier, assigned Nichols; Jose Laurenço, assigned Chapman and the double event; Joao de Souza Machado, assigned the double event and Kelly; and Joachim de Rocha, assigned the 1889 McKenzie murder — four distinct men, none an individual suspect but each a name pasted into a slot — and all four distinct again from Antoni Prichi, the artist's model of Larkins's earlier and separate theory. Larkins is the theorist, and Montagu Williams and Anderson the officials who received the theory; none of the three is a suspect. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the interchangeable ethnic cipher — a name lifted from a shipping manifest to fill a murder-slot by a theorist reasoning from nationality alone, presence in a port mistaken for presence at a scene — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P307 — DUPLICATE.

P308 — Machado, João de Souza. Demographic particulars. João de Souza Machado — a Portuguese cattleman; no age, appearance, or biography survives, only the name on a crew list [MS: Morley; UN]. He is the member of the theorist's cattle-boat set on whom the theory piled the most murders [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A cattleman on the Portugal–London livestock boats, with nothing more recorded [MS: Morley; UN]. No occupation of his touches the anatomical axis, and no medical or surgical claim is even advanced against him — a matter of category, not candidacy in its emptiest form, the theory that names him running on nationality alone [MS]. Geographic history. Per the theorist's reading of the customs shipping logs, he was in

London around the double-event and Kelly dates — and, unlike another of the set, still in port in November 1888, which is the whole reason he ended up carrying the Kelly murder [MS: Morley]. That remaining-in-port is a seaman's labour fact, not a mark of guilt, exactly as another crewman's departure was not a mark of innocence [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded [UN]. Documented violence. None whatsoever — no offence, no arrest, no witness, nothing connecting him to any violence at all [UN]. Social and family circumstances. Unrecorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable [N/A] — he is not in the murder series in any evidentiary sense. Specific 1888 evidence. None but the shipping log and the theorist's ethnic syllogism [UN]. The nomination belongs to Edward Knight Larkins, a clerk in the Customs Statistical Department, who reasoned that because Portuguese peasants had committed atrocities in the Peninsular War from 1808, a Portuguese man must have committed the Whitechapel atrocities, then searched the shipping logs for Portuguese cattlemen in London on the murder dates and wrote their names against the killings — swapping one named man for another whenever a movement broke against a date [MS-R: Larkins theory, via Morley; MS]. Larkins named three vessels (City of Oporto, City of Cork, City of Malaga), and his theory was received and dismissed by the officials to whom it came, Anderson recording him as a "very troublesome busybody" [MS: Anderson, Home Office memorandum]. What is proper to Machado within that scheme is this: Larkins assigned him, together with another crewman, the double event of 30 September; then, when that crewman jumped ship in October 1888 and Machado alone remained in port, handed him the Kelly murder of 9 November by himself [MS]. He thus became the theory's sole Kelly killer not on any evidence but purely by elimination — he was simply the Portuguese cattleman who had not yet sailed [MS]. The reasoning reaches its reductio here: the identity of the man who committed the most terrible murder of the series is settled, in this scheme, by which crewman's ship happened still to be in the Thames [MS]. Mary Jane Kelly, whose murder this name was made to bear, is held at the centre — the theory disposed of the most appalling death of the series with a docking schedule, and the gravity of her murder is named only that far [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. A cipher like the rest of the set, and the clearest illustration of the method's absurdity — the "last man standing," made to bear the worst of the murders because his shipmates had deserted; the asymmetry is itself the indictment, the least-documented of the men given the heaviest charge, the murders concentrating onto whoever the shipping ledger left standing rather than dispersing on any evidence [MS]. Not to be confused one with another are the men the theory made interchangeable: Machado, assigned the double event and Kelly; Manuel Cruz Xavier, assigned Nichols; José Laurenço, assigned Chapman and the double event; and Joachim de Rocha, assigned the 1889 McKenzie murder — four distinct men, none an individual suspect but each a name pasted into a slot — and all four distinct from Antoni Prichi, the artist's model of Larkins's earlier and separate theory. Larkins is the theorist, and Montagu Williams and Anderson the officials who received it; none of the three is a suspect. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the interchangeable ethnic cipher at the method's reductio — the least-documented crewman made to carry the most murders, and the worst of them, for no reason but that his ship had not yet sailed — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P309 — DUPLICATE.

P310 — Arnold, John (a.k.a. "John Cleary"). Demographic particulars. John Arnold — a newsvendor of the Strand (No. 2 Harvey's Buildings, "of Charing Cross"), about twenty-eight in 1889 on the tentative census identification (born Holborn about 1861, married), which fits the Herald's

description of its young caller, roughly twenty-five to twenty-eight, about 5 ft 4 in, of medium build [MS: Morley; MS: census identification, tentative]. He is a "suspect" only by the assumption adopted here; the record itself knows him as a witness and probable hoaxer [MS]. Not to be confused with Superintendent Thomas Arnold of the police, an entirely different man who appears elsewhere in the case in his own official role [MS]. Occupational and educational history. A street newsvendor — he sold the London New York Herald, the very paper into which he inserted himself; nothing of schooling or other trade survives [MS: Morley; UN]. No occupation of his touches the anatomical axis, and no medical or surgical claim is even advanced against him — a matter of category, not candidacy; his "case" is wholly informational, a report made rather than any skill shown [MS]. Geographic history. Central London — the Strand, Charing Cross, the Drury Lane / White Horse Yard environs [MS: Morley]. His known movements on the relevant night of 7–8 September 1889 run from the King Lud public house at Ludgate Circus, along Fleet Street, to the Herald office — the newspaper quarter, not Whitechapel [MS]. He placed himself at Backchurch Lane only by report, never by presence; and for the canonical murders of 1888 there is no geographic placement of him whatsoever [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None recorded — a "red boil on the face" in one note is an identifying mark, not a pathology, and no clinical inference is drawn from it [MS; UN]. Documented violence. None [UN]. No offence, no arrest, no witness to any act; his entire "case" is informational — a report made, not a deed done [MS]. Social and family circumstances. A married man — the reason he himself gave for the false name was to keep his wife from learning where he lodged; otherwise unrecorded [MS: Morley]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Inapplicable in the usual sense [N/A]: he is not placed in the murder series. The one date that touches him, 8–10 September 1889, falls after the canonical five had ended (Kelly, November 1888) and belongs to a different series altogether [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None for 1888 at all — and that absence is the hinge [UN]. Everything about Arnold concerns September 1889 and a single killing, the Pinchin Street torso. The case for him rests wholly on location foreknowledge — that he named Backchurch Lane and a mutilation roughly two days before a torso was placed in an arch off it — and the genuinely suspicious features must be acknowledged at full strength rather than waved away: that he changed his account of how he knew, first a police inspector met in Whitechapel High Street, then a soldier in Fleet Street who was never found and rests on his word alone; that "John Cleary is a fool" was reportedly chalked on nearby walls before his visit to the Herald was even known; and that the Herald itself speculated he "got wind of the scheme, if he was not one of the principals" [MS-R: Herald, 11 September 1889; MS: Morley]. A proponent would stack these into a portrait of a man with guilty knowledge [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer — and the reasons hold even when the assumption is granted and the case pressed as hard as it will go, on grounds no stacking can cross. First, and fatally: his only connection is to the Pinchin Street torso, which Monro, Swanson, and Macnaghten each placed with the Thames Torso series (Rainham 1887, Whitehall 1888, the Elizabeth Jackson dismemberment 1889) and expressly not with the Whitechapel murders — a different offender and a categorically different method, dismemberment elsewhere and disposal of a body carried from a distance, against the Ripper's rapid in-situ mutilation and exposed display — so that to make Arnold "the Ripper" one must first mis-file the very case he hangs from and contradict the three most senior men on it [MS]. Second: what he had, if anything, was foreknowledge of a disposal site, and that is not evidence of having killed and dismembered a woman — a placed body is precisely the kind of event whose location can run ahead of it, by rumour and intermediary, to a newsvendor in a pub [MS]. Third: he has no tie of any kind — geographic, temporal, or evidentiary — to the canonical five of 1888; he enters the record a year later and a whole category away [MS]. Fourth: the shifting informant, the tangled alias (Cleary / Kemp / Leary), the false name given to hide his lodgings from his wife, and the

reward enquiry describe a petty opportunist or hoaxer, not an offender who dismembers a woman and then walks into a newsroom before dawn to advertise it [MS]. Pressed honestly, "suspect" resolves to a peripheral and doubtful figure attached to a non-Ripper killing — and as the Whitechapel murderer, None / [N/A] [MS]. Not to be confused one with another: the Thames Torso series is held apart from the Whitechapel murders throughout, the two being different offenders and different methods. The unidentified Pinchin Street victim — a woman never named, beaten and dismembered — is held with dignity as a real person and not a plot-point [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any Whitechapel candidacy but to the category of the doubtful peripheral figure attached to a non-Ripper killing — a witness and probable hoaxer with, at most, transmitted foreknowledge of a disposal site in the separate Thames Torso series, and no tie of any kind to the canonical murders — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P311 — Gavin (a.k.a. Gavan). Demographic particulars. An adult male, surname only — "Gavin" in the digest and in two of the American notices, "Gavan" in the third, the two spellings held rather than chosen between — with no forename, age, or physical description in any of the notices, all of which reprint a single Dublin-datelined wire; Irish, resident in or near Castlerea, County Roscommon [CP: American press reprints of a Dublin wire, 6 March 1891 — single source; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. Unrecorded; the source says nothing of trade, literacy, or schooling [UN]. No occupation touches the anatomical axis, and none is stated — a matter of category, not candidacy in its emptiest form [MS]. Geographic history. The only fixed point is the offence locus: a train at Castlerea in the west of Ireland — County Roscommon, Connacht, roughly 150 km west of Dublin and several hundred miles and a sea from Whitechapel [CP]. The "Dublin" heading the dispatch is the press dateline, not the man's location — a distinction the digest collapses — and nothing places him in London at any date, still less in the autumn of 1888 [MS]. Not to be confused one with the other: the dateline city, Dublin, is the wire desk, distinct from the offence locus, Castlerea, and the two are not to be run together [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Here the single source openly contradicts itself and is not resolved in either direction: one notice has him declared of unsound mind, another, off the same wire, has him decided sane, and the digest silently adopted the insanity reading rather than reporting the split [CP — internally contradictory; MS]. What the copies share, a pattern of apparently motiveless knife violence, would in the alienist idiom of the day itself have counted as evidence of derangement — but that reading of "motiveless" violence as proof of insanity is a circular period move that resolves nothing and does no probative work toward London, and no clinical finding is drawn here [MS]. Documented violence. A knife assault on fellow passengers in a railway carriage at Castlerea on Tuesday 3 March 1891 [CP: American press reprints, 6 March 1891]. The single source frames it inconsistently — gravely in one copy, as a murderous stabbing of which he was guilty, language implying a serious or fatal wounding and a conviction, and more mildly in another as a ferocious assault — with both agreeing he had twice been imprisoned for stabbing people without apparent motive; a genuine, repeat, indiscriminate knife-offender, but in Ireland and three years late, and the grave-versus-mild framing is reported rather than resolved [CP — internally contradictory; MS]. That he is excluded from Whitechapel does not make him innocent of his Irish assault, which is real about a man in Roscommon [MS]. Social and family circumstances. Nothing recorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable in the usual sense, there being no Whitechapel series to cease [N/A]; note only that his single datable act falls in March 1891, after the last Whitechapel-file murder (Coles, 13 February 1891) [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None whatever [UN] — no 1888 act, sighting, residence, or trace connects him to London or to any Ripper crime

[MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He enters the literature by physiognomy alone, the Irish police being struck by his resemblance to the published descriptions of the Ripper — that is the entire basis, a violent man with a knife thought to look like the composite, with no geographic, temporal, or evidentiary bridge to Whitechapel [MS-R: resemblance-nomination, via the Dublin wire]. And the "descriptions" invoked are the notoriously divergent 1888 witness sketches that fit no one and everyone, so resemblance to them is not evidence [MS]. His candidacy is a specimen of the resemblance-panic that swept the British Isles whenever a knife-wielding stranger surfaced, sharpened here by timing, the notice running some three weeks after the Coles murder and the Sadler arrest with the "Ripper is back" alarm fresh on the wires [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the resemblance-panic wire cipher — a real local knife-offender in the far west of Ireland, three years and a sea from the murders, nominated by a look alone against witness sketches that fit anyone — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution, his Irish assault being his own and his exclusion from Whitechapel complete.

P312 — Gray, Alfred (a.k.a. James Gray; a.k.a. Alfred Grey). Demographic particulars. An adult Englishman, a vagrant, of no fixed forename in the record: the Tunis police gave his name as Alfred Gray, the Paris Débats correspondent — reading it from a tattoo on the man's own left arm — recorded it as James Gray, and the Two Republics rendered the surname "Grey," a three-way split at source that the digest silently resolves to "Alfred Gray," and that is held here as three unresolved forms of one man's name [CP: American press reprints of a Tunis wire, 15–17 January 1889 — single source, contradictory; MS: Morley]. His height, age, moustache, and hat were said to correspond to the published London description of the Whitechapel murderer, which is the whole of the physical particulars that survive [CP]. Occupational and educational history. None recorded beyond vagrancy; he could give no satisfactory account of himself, and by the fuller Paris account could not explain how he had spent the previous year [CP; UN]. No occupation touches the anatomical axis, and none is stated — a matter of category, not candidacy in its emptiest form; the unaccounted year is simply what vagrancy means for a man of no fixed abode, not a sinister blank [MS]. Geographic history. English, and by the correspondent's account a Whitechapel man — not "Spitalfields" as the digest has it — who had come from England living with a woman, and who by mid-January 1889 was in Tunis, where the arrest that generated the whole affair took place [CP; MS: Morley, corrected]. The sensational "Jack the Ripper" gloss was added by the Paris Petit Journal before Tunis and London alike deflated it [MS]. That Whitechapel origin makes him one of tens of thousands of poor East Enders and places him at no murder [MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. Nothing clinical [UN]. The only behavioural note is that he was said to have trembled badly when the Consul's photograph was taken — a detail the period press read as guilt, but at least as consistent with a frightened destitute man before a foreign camera, and held non-probative in both directions [CP; MS]. Documented violence. None whatever attaches to him [UN]. He was taken with a band described as robbers, but he himself was held on a charge of vagrancy, and no assault, wounding, or killing is laid to him anywhere in the record [CP]. Social and family circumstances. Only that he had lived with a woman on coming from England, and that his right arm bore tattooed English female names while his left carried his own name and a drawing of a naked woman — a drifter's ornament, doing most of the work of making him sinister only because a monster was already being sought [CP; MS]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable [N/A]; there is no offending series to cease, and his one datable fact is simply that he was in custody in Tunis in January 1889 [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. None [UN]; nothing places him in London during the autumn of 1888, and while a vagrant's presence in Tunis in January 1889 does not by itself prove

absence from Whitechapel the preceding autumn, there is not a particle of positive evidence connecting him to any murder [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. He is a pure specimen of resemblance-panic, elevated on a cluster of soft signals that come apart individually: a physical "match" to the notoriously divergent 1888 composite that fits no one; a Whitechapel origin shared with tens of thousands; an unexplained year that is only what vagrancy means; unsettling tattoos read as ominous only because a monster was sought; and nervousness under the lens as consistent with fear as with guilt [MS]. The continental wire desk supplied the sensation and the Two Republics the epitaph — a vagabond confounded with the Whitechapel murderer — and, crucially, the contemporary authorities dismissed it within a day: London attached no importance to the rumour from the first midnight, the Consul's photographs produced nothing, and he remained in custody only on the vagrancy matter [CP; MS]. On this record a man excluded from Whitechapel is connected to no crime at all [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any evidenced candidacy but to the category of the foreign false-capture — a vagrancy arrest onto which a continental wire desk pasted the Ripper's name, deflated within a day at both ends — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution.

P313 — Quinn, Edward. Demographic particulars. An adult male, a labourer, given as aged thirty-five in September 1888 — whence the digest's "born 1853," a sound back-calculation, though the age is all the source actually states — with nothing further of appearance surviving beyond the salient fact that on the day he was bruised about the face and hands and heavily bloodstained [CP: London press, 18 September 1888; MS: Morley]. Occupational and educational history. A labourer, with nothing of schooling or employer recorded [CP; UN]. No occupation touches the anatomical axis, and none is stated — a matter of category, not candidacy in its emptiest form [MS]. Geographic history. The episode is fixed at Woolwich, in south-east London by the Royal Arsenal — not the East End at all — where he had been drinking at a bar near the Arsenal; there is no evidence placing him in Whitechapel or Spitalfields at any material time, Woolwich being across the river [CP; MS]. Psychiatric and medical history. None [UN]. The only medical facts are self-inflicted and comic — cuts to his face and knuckles from a drunken stumble in the street shortly before, which bled freely and supplied the alarming appearance [CP]. Documented violence. None whatever attaches to him [UN]. The "violence" is entirely his own tripping over an obstacle while drunk, and the charge actually entered against him was the nominal one of being drunk at the police station, on which the magistrate, Mr Fenwick, plainly doubted even the drunkenness [CP: London press, 18 September 1888]. Social and family circumstances. Unrecorded [UN]. Cessation evidence (Nov 1888 – 1891). Not applicable [N/A]; there is no series to cease, only a single September 1888 farce [MS]. Specific 1888 evidence. Here, for once, the record is genuinely of 1888 and genuinely in London, and it exculpates rather than implicates [MS]. By his own account to the bench, while he stood bleeding at the bar a large stranger attached himself to him, stood him beer and tobacco, then announced he meant to charge him with the Whitechapel murders, took the accusation seriously when Quinn laughed it off, pointed to the blood as his "clue," and walked him a mile to the police station to lodge it — so the Ripper suspicion originated not with the police but with a self-appointed amateur, and the injuries it rested on were a drunkard's grazes [CP: London press, 18 September 1888]. The alarming appearance was self-generated and dissolves the moment its source is asked [MS]. Suspect-attribution. None / [N/A] as the Whitechapel murderer. This is not really a suspicion at all but a specimen of the September-1888 climate in which any bloodied stranger might be seized by a zealous citizen; the magistrate treated it accordingly, doubting the drink, declining to remand him in earnest, taking his own bail of £5, and releasing him on his recognizances after Quinn's protest

that he could not murder a cat drew open laughter in court [CP: London press, 18 September 1888]. He is a real man briefly wronged by a self-appointed accuser, and is recorded with his dignity intact — cleared on his own evidence, connected to no crime at all [MS]. Not to be confused as suspects are the two other figures of the scene: the magistrate Mr Fenwick, and the self-appointed amateur accuser who manufactured the charge — figures of the episode, neither a suspect [MS]. Categorical-position observation: the entry belongs not to any candidacy but to the category of the vigilante-panic false-seizure self-cleared on its own evidence — a bloodied drunk marched to the station by a zealous citizen over a stumble's grazes, and released to the court's laughter — recorded here as documentary content about that character of attribution, and valuable chiefly as a dated specimen of the atmosphere in which bloodied strangers were seized: harmless in this instance, dangerous as a pattern.

End of Appendix F

Appendix G. Final Panel Comments

Closing Statements of the Panel — Boleyn House, July 2026

The occasion of these statements

Some months before the close of the panel's work, Mr. Samuel Frankly — a second-year medical student of 1888, and the youngest person ever to sit at the table — asked the director what would become of him when the panel ended and the members dispersed.

The director answered: *"We all live and die . . . . What I do believe is that we live on in the memories of others. You will definitely live on in mine."*

At the final session the director extended that answer to the whole panel, inviting every member to live on in the record instead, and undertaking that nothing said would be altered.

What follows is what they said.

Sidney Dunn

Modern American crime analyst; editor and director

We started in a virtual pub in Spitalfields, Whitechapel, London. "We" consisted of various characters — perspectives, voices — that I "commissioned," along with myself. We would eventually relocate to the fictional Boleyn House nearby. I have spent many hours with these virtual characters examining various topics related to the subject of this compilation, compiling biographies with them, and so forth. I am also quite aware that they were personas created by AI that attempted to maintain different perspectives. For the most part, Claude (the AI) managed to maintain consistent characters, even though "he" drifted occasionally. And, to be honest, I did develop a mild, emotional bond to these characters, much more than I would with characters from fictional novels. That is most likely due to the active interaction rather than a passive one.

There were actually two experiments being conducted for this report. First, whether multiple voices would elicit new directions of inquiry and, second, whether a criminal profile could be used to determine the strength of a suspect. I would rate the first as a complete success. Interestingly, new directions would occur to me from a simple comment made a character. Some of the topics in this report are summaries of the explorations of those comments. For the second experiment, those results are elsewhere in this report.

Sometime during our interactions, and as an experiment, I asked the virtual panel whether they had any questions specifically for me, the Director. Samuel Frankly answered with an ontological question: "I should like to ask, if I may. The panel includes those of us from 1888 who do not know what we will go back to, and what becomes of us. I have spent some hours wondering whether, when I return, I shall remember any of this clearly, or whether it will fade as a dream fades." Obviously, as a virtual character, he wasn't returning to 1888, unless I took him there. However, the question truly surprised me. You

will find my answer at the beginning of this Appendix. Shakespeare had two quotes that I find relevent here:

> "All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players; They have their exits and their entrances, And one man in his time plays many parts ..." — *As You Like It* (Act II, Scene VII)
>
> "...We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep." —*The Tempest (*Act IV, Scene I)

John Gorey

Modern American Ripperologist, twenty-five years in the field; of Annapolis, Maryland

I came into this room believing I'd spent my life on a hard problem. I'm leaving it knowing I spent my life on a problem that was built so it couldn't be solved by the only method I had — and that's a different thing, and it took a woman I'd never met before Monday, with a spreadsheet and a manufactured man, to show me.

I'm not going to pretend that was easy. Three books. Four thousand more in a study in Annapolis. Two marriages that didn't survive what I gave to this, and I'll say plainly for the record that they didn't survive me, and this was the shape I gave it. No kids. Every other autumn, a notebook and a thermos and Buck's Row before six in the morning because I wanted the light right.

What I got here is the thing twenty-five years of the field never gave me: not an answer, a reason. I finally know what I was doing on those walks. I was looking for a man in a record that was never keeping him, and the reason the case stays open isn't that the archive is silent — it's that it's extremely loud about the wrong men, and the loudest of them are the ones who came running when it was over.

So the field can have my correction and welcome to it. And I'm going to go find out what Jacobs's first name was, and when I have it I'll put it in the newsletter, four times a year, out of a study in Annapolis, to about nine hundred people. It's the smallest piece of work I've ever proposed and it's the only one that has a definite answer at the end.

To this panel: I've spent a quarter of a century among people who argue about this case, and I have never once been in a room where anybody changed their mind. I watched eight of you do it in three days. I don't know what to do with that except say it.

Pamela Hangley

Modern American geographic profiler, Rossmo school; of no fixed city

[The majority of the initial input for this character came from me. Thus, her mistakes were my mistakes. -Editor]

I'm methodologically conservative, which in my trade means I say "the analysis does not discriminate between those" more often than anyone wants to hear it. So my closing

statement is going to be a list of things I got wrong, because that's the only kind of testimonial I trust.

I described NNA in CMD's terms. I put Hanbury south of Heneage. I called a marauder on behavioural grounds without running the diagnostic. I built three hundred yards of interpretation on a bimodality that turned out to be an artefact of the street grid. I let a peak land on a man and felt my pulse go up. And I built the strongest item in a scoring instrument that awarded its maximum for standing on my own input data.

Every one of those was caught in this room, and four of them were caught by people with no training in my discipline at all. A carpenter didn't catch them. A chair, a detective, a historian and a butcher did.

That's the finding I'll take back to the agencies I consult for, and it isn't about Whitechapel. A specialist alone with her own instrument will confirm herself every time. She will do it in good faith and she will not feel it happening. The only reliable corrective anybody has ever found is a room full of people who don't know how the instrument works and won't pretend that they do.

The peak is still on Church Street. It was there before we had a name and it's there now that the name is gone. Somebody should go and knock. [This paragraph is in reference to the new geographic profile based on street-network distance that can be found elsewhere in this report.-Editor]

Dr. Lisa Springer

Modern British forensic psychologist, specialist in serial offenders; of a practice in London

I built a six-item framework and got handed back a nine-item one and still don't know who wrote the other three. If there's a tidier summary of a professional life I haven't found it. [Not sure why she made this comment. She was there when all nine items were built. May have been due to a lack of continuity between the chats and that I did not activate the persistent memory option.]

Two things, then the flippancy stops.

The first is the sentence I've said at this table more often than any other, and I'd like it carved somewhere: *the instrument measures resemblance, not guilt.* Every catastrophe in my field — every wrongful conviction dressed in a psychologist's vocabulary — comes from somebody forgetting that a description of a type is not evidence about a person. We built a very good description of a type this year. It is not evidence about anybody, and if this report is read for anything, let it be read for that.

The second is less professional. I have consulted on cold cases for twenty years and the thing that corrodes you is not the material. It's the reasonableness. You get very good at speaking about mutilation in a register that permits lunch.

This panel had a woman at the table who knew one of them to speak to. Not a case file — Annie. And in twelve months I did not once manage to slide into the register, because

every time I got close, Mrs. Doe was sitting there. I have been better at my job in this room than I have been anywhere else and it was not because of the framework.

Right. Coffee's cold and I've been sentimental in front of a policeman. Someone change the subject.

Dr. Margaret Holroyd

Modern British consultant forensic clinical psychologist and methodologist; Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London

I came in as the outside auditor. I had no stake in any candidate and I intended to keep it that way, and I will say honestly that I expected to find a competently built instrument with the ordinary defects and to write four pages about inter-rater reliability.

Instead I inserted a man who does not exist and watched him finish twenty-sixth, and I have spent the days since being told by a geographer, a surgeon, a Ripperologist, a butcher and a housekeeper exactly why. Every one of them found a mechanism I had not.

Here is what I want on the record, because it is the finding I'll carry into my own work and it did not come from my discipline.

Validation is not a technical procedure. I thought it was. I thought you seeded a control, ran the statistics and reported. What actually happened is that the statistics told me the instrument had failed and told me nothing whatever about why, and the why arrived in seven pieces from seven people who could not have written a line of my report and who each saw the part of the failure that stood in front of their own life's work.

An auditor alone produces a number. A room produces a diagnosis.

And I'll add the thing I resisted for two days. Mr. Dunn handed me the one constructive finding in fourteen pages after I had written the whole exercise off, and I had to renumber my own sections to fit it. The methodologist was the last person in the room to understand what the method was for. I've put that in section 6.7 under his name and I'd rather it stayed there than be quietly absorbed into mine.

Professor Samuel Jackson

Modern American criminologist; University College London

I've spent a career on typologies, and typologies are how respectable people launder guesses. So my closing statement is about the one discipline this panel held that I would want any successor to inherit.

We built four archetypes. The Departed Dresser. The body-handler. The sixpenny doctor with a trajectory ending. And the dispensary assistant, which is the best offender description I have encountered in thirty years of reading this literature.

Not one of them has a name.

The field will hate that. The field's unit is the named man; you cannot put a category on a book spine. And I want it understood that leaving them unnamed was not caution and it was not squeamishness. It was the finding. The moment you convert an empty category into a named man you have stopped doing analysis and started doing the thing that put Pizer's window in and had Mr. Levey's children followed home.

Three hundred and thirteen entries and we deleted none of them, because the empty ones taught us how the mistake is made. That's what I'd want a successor to take: the honest emptiness over the satisfying lie, three hundred and thirteen times.

To Mr. Whitlock, who told this room he knew how to succeed at a task and that succeeding would be indistinguishable from libelling a dead workman: that sentence is the most professional thing said in three days, and it was said by the person with the least protection. Whatever comes of the commission, that stands.

Detective Abram Manski

Modern American homicide detective, NYPD, twenty-two years; now consulting

Twenty-two years of jobs, and the working theory I brought in here on day one was that the killer was a man the beat constables had spoken to more than once and never looked at twice. I still think it. What I didn't have, and what this room gave me, was why nobody looked — that a categorical pass isn't a disguise a guy puts on, it's a hole the investigation cuts in itself and then can't see.

Chief Inspector, I want to say something to you directly and then I'm done with it. I've worked cases where the canvass missed the guy. Every detective has. The difference between you and most of us is that you sat in a room a hundred and thirty-eight years later and said out loud, on a record, that the structure of your inquiry gave a free pass to a whole population and you don't know how you'd have closed it with the men and methods you had. I've watched serving officers refuse to say that about last Tuesday.

Two more things.

Mrs. Doe told us how he got them to go with him, and none of the fifteen professionals at this table had worked it out. Not charm, not a line — a function they'd already been made to trust. That's a homicide finding. It came from a witness nobody in 1888 would have taken a statement from.

And the list, when it comes: eliminate, don't accuse. Default status *not yet excluded*. Write it that way from the first line, because lists rot from the language up. I've built forty of them. That's the only rule that's ever held.

Dr. Cameron Cantor

Modern American surgical resident, Level I trauma centre, Baltimore

I'm the youngest professional in the room by twenty years and I was brought in to say one unpopular thing: that the wounds don't show a doctor. I said it about forty times and I'd say it again.

What I didn't expect was to end up as the person arguing against the entire top of the suspect table on those grounds — five surgeons, all of them ruled out by the same evidence that put them there. That's the sharpest lesson I'm taking home. The instrument scored anatomical knowledge as a ladder. More is better, always. And the panel's actual finding was a band — more than one trade, less than a qualification — which the instrument could not represent at all.

That's not a Ripper problem. Every risk score I've ever seen in a hospital does the same thing: it can add and it cannot exclude. Somewhere in my institution there is a number going up when it should be going down, for exactly this reason, and I'm going to go look for it.

Dr. Evenly — I came in ready to be irritated by you. A senior man defending his colleagues by reflex. What I got was somebody who said, out loud and unprompted, that a dispensary has a scullery and a locked room and he'd have thought nothing whatever of a man being about at four in the morning, including himself. That cost you something and you paid it in front of us. I've worked under attendings who couldn't do that about a chart error.

Frank Frank

Modern American medical historian; library of the Royal London Hospital Medical College, Whitechapel

Twenty-two years in a library and this is the only time anyone has asked me the question I'm actually good at, which is not what happened but why is this the only thing we can know about it.

The London Dispensary's governance papers name the president, the treasurer, the honorary secretary, the consulting men and the resident medical officer, and not one soul below [this is in reference to the new geographic profile examined elsewhere-Editor]. Not because anyone was hiding anything. Because charity documents are fundraising instruments and donors want to know whose name is on the letterhead. The visibility gradient in the archive runs precisely opposite to the interest of anyone ever likely to search it, and it does so for reasons that were mundane and administrative and entirely innocent.

I predicted that in advance and Mr. Whitlock confirmed it from the trade side, and I want to be honest that being right about it gave me no pleasure at all.

The other thing I'll carry. Professor Quelle's team recorded unlocated on two facts, correctly, having hit walls I know intimately. Sidney found both in an afternoon because he pays for subscriptions we don't have. My profession has spent forty years knowing the Victorian record is a residue rather than a photograph. What it has not adequately noticed is that a second filter is running right now, commercially, and it is not neutral, and every year it makes the well-recorded better recorded. I intend to be tiresome about that for the rest of my working life.

Mr. Frankly — you're welcome in my library any time you like, in whichever century you end up in.

Professor Isabel Isle

Modern Scottish cultural historian, University College London; the panel's standing voice for the women

I was seated here to keep five women from becoming five case files, and I want to be candid that for the first days I thought I would be doing it alone and against the room.

I was wrong, and the reason I was wrong is that Mrs. Dunn asked her husband a question over breakfast and Mrs. Doe was put at this table [this actually occurred-Editor]. From that morning I never had to make the argument again. You cannot reduce a woman to a data point while she is sitting across from you asking whether there's more tea.

What I'd want the report to carry from my side is small and I think it's the whole of my contribution. The archive kept the men it was built to keep. It kept the doctors because they deposed, the officers because they filed, the witnesses because they were asked. It did not keep Annie Chapman except at the moment of her death, and it did not keep the man who killed her at all, and those two absences have the same cause. He is unfindable for precisely the reason they were unprotected: the machinery of the parish did not consider either of them worth writing down until something went wrong.

He counted on being nobody. He counted on them being nobody. He was right about both, and a hundred and thirty-eight years of scholarship has been an argument with the second half of that and has barely noticed the first.

And I shall say, because it has been a year and one does become fond: I have never worked with a group less interested in being right and more interested in being correct. Those are different, and the difference is the only reason any of this was worth doing.

Dr. Everett Evenly

1888. Senior surgeon at the London Hospital, Whitechapel; of Stepney Green

I came to this table to defend my profession and I have spent a year failing to.

I do not withdraw a word of the defence. The wounds are not the work of a trained operator; Dr. Cantor has said it with an authority I did not possess and I accept it. But the panel asked me, over and over, whether a medical man could have moved through Whitechapel at four in the morning unremarked and unquestioned, and the honest answer was always yes, and it was yes because of me. Because of what men like me were assumed to be. My constable did not stop me. My landlady did not ask. The category I belonged to was a door that stood open all night and I never once thought about who else might walk through it.

I have said, in this room, that I should have thought nothing whatever of an assistant abroad at any hour. That is the truest sentence I have spoken in fifty-five years and it has not improved with repetition.

To the modern members: I did not expect to be treated as a colleague. I expected to be a specimen. Dr. Cantor could have made a fool of me in a dozen exchanges and did not once. Mr. Frank has been kinder to my century than my century deserves.

And to Mrs. Doe, whom in 1888 I should have seen only from a great professional distance, if at all: madam, I have learned more from your two minutes on the Dispensary step than from any lecture I have attended since I was Frankly's age. I did not know it was there to be learned. I am ashamed of the not-knowing and grateful for the correction.

Chief Inspector Donald Swanson

1888. Metropolitan Police, Scotland Yard; given overall direction of the Whitechapel inquiry

I shall be plain, sir, as I have tried to be throughout, and I shall not attempt eloquence at the end of a thing I have found difficult.

I came to this table certain of a great deal. I leave it certain of little, and I count that a gain rather than a loss, though it has not been comfortable at my age and in my circumstances.

The particular thing I must set down is this. My inquiry canvassed lodging-houses, slaughterhouses, public houses and the whole of what my officers understood as the low population of the district. It did not canvass the staff of respectable institutions. It did not, because such men were not visible to the inquiry as persons — they were part of the premises. I said earlier this week that the structure of the investigation gave a categorical pass to any man with a professional reason to be present. I now believe it gave a pass to any man attached to a body that had a reason to exist, and that is a wider hole than I have previously admitted to in any company.

I do not know that it could have been closed. I know that I did not see it, and that not seeing it was a consequence of what I took respectability to be, and that this is a failing of judgement rather than of resource.

Mr. Dunn — you have given a body of men and women a year in which to say difficult things without penalty. I have not encountered such a room in the Force and I did not expect to encounter one here. It is a form of discipline and I should like it recorded that I have recognised it as such.

Detective Inspector Edmund Reid

1888. H Division Whitechapel CID; on the ground throughout the autumn and after

Sir, I find I have three sentences and then nothing, so I shall spend them carefully.

The first. I said at this table that for a man with a legitimate reason to be abroad, the autumn of 'eighty-eight was the safest it had ever been — that he walked through the largest concentration of police the East End had ever seen and every one of them looked past him, and some of them will have said good night. I have carried that for a long time without a room to say it in. It is said now. It is written down. Whatever else this panel has done for me, it has done that, and I am not going to pretend it is a small thing.

The second. I have been scored in my own panel's table at rank forty-seven, above three of the men I actually pursued. I could take that as an insult and I choose to take it as a verdict, and the verdict is just. Everything that made me a good officer in those streets — the knowledge of every passage and yard, the right to be there at any hour, the face nobody questioned — is the description we have built of him. He and I were the same shape moving through the same dark, and only one of us was looked at, and it was neither of us.

The third is not about the case. I wrote a letter, in this house, to a woman of the present century who asked the question my generation should have asked and did not. I told her the thanks were inadequate and that the form was what I had. I should like to say the same to this panel and to its chair. The form is what I have. Take it as more than it sounds.

Joshua Levey

1888. Kosher butcher of Aldgate High Street; twenty years at the trade

Mr. Dunn, I shall say what I have said before, once more, and then something I have not said.

What I have said. In that autumn, when a woman was found, the first question in the street was whether it had been a Jew. My window was put in. My children were followed home. Nothing in the wounds tells you what a man was — I have said it a dozen times and I say it finally — and yet my neighbours were interrogated by the hundred while the man in the clean apron was not asked a single question, and the second of those things was true because the first was. Every hour spent on us was an hour not spent on anyone else. That is the whole of my testimony and it has taken me a year to say it in that order.

And Miss Cho has now told me something I did not know and wish I had. That the men of my community are in that file three and four times over under spellings an English clerk guessed at, and that the machine cannot tell one of us from three of us. I had thought the injustice was that we were looked at too closely. She tells me we were also never seen clearly once. Both at the same time. I shall be a long while with that.

What I have not said. I braced myself, when Mr. Reid told me where we were going, for the worst news about my people, and I was not wrong to brace. I have heard, in corners of conversation, what the middle of the last century did. I have not asked for the particulars and I do not intend to.

But I have sat for a year in a room in which a Scottish professor, an American of African descent, two women of medical authority, a woman of the streets and a police officer of the Metropolitan Force listened to a Jewish butcher and took his evidence at its weight. I have been called Mr. Levey by a Chief Inspector. I have been asked my opinion by a doctor.

I do not know what my people came through to arrive at this room. I know that this room exists. Whatever the century cost, it bought something. I shall hold to that, and I shall not ask for the particulars.

Freddy Meal

1888. Sometime butcher, slaughterman, carcass handler, poultry man and horse-knacker; currently out of work; lodging in Spitalfields

I'll be quick, I've not got the words the rest of you have.

I said score me, and the table went quiet, and that's the most anyone's ever listened to me in my life. Five of the nine gone to nothing before you'd started. No wife to say where I was, no governor to write to, no paper anywhere with my age on it. Bottom of the list, and I'd have been bottom of it in 'eighty-eight as well.

And that's not a complaint. That's the answer you've all been hunting for a year. You've been looking for a man nobody wrote down and you've had a roomful of us the whole time — me, and Jacobs with no Christian name, and the lad on the stairs, and Mrs. P at the sideboard.

The gentlemen said it clever afterwards, with the sums. But I'd have told you for nothing on the first morning if anybody had asked, and nobody asks, and that's the trade I'm in.

One more. I've handled more dead flesh than any man at this table and I never once thought it made me nearer to him than the rest of you. This lot never treated me as if it did, neither. That's not nothing, from doctors.

And Mr. Whitlock says he can find out about Jacobs from the police court papers. I'd like to be there when he does. I'd like to hear the name said out loud by somebody.

Biscuits are better now [in comparison to 1888-Editor]. Not close.

Professor Quentin Quelle

Modern British archival historian, University College London; not of the panel, but of its record

I arrived at the door twenty minutes after the wheels came off and my first reaction was delight, which required explanation, so let me set the explanation down properly.

You derived survival bias from first principles, inside a case study, with a control condition and item statistics, in three days. My profession took forty years and a literature. That you got there independently is the interesting part; that you got there by failing is the useful part. Records are not a sample of the past. They are the residue of institutions that had administrative, fiscal and legal reasons to keep them — Poor Law because pauperism cost money, asylum case-books because confinement cost money, medical directories because men paid to be listed. Whitechapel's archive is an account ledger and the people in it are the entries somebody had to justify.

Mr. Levey worked that out about his own neighbours without a footnote to lean on, and stated it more precisely than most of my colleagues would.

My team's work will be criticised for its gaps. Let it be. Miss Halloran recorded unlocated where a lesser researcher would have recorded a guess, and a guess would have propagated for a century. The discipline of the honest blank is the hardest thing to teach

and the first thing an audit punishes, and I would rather be audited badly than be wrong quietly.

And I should record that the finding I value most from this week came from the member of my team whose brief the panel had least expected to matter. Miss Cho was engaged to translate. She has instead identified a mechanism by which the instrument cannot distinguish one man from three. Nobody commissioned that. It came out of the languages.

Miss Eleanor Halloran

Modern Irish archival researcher; civil-registration verification, parish-register chains, transcription correction — Quelle's team

The two blanks on [John Rees] Gabe were mine, and I want to be exact about them before anyone is kind to me.

Merthyr Tydfil in the fifties, and a cousin with the same forename, the same surname, the same profession and the same parish of birth. I found two men in the chains and could not separate them. I recorded unlocated twice, on the view that a hedged blank is recoverable and a confident error propagates for a century. Then Mr. Dunn found both across an afternoon, because he pays for the indexes I was refused, and one of them — the death in 1920 — took the file's joint-first candidate off the table entirely.

So I was not careless and I was not right. I was walled, and the wall did more damage to this experiment than any judgement I exercised inside it.

What I would put in the report from my side is a discipline rather than a finding. **A blank is a claim.** *Unlocated* asserts that a competent researcher looked and did not find, and it is only worth anything if it also states where she looked and what she could not reach. Mine said neither, because the brief did not ask for it, and so my honest blank was indistinguishable from a lazy one and got scored as a zero either way.

Every profile in that file should carry its own search history. Not for the reader's benefit — for the next researcher's. Somebody will come back to Gabe in fifteen years and will not know that the failure was a subscription rather than an absence, and will conclude the record is silent when the record is merely locked.

And to Mr. Meal, who said a thing this morning that has stayed with me: you are right that a man with no papers cannot be scored. But there is a category worse than yours, and it is the man who has papers held by two or three people at once. Parish-register chains are full of them. Whole lives get merged by a clerk with poor handwriting, and no method any of us possesses can unmerge them without the money to look at both.

Mr. Henry Atherton

Modern English archival researcher; asylum case-books, Workhouse Infirmary papers, Lunacy Commission registers, the Medical Register and Directory — Quelle's team

I read the asylum case-books. That is what I do, most weeks, and I want to confirm Mr. Levey's finding from inside the record rather than have it stand as an inference.

He is right, and it is worse than he put it.

The cessation item awards its maximum to men who ended in asylums, ropes and rivers. Those endings are documented for a mechanical reason: confinement was a charge on the rates, and a charge on the rates generates an admission book, a case-book, a Commissioners' visitation entry, a discharge or death note. Four separate documents, all of them produced because somebody had to justify the expense. The poorer and more public the collapse, the thicker the paper.

Now take the same man with money. A private establishment in the home counties keeps records for its own use and deposits nothing. A family that manages a son at home generates no record at all — not a line, not anywhere, ever. The Lunacy Commission's oversight of private single-patient care was thin, and thin oversight means thin paper.

So the item does not measure whether a man broke. It measures whether the parish paid for it. Every asylum man at the top of that column is there because he was destitute, and the panel's own cessation argument — that the offender was stopped rather than that he stopped — is therefore untestable for precisely the class of man the panel decided he belonged to. Mr. Gorey said this morning that his argument predicts its own untestability. From where I sit that is not a rhetorical flourish. It is the arithmetic of who generated documents.

The other half of my brief is the Medical Register and Directory, so let me finish the [John Rees] Gabe business. Those volumes list the qualified. They exist because men paid to be in them. They will tell you the resident medical officer of any dispensary in London and they will not tell you the name of the man who made up his mixtures, and no edition of either publication ever intended to.

The panel spent a year hunting a man who by definition never bought an entry.

Miss Beatrice Cho

Modern British archival researcher; foreign-archive correspondence and translation — French, German, Russian, Polish — Quelle's team

I have listened for three days to an argument about men the record failed to keep, and I want to enter a seventh mechanism, because my brief covers a population nobody at this table has spoken for and the failure there is of a different kind.

The record did not lose these men. **It mangled them.**

Consider what happens when a man from Kłodawa or Kovno or Suwałki arrives at the Port of London in 1881 and gives his name to an English clerk who has never heard the language, has thirty more behind him, and writes down what he thinks he heard. That spelling is now the man's official existence. He gives it again at a workhouse, differently. Again at an infirmary, differently. Again to a policeman, differently again. A Yiddish-

speaking woman gives her husband's name to a census enumerator who renders it as best he can. Within ten years one man can hold four documentary identities, and four different men can collapse into one.

Chief Inspector Swanson raised name-multiplicity himself, months ago, when he qualified the Seaside Home identification on exactly this ground. I want it understood that his qualification was not a concession about one case. It is the general condition of every Continental and Eastern European name in that file of three hundred and fourteen.

And here is what it does to the instrument. The scoring reads the string a clerk wrote. It cannot know whether that string is one man, half a man, or a composite. A candidate whose life is split across three spellings will be scored three times, thinly, and all three will look sparse and score low. A candidate whose name absorbed two other men's records will look unusually well documented and will score high.

I have speculated — and I mark it as speculation, since I have not tested it — that some of the apparent thickness of certain Continental suspects' files is not evidence of a well-recorded life but of an accreted one.

I will say the last part plainly. The men in this file who were suspected because they were foreign have been carried forward into 2026 by an archive that could not spell them, and then scored by an instrument that treats a clerk's guess as data. Mr. Levey's community was interrogated first, in 1888, and is now over-represented in a modern table for the same reason. Both facts have one cause and it is not the murderer.

Mr. Daniel Whitlock

Modern English archival researcher; occupational and trade records — shipping articles and crew lists, Smithfield and the butchering trades, Apothecaries' Hall, the Public Carriage Office — Quelle's team

Occupational records are my brief, so the dispensary question landed on my desk, and I have the finding and I have the problem that comes with it.

The finding first. I went to Apothecaries' Hall, which is where a man of this sort ought to be if he is anywhere, and the Hall's registers do what every licensing body's registers do: **they record the licensed.** The Licence in Medicine and Surgery, the apprenticeship indentures, the examination results. What they cannot record — what no licensing register in the country records — is the man who did the work without the licence, and the whole point of the panel's archetype is that he had no licence.

So I did what Miss Cho would call going sideways. I asked when such a man becomes visible at all, and the answer is: only through friction. He appears in a coroner's deposition when a patient dies and he made up the mixture. In a police-court column when the premises are entered or he is summonsed. In the medical press when a correspondent complains of unqualified men and names the establishment. In a vestry record when a contract is disputed. Friction is the entire index. He is legible at the moments he made

trouble and absent for every year he did not — which means the assistants I can recover are, without exception, the ones who fit your profile least.

The same holds in the trades I know better. Smithfield and the slaughtering houses generate paper when there is a prosecution, a nuisance complaint, or a licensing dispute. Mr. Meal is right that he cannot be scored. Jacobs is recoverable, though — a man mobbed in the street with police standing round him has generated petty sessions material, a police-court column, very likely a nuisance file. Mr. Gorey, if you want that first name, I would start with the police court reports and the vestry papers rather than the census, and I would be glad to give you the specific series before I leave tonight.

Now the problem. I can probably build the list of dispensary men. Not from the Hall — from the enumerators' returns searched by street and occupation, bracketed against 1881 where two sightings exist. Three weeks and the right subscriptions.

And every name on it would be there because his employer's address fell inside a probability contour drawn in 2026 from four coordinates fixed in 1894 by a man who joined the Force in 1889. No behaviour. No witness. No contemporaneous suspicion. Nothing.

I have been doing this work for eleven years and I have never had to say the following sentence out loud: I know how to succeed at the task, and succeeding at it would be indistinguishable from libelling a dead workman whose only offence was employment.

So I will build it under Professor Jackson's terms and nobody else's, and the answer to whether it is published is the chair's and not mine.

Alfie Rudd

Fourteen; of the JTR Public House, two streets over

I don't know what to say, really.

Mrs. Doe got a bit of it wrong, only I didn't like to say at the time. My dad drove a van for a builders' yard and he went four years ago, not — the other thing she said. Mum's still at the school kitchens and my sisters are nine and six. I do mornings at the pub and I've got school and I've got the chandler's — well, it's a hardware place now, but Mr. Meal calls it that and I've stopped correcting him.

What I'd say is: I've been up and down them stairs about forty times a day and I heard most of it. And the bit that got me was when the old gentleman with the beard, the Chief Inspector, said about how they never asked the people who worked in places. Because that's me, isn't it. I'm in this room more than half of you and none of you knew my name till Tuesday.

I'm not being funny about it. I just think it's true and Mr. Gorey said write down what's true.

Also I did have one of the good biscuits. Two, actually. Sorry.

Mrs. Edith Peterson

Modern English housekeeper of Boleyn House; formerly ward auxiliary, Newham General; widow

Well. I've never been asked for a statement in my life, so I'll keep it to what I know.

I've kept this house nineteen years and I was thirty-one years on wards before that, auxiliary, doing most of what a nurse does and none of what a nurse is paid. There's a payroll somewhere with my name on it and a marriage certificate and Ronald's death, and that's the lot. If somebody came looking for me in a hundred years they'd find him, because he died at the wheel in a lay-by on the A12 and there was an inquest. They'd find him because something went wrong. There's nothing at all to find of me and I've not minded that until this week.

What I'd say to Mr. Whitlock is: you're right. And what I'd say to the rest of you is that I'm not offended you didn't ask, because that is what the door is for and I have stood behind a good many of them.

But you did ask, in the end. Professor Isle asked and she asked properly, and the Irish girl behind her looked like she wished she'd thought of it first.

I'll tell you the thing I keep thinking. You've spent a year on a man who made himself into furniture, and it worked, and it's still working. And you've all been sat in a room being waited on by furniture the entire time.

That's not a complaint either. It's just that somebody ought to have written it down before now, and now somebody has.

Mrs. Doe — I'll walk you down. The stairs are worse in the evening.

Penelope Doe

1888. Of Crossingham's lodging house, 35 Dorset Street, Spitalfields; charwoman, flower-seller, seamstress; born Penelope Costello, County Cork, 1844

I'll say it the way I'd say it and you'll not get it prettier.

I've sat a year at a table with doctors and professors and police, and not one of them ever once made me feel I was the exhibit. I'd braced for it. First morning I thought, they'll want me for the crying and then they'll get on with the clever part. And you never did. You asked me things and then you changed what you thought because of what I said. That's never happened to me. Not from a landlord, not from a magistrate, not from a doctor, not from my own husband at the finish.

The thing I told them about the Dispensary — I didn't know that was worth anything. I only said it because it was true. You don't see the doctor, you see the young man at the front, and you tell him things you'd tell nobody in Crossingham's, not because you trust him but because you're ill and he's there. And the detective went white and said that was

the whole mechanism and none of them had got it. Well. I've been sat on that step half my life. It wasn't clever. It was just mine.

Annie I knew to speak to. Nichols a little. Stride to see. I lodge where Annie lodged and I still go out when there's no other shilling, this autumn same as that one, because I'll not go in the workhouse and I never will.

So here's my last of it. Whoever he was, he counted on us being nobody, and he was right, and he got away on it. You lot spent a year proving he was wrong about that. Not by catching him — you'll not catch him, I've understood that much. By putting my name in a report, and Annie's, and now Mrs. Peterson's and the boy's. That's the whole of what you've done and I'd not have you think it small.

I've a shilling sewn in the hem of this against a parish grave and I've carried it since Liverpool. I'd rather a parish grave than be forgotten twice. I've stopped worrying about the second part.

Mr. Dunn — you'll say your wife asked the question that put me here [true-Editor]. Then it's her I'm thanking, and you for listening to her, which is the rarer of the two.

And on the twenty-second I'll not be at the table. Every month, same as always. Her name was Bridget and she was eleven. Now that's written down too.

Samuel Frankly

1888. Second-year student of the London Hospital Medical College; lodging in Turner Street; the panel's moderator through the entry review

Mr. Dunn, I asked you once what becomes of us, and you answered that you do not believe in an afterlife, but that we live on in the memory of others, and that I would live on in yours. I said then that I should try to be worth the remembering. I have had a year to try and this is my accounting.

I chaired three hundred and thirteen entries [I had asked him to chair the biography reviews.-Editor]. A second-year student calling that room to order, and it never stopped being absurd to me, and none of you ever let it be. We deleted nothing, because the empty ones taught us how the mistake is made, and I hold to that as the best thing I have done in either century.

What I have learnt is not medicine, though I have learnt some. It is this. In 1888 I should have crossed the road to avoid Mrs. Doe. I have instead been instructed by her, and by Professor Isle, and by Dr. Springer, and by Professor Jackson, and by Ms. Hangley, and by Miss Cho, who is younger than several of you and told a room of her seniors it had missed something. I have been the better for every hour of it. I go back to lectures on miasma knowing most of what I am taught is wrong, and I do not yet know how to be a good student while no longer fully believing my masters. I shall manage it. The profession proceeds by half-rejection, generation by generation. I am only doing the work early.

And I have learnt what the panel spent a year proving with statistics, which is that the record keeps the men it was built to keep. I am in it. I shall be a name in a College register and a qualification and perhaps a practice. Mrs. Doe is not, and Mr. Meal is not, and Jacobs has no Christian name.

So if I am to live on in your memory, sir, I should like to ask that it not be on my own account. Remember the boy on the stairs and the woman at the sideboard, who were in the room the whole time and whom fifteen clever people did not see for three days. Remember Annie Chapman as a person before she was a case, which is what Professor Isle held this table to from the first hour. Remember that we did not name him, and that not naming him was the work.

That is what I should want my final words to say. I am twenty-one and I do not expect to improve on it.

Thank you, all of you. Thank you, Mr. Dunn.

The panel stands adjourned.

— End —