Jack the Ripper:

The Tragedies and Triumphs Brought About on the East End

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“Eyes open, hands by her side, skirt hiked up to her waist and legs slightly apart.”¹ This was only the beginning to the terrifying legend that would be known around the world as Jack the Ripper. Jack the Ripper is infamous for his/her killings of prostitutes, and not just simple murders, but horrifying, life changing events. The mystery of who Jack the Ripper will always be unknown, but the things we do know are how these murders changed London society. To show how these changes came about, background knowledge of the murders has to be presented.

Before the murders that would change the world happened, London was split into two. London was made up of two sections, the East End and the West End. Their personalities and inhabitants were entirely different and chose for the most part to stay that way by having almost no interaction. The West End contained the wealthy, higher class. Their children were raised by nannies, houses contained fine silver, and balls were a part of everyday life. The East End held beggars, thieves, rats, homeless children, and prostitutes. William Fisherman puts it best when he states, “The East End was a complex tapestry of peoples and institutions where dire poverty was occasionally relieved by spacious middle class enclaves.”² The two ends knew they had nothing in common and felt as though they had nothing to offer, or just didn’t want to offer anything. On October 2, 1888 the Daily Telegraph reported that, “The majority of the inhabitants of West and Central London know as much [about the East End] as they do the Hindu Kush or the Northern Territory of Southern Australia.”³ This however, would all soon change for the people of London, England.

³ Ibid., 35
There have been thousands of people who have tried to solve the mystery behind Jack the Ripper and along the way there have been agreements and disagreements. The main issues are who were actually the victims, and of course who did it. There are however several women that most all historians and “Ripperologist” agree on, those are: Emma Turner, Mary Ann Nichols, or known to her friends as Polly, Annie Chapman, Elizabeth Stride, Catherine Eddowes and Mary Jane Kelly.\(^4\)

August 6, 1888, Emma Turner is found dead. She is examined by medical doctor, Dr. Timothy Killeen, where he discovers thirty-nine stab wounds in the breast, abdominal and genital area.\(^5\) Was this just another murder? Though she is considered by many to be the first victim of Jack the Ripper, there are still many speculators who say the first murder really began with Mary Ann “Polly” Nichols. Of the women, Miss Turner is the one that many historians have a hard time accepting.

Friday, August 31, 1888, there are two men driving a wagon along Bucks Row who come across and object in the road. One man jumps down to remove the object out of the horse’s way and finds it to be the body of a forty-five year old prostitute, Mary Ann “Polly” Nichols.\(^6\) The woman’s face was still warm when the men found her, meaning she wasn’t killed too long before their arrival.\(^7\) Dr. Russ Ralph Llewllyn was the examiner on the scene and notes several lacerations on the victims throat, but very little blood.\(^8\) Upon later examination it was discovered that her stomach had been

\(^5\) Ibid., 28
\(^6\) Ibid., 23-24
\(^7\) Ibid., 24
\(^8\) Ibid., 24
ripped open and her intestines were exposed.\textsuperscript{9} Because of the mutilation done to her body, Dr. Llewellyn believed that the murderer might have some anatomical knowledge and could possibly be left handed due to bruisers on Mary Ann Nichols neck.\textsuperscript{10} This is how the idea that the murder could have been a surgeon was brought about.

Annie Chapman was thought to be the next victim of Jack the Ripper. Saturday, September 8, 1888 Miss Chapman was found in a back alley with her face down and her dress over her head.\textsuperscript{11} Her intestines were pulled out and hung over her left shoulder, and her throat was “disserved deeply”.\textsuperscript{12} With deeper examination it was found that her genitals had been cut out.\textsuperscript{13} Inspector Joseph Chandler was the first to arrive on the scene and shortly followed by Inspector Frederick George Abberline; the two men inspected the area and found a leather apron near the victim’s body.\textsuperscript{14}

The theory behind this murder became known as “Leather Apron”. With newspapers talking about the idea that the murderer could possibly be from foreign lands people began to believe that the murderer could possibly be Jewish.\textsuperscript{15} The public turned towards a Jewish man by the name of John Pizer.\textsuperscript{16} Mr. Pizer had been seen around Whitechapel shaking prostitutes and demanding money; a bully to the ladies of the streets.\textsuperscript{17} He was also seen threatening a woman at knifepoint and known for

\textsuperscript{10} Ibid., 25
\textsuperscript{11} Ibid., 29
\textsuperscript{12} Ibid., 29
\textsuperscript{13} Ibid., 30
\textsuperscript{14} Ibid., 29-30
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid., 34
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid., 35
\textsuperscript{17} Ibid., 34
starting fights.\textsuperscript{18} He was arrested on September 10, but released a day and a half later when his alibi was found to be true.\textsuperscript{19}

The next Ripper attack was on forty-four year old Elizabeth Stride, on Sunday September 30, 1888. She is believed to have been killed standing up, and unlike the scene at Mary Ann Nichols murder site, there was much blood, and it seemed that she might have been the only victim to fight back.\textsuperscript{20} Two doctors and a police surgeon arrived at the scene and began an examination. It appeared that her throat had been slashed, dress pulled over her waist, abdomen split open, intestines out and hung over the right shoulder, uterus and kidneys removed and never found, and her face and right ear were mutilated.\textsuperscript{21}

The same night of Stride’s death, Catherine Eddowes was also discovered dead.\textsuperscript{22} Miss Eddowes was found lying on her back with her left leg extended and right leg slightly bent.\textsuperscript{23} Her right cheek had been slashed which also took off the tip of her nose and a portion of ear.\textsuperscript{24} When the victim was discovered as Catherine Eddowes the police found it odd for the fact Miss Eddowes was in police custody shortly before her death, due to her being passed out on the pavement in Aldgate.\textsuperscript{25} The cases of Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes become known as the “double event.”

Friday, November 9, Lord Mayor’s Day, the worst of the killings took place and for the first time it took place inside. Mary Jane Kelly was renting a room in Miller’s

\textsuperscript{18} Ibid., 35
\textsuperscript{20} Ibid., 35
\textsuperscript{21} Ibid., 39
\textsuperscript{24} Ibid., 66
\textsuperscript{25} Ibid., 67
Court that had a cheap bed, small table and a chair on which her clothes were lying.\textsuperscript{26} The horror that took place even made newspaper editors worry about putting details in their papers.\textsuperscript{27} Though it took police surgeons hours to figure out if Mary’s body parts were missing or just spread throughout the room they reported that her ears and nose were cut off, her face was so slashed up that she was unrecognizable, her stomach and abdomen were torn apart, breast, heart and kidneys were removed and placed on a table, her genitals were mangled together and her liver was removed and placed on her right thigh.\textsuperscript{28}

Through medical examination of all the bodies, so things were found and should be dooly noted. Such things as: “no evidence of sexual assault, subject killed victims swiftly, subject was able to maintain control of victims during the initial blitz-style attack, subject removed body organs from some of the victims, indicating some anatomical knowledge or curiosity, no evidence of physical torture prior to death, severe postmortem mutilation, evidence of manual strangulation, in most cases blood was concentrated in most areas, rings were taken from one of the victims, the last victim was killed indoors and was the most mutilated, time of death in all cases was in the early-morning hours.”\textsuperscript{29}

Public reaction and concern grew with every murder and the death of Mary Kelly escalated tensions even more. In Joseph Fisher’s book, \textit{Killer among Us: Public Reaction to Serial Murder}, he explains that people use “rational explanation,
supernatural appeals, and transference,” to make sense of what’s going on around them and to calm themselves.\textsuperscript{30} Writer George Bernard Shaw, explained the situation as, “Whilst we conventional social Democrats were wasting our time on education, agitation, and organization, some independent genius has taken matters into his own hand.”\textsuperscript{31} By saying this he draws attention to the fact that the upper class has spent so much time ignoring the East End that it took a mad man to make them see what was really going on there. Though the murders took place between August and November, the public reaction made it seem as though they were carried out over a year. The public was now controlled by fear and anxiety, and at this time they were willing to help out police in any way possible.\textsuperscript{32} The people even came up with ideas to help catch the murderer and stop the killings. A few things they suggested were, “pardoning accomplices, making everyone in Whitechapel report before going to bed, dressing police as women, arming prostitutes with pistols, putting police in rubber shoes so they could sneak up on the killer, allowing police to stop and search anyone for knives, using handwriting experts, and putting ‘baby-faced pugilist’ in women’s clothing so they could pummel would-be attackers.”\textsuperscript{33} Police increased patrol, performed house-to-house searches, questions “polyandrous women” and made dozens of arrest.\textsuperscript{34} Bloodhounds were brought in, rewards were offered and women carried whistles and walked in groups.\textsuperscript{35} Even a Vigilance Committee was established and had volunteers to patrol the

\textsuperscript{31} Ibid., 200
\textsuperscript{32} Ibid., 202
\textsuperscript{33} Ibid., 202
\textsuperscript{34} Ibid., 202
\textsuperscript{35} Ibid., 202-203
This group was started by George Akin Lusk; he restored music halls for a living, but then ended up writing about Jack the Ripper in the *Times.* The fear even reached the West End and 5,000 women petitioned Queen Victoria asking her to “suppress moral disorders” and close the “bad houses” in which “such wickedness is done and men and women are ruined in body and soul.” The chaos of the murders spread quickly and people’s blood boiled with fear. It is said that, “On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Burridge, a shopkeeper of the BlackfriarsRoad, was reading an account of the Whitechapel murder that she was so affected thereby that she fell down in a fit and died.” Some of the public gave the Ripper the name “Savage of Civilization”; while others believed he was sent on a mission from God to rid the slums of prostitutes.

It seemed as though the community might have been brought together to capture the murderer, but this was far from the truth. Neighbors turned on one another, different races began to blame the other and everyone was suspicious and untrusting. A newspaper article wrote, “It seemed at times if every person in the streets were suspicious of everyone else he met, and as if it were a race between them who should first inform against his neighbor.”

With fear and anxiety comes blame. There were everyday suspect that the crowds you like to blame. Men dressed nicely who came down to Whitechapel to view

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38 Ibid., 203.
39 Ibid., 205.
40 Ibid., 205.
41 Ibid., 211.
the scenes, and would be attacked by the mob. Neighbors turned on neighbors and accusations flew everywhere. However, there are some realistic thoughts of who could have been Jack the Ripper.

George Chapman, a barber born in Poland, was found guilty for poisoning three of his wives and was hung in 1903.\textsuperscript{42} It was even heard that Inspector Abberline remarked, “You’ve got Jack the Ripper at last.”\textsuperscript{43} Another suspect was Dr. Neill Cream; he was charged with poisoning four prostitutes, and was called “Lambeth Poisoner”.\textsuperscript{44} At his hanging in 1892 his last words were, “I am Jack the…” just then the trapdoor pulled out from under his feet.\textsuperscript{45} The fact that this individual was a doctor credits him with knowing the human body. This could be noted as evidence against Dr. Cream, and certainly makes one think about the last words he ever spoke.

Its interesting that the royal family and those that were involved with the royal family made for popular suspects. The royal family physician, Dr. William Gull was considered a reliable suspect for the face that he suffered a stroke, became homicidal and killed a woman to cover up a plot to dethrone Prince Albert.\textsuperscript{46} James K. Stephen, was another person some looked to for possible motives to kill the prostitutes. He was the royal family was a tutor to Prince Albert.\textsuperscript{47} He was known for harsh anti-female poetry and was thought to have a homosexual relationship with Prince Albert.\textsuperscript{48} He was diagnosed with syphilis and died in an asylum in 1892.\textsuperscript{49}

\textsuperscript{43} Ibid., 214
\textsuperscript{44} Ibid., 214
\textsuperscript{45} Ibid., 214
\textsuperscript{46} Ibid., 214
\textsuperscript{47} Ibid., 214
\textsuperscript{48} Ibid., 214
\textsuperscript{49} Ibid., 214
The most popular and sought-after suspect of the Ripper cases was Prince Albert himself. Prince Albert was the Duke of Clarence and second inline to the throne.\(^50\) He had a reputation of ignorance, mindlessness and was even considered mad. One of the main factors, however which shows strong evidence of why Prince Albert might not be Jack the Ripper is that he was reportedly out of London when one of the murders was committed.\(^51\) Some will still argue though that the fact that he was out of town doesn’t mean anything because he could have easily escaped arrest because of his rank in society.

A man by the name, Montague J. Pruitt (or Druitt)\(^52\) who happened to resemble Prince Albert, was another possible suspect.\(^53\) There are two reasons Mr. Pruitt is suspected. One, he was Scotland CID Sir Melville Macnaghten’s number one suspect.\(^54\) Secondly, he committed suicide in November 1888, right around the time the murders ended.\(^55\) He was considered sexually insane and even his family considered him to possibly be the Ripper.\(^56\)

William Stewart is the first person to bring the thought that Jack the Ripper could possibly be Jill the Ripper.\(^57\) He believes that she was a midwife and possibly an abortionist.\(^58\) Stewart believes his mad midwife could have possibly been a scorned woman out for revenge of a woman who betrayed her.\(^59\) He believes that a midwife is a

\(^{50}\) Ibid., 214
\(^{51}\) Ibid., 214
\(^{52}\) Some sources claim that the gentleman’s last name is Druitt. Donald Rumbelow, 133.
\(^{54}\) Ibid., 214
\(^{55}\) Ibid., 214
\(^{57}\) Case Book of Jack the Ripper
\(^{58}\) Ibid.
\(^{59}\) Ibid.
very possible killer for the fact that she could walk around town unnoticed, she has anatomical knowledge and that if her clothes were bloodstained no one would think much about it.\textsuperscript{60} He made the claim that Mrs. Mary Pearcey was the midwife to be questioned. In October of 1890, Mrs. Pearcey had stabbed her lover’s wife and child to death and cut their throats and later wheeled their bodies into the street.\textsuperscript{61} Sir Melville Macnaghten wrote, “I have never seen a woman of stronger physique…her nerves were as iron cast as her body.”\textsuperscript{62} Though this is a very interesting theory, it is not very strong with evidence and discredited by many Ripperologist.

Letters from the Ripper, himself, increased paranoia in the city of London. Many letters were sent in that were found to be hoax, but there are a few credited to the real Jack the Ripper. The “Dear Boss” letter and “Saucy Jack” postcard are considered to be authentic by most investigators and historians, but like most areas in this case not everyone agrees. The “Dear Boss” was first written on September 25, 1888, but post marked September 27.\textsuperscript{63} In it the author criticizes and laughs at the police attempts to catch him and even admits to standing around the crime scenes to watch them investigate.\textsuperscript{64} He or she also mocks the idea of “Leather Apron”.\textsuperscript{65} The author of the letter also mentions how they will cut off the ear of the next victim to send to the police and he or she wanted to write this letter in the blood of the victim but it dried up into a glue-like substance.\textsuperscript{66} When signing the letter the author signs it “Jack the Ripper” and

\textsuperscript{60} Ibid.,
\textsuperscript{61} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{62} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{64} Whitechapel Society
\textsuperscript{65} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{66} Whitechapel Society
politely states, “Don’t mind me giving the trade name.” The “Saucy Jack” postcard is the next letter to look at, for it gains more support than many others for actually being from Jack the Ripper. This letter is much shorter than the previous one, but still just as personal, as if the individual is writing to a friend. They mention the double murder and how they couldn’t finish it and also that he or she is still working on getting the souvenir ear for the police. There is yet another letter and package that should be considered very seriously in this case. On October 16, 1888, George Akin Lusk, the man who started the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee, received a package with a London postmark. In the package was a kidney soaked in wine and wrapped around the kidney was a letter. The letter read like this:

From hell
Mr Lusk
Sor
I send you half the Kidne I took from one woman prasarved if for you tother piece I friend and ate it was very nise I may send you the bloody knife that took it out if you only wat a whil longer.
Signed Catch me when you can
Signed Mishter Lusk.

At first this letter was considered to be another hoax, but Mr. Lusk still sent it to authorities. Upon examination the kidney was found to be from a human, about the age of forty-five and suffering from Bright’s disease. Bright’s disease was commonly seen in alcoholics and it is believed that the prostitutes killed by Jack the Ripper all had

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67 Ibid.
69 Ibid., 54
70 The letter is written exactly how it was received from Mr. Lusk; the spelling and grammar are apart of the actual letter.
72 Douglas, 54
drinking problems, beyond the extent of an occasional beer and rum.\textsuperscript{73} Some experts suggest that the language and spelling in the letters were more Irish than British.\textsuperscript{74} Whether the person who wrote the letters is of Irish decent or not cannot be determined, however it is factual to say that the author of the letters was not common with the English language and writes how he or she would speak.\textsuperscript{75} Were these letters genuine and from the real Jack the Ripper? Did he or she want to get caught or just scare the public more? These answers and so much more still haunt people all over the world today. Jack the Ripper still sits in the minds of criminologist, sociologist, detectives and historians.

Many reporters from the \textit{Times} began to look more closely at the area in which these murders have been taking place. One journalist of the \textit{Times} remarks, “Can we doubt that neglected human refuse as inevitable breeds crime, that crime reproduces itself like germs in an infected atmosphere, and becomes at each successive cultivation more deadly, more bestial, and more absolutely unrestrained.”\textsuperscript{76} The East End was given the name “East End Murderland”. In another article of the \textit{Times} it is written, “Unhappily for all of us the Whitechapel murderers and their victims are neighbors of every Londoner.”\textsuperscript{77} Allotting to the fact that the Jack the Ripper murders are not only affecting the East End, but everyone in London and that at some point the West End must acknowledge that the poor and the rich are neighbors. Now just because the press is showing that the East End and West End are connected doesn’t mean that they

\textsuperscript{73} Douglas, 54
\textsuperscript{74} Ibid., 55
\textsuperscript{75} Ibid., 55
\textsuperscript{77} Ibid., 195
imply they are equal or should be given the same amount of respect and interest.

However the papers do try and show Londoners that East End is a place many in the city meet up. Newspapers in London also took on the role as fictional writer for some of the murders. Everyone in the business of media knows that a gory, juicy story gets readers who in return give money. So, many of the newspapers at this time took it upon themselves to “beef up” the murders. They provoked more interest with headlines such as “Piece of an Apron,” and “The Writing on the Wall.”

The profound impact of Jack the Ripper still sits with us today in movies, books, poetry, recent criminal cases, and lingers in the back of the mind of many. The story of the Ripper has set the precedence for fear in woman. Stories of Jack the Ripper send the message that the city is a dangerous place for women and they shouldn’t venture far from home. Historian Judith Walkowitz strongly believes that the “man-monster” Jack the Ripper was “constructed out of the fissures and tensions of class, gender, and ethic relations in 1888.” The papers informed their readers of how close they were to everyday criminals and reminded them of the poor living conditions in which they resided. “Sexual script,” formed during this type, which was based on sex and violence, male dominance and female passiveness. It also illustrates the idea of a man crossing class boundaries to get to a female. These ideas that are still around today in pop culture. The separation of class posed a huge issue in the cases. Though the upper class seemed to be worried about safety, they weren’t worried about the

78 Ibid., 196
80 Ibid., par. 2
81 Ibid., par. 3
82 Ibid., par. 6
83 Ibid., par. 6
women who had already fallen victim to Jack the Ripper. To those of the upper class, Catherine Eddowes and Mary Kelly were no one to worry about, but the lower class did not see them as outcast just cause they were prostitutes, but as woman of their class and society. So it would seem that this horrific event might bring people of London together, which it did bring them a commonality, but it still kept those from the West End on their own side. The poor however kept their focus on the murders and not the closed minded West Enders. The lower class turned their attention to rioting. They turned on Jews, the police and doctors. Though the West End papers and journalist depicted the riots as outlandish and ridiculous, the victims of the riots were carefully chosen. As more press was released more stories, more victims of the mod were selected, anyone with a black bag or dressed in nicer clothing, was chased down and put on trial by the public.

The Ripper murders not only allowed the poor to intimidate the rich with possible blackmail, but turned some of the public against women. Newspaper articles wrote that impure women living sinful lives brought these murders to London and upon themselves. They also fueled the fear that women where weak and shouldn’t be out alone. It seemed as though anything the papers would write people would believe, this is still seems to be the case with news broadcasts.

Men began to impersonate the Ripper. Some drunk and some just plane mad would shout out to those in a pub or on a street that he was the Ripper. A group of

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84 Ibid., pg 558
85 Ibid., pg 560
86 Ibid., 560
87 Ibid., 560
88 Ibid., 560
89 Ibid., 562
men took it as far as going up to women and acting suspicious, then running away hastily; when confronted by police they would blame the incident on another and the officer usually accepted that answer. Sayings such as “I'll Whitechapel you,” or “Look out for Leather Apron,” became apart of everyday slang for the people of London. Nannies would threaten the children they took care of to behave or they would call on Jack the Ripper. Children also embraced the Ripper hysteria by singing, “Jack the Ripper/Stole a kipper/hid it in his father’s slipper,” while skipping rope. The Daily News even reported a man who was offering money “for anyone who would rid him of his wife by the ‘Whitechapel process.’” At this point it is no longer just a terrifying murder case, but now a cult phenomenon that still impacts our society today.

Though newspaper articles provoked much alarm and brought gore to the doorstep of London society, it did help bring to life some alarming issues on the East End. The murders and writings of the murders showed the poverty and prostitution, notable violence, xenophobia and anti-Semitism. Left-wing and right-wing journalist agreed that the biggest flaw might have been in Scotland Yard and their inability to catch the killer. The press’ thoughts on Scotland Yard rang loudly throughout all of London and made people start questioning the ability of those who were hired to protect and serve. On November 8, 1888, Scotland Yard Chief Sir Charles Warren gave his resignation and the responsibility to catch the murder. The responsibility to change the

90 Ibid., 562
91 Ibid., 562
93 Ibid., 256
96 Ibid., 254
97 Ibid., 255
public's view of Scotland Yard would be handed over to another man. July 18, 1889, it is asked of the House of Commons for there to be more detectives on the streets of the East End at all times to prevent anymore atrocities. The proposal was answered with the fact that there are police on the streets in normal clothing to keep a closer eye on society, and that increasing numbers of detectives will continue to be sent out to patrol the streets. On March 9, 1891, it was brought to the attention of the House of Commons that excessive drinking could have been the cause of the Whitechapel murders and is definitely to blame in other crimes. The Secretary of State for the Home Department assures the House that steps are being taken with Scotland Yard to watch for drunkenness and to take action on those who are inebriated and could cause harm to themselves or others.

Though the murders are considered to have stopped after the death of Mary Kelly, the biggest form of flattery began to take place: impersonation. Though these accounts are different from men shouting out in a fit of drunken humor, “I am Jack the Ripper.” On July 17, 1889 a woman was murdered in Whitechapel almost identical to those killed by the Ripper almost a whole year before. “Another murder,” (referring to the murder cases a year earlier) proclaims a constable, but was it? In the United States in 1978, Richard Chase from Sacramento was charged with six murders. On one of his female victims he removed certain organs.

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98 HC Deb 12 November 1888 vol 330 cc899-900
99 HC Deb 18 July 1889 vol 388 cc730-1
100 Ibid.
101 Ibid.
102 Ibid.
103 Ibid.
105 Ibid., 255
106 Ibid., 255
In 1888 and the early 20th century the stories of Jack the Ripper began to show up in waxwork exhibits and peep shows where figures and images were displayed.\textsuperscript{107} The public was fascinated with the murders and began to show their interest and enthusiasm in the arts. Today there are still evidence of this in movies, books and media. In October of 2001, the movie entitled \textit{From Hell} starring Johnny Depp and Heather Graham, was released into theaters.\textsuperscript{108} The movie depicts the life of Inspector Frederick Abberline as he is on the hunt for Jack the Ripper. Books to this day are being written about the autumn murders of 1888. Patricia Cornwell published \textit{Portrait of a Killer: Jack the Ripper, Case Closed}, in 2002.\textsuperscript{109} Yes, in her book she has some factual events and people but the fact that she wants to use DNA testing of items that are 114 years old, seems a little far fetched. So why do people today try to solve the Ripper cases, why can’t this event be just a mystery and nothing more? It is simply the case that haunts us.

Jack the Ripper is undoubtedly one of the most recognized names or title around the world. The murders of innocent women in the strongest country of the time brought about waves of fear, paranoia and anxiety. The murder cases are factual, but that is about all that is factual in this case. Some aren’t sure what victims belong to the doings of Jack the Ripper and others believe he or she could have been a myth altogether. One theory is that he is a she, Jill the Ripper, while the people of 1888 saw the vicious killer as half-man half-beast.

The Ripper cases made women fear for their lives and men turn against one another. It caused appeal to the Queen and persistence from Scotland Yard. With

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{107}L. Perry Curtis Jr., \textit{Jack the Ripper and the London Press} (New Haven and London: Yale University, 2001), 563.
\item \textsuperscript{108}The Internet Movie Database, “From Hell”, http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0120681/
\item \textsuperscript{109}Patricia Cornwell, \textit{Portrait of a Killer: Jack the Ripper, Case Closed} (New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 2002)
\end{itemize}
persistence without success Scotland Yard took much of the backlash when the killer wasn’t found. At one point people were turning to the police for help and a few months later the crowds and Parliament were persecuting them for their injustice on the case.

People’s minds began to fill with suspicion and anger and it seemed as though everyone was to blame. The streets of busy Whitechapel seemed to have come to a close in the mist of the murders and life for those of the East End changed. Not only did they have to worry about one another, but now journalist and West Enders were in their side of London and making tensions of uneasiness grow. Life for the East End residents was never easy and this series of murders made lives tougher and called for survival of the fittest.

Though the case of Jack the Ripper may never be solved and people will always wonder, there are a few things known. The killer was a feared individual who changed London and the rest of the world forever. He or she brought about attention on the East End like there never was before, it showed the upper class that the East End was not a world away but next door; it changed people’s thoughts of “just live another day” to “will I make it through today?” It brought on mass paranoia, and people who depended on one another turned against one another, and it brought reform to Scotland Yard.

Jack the Ripper rest on the minds of many, especially those who have done research over it for either a movie, paper or example. Once someone enters the world of Jack the Ripper it becomes hard to pull themselves out of the stories and events. The story of Jack the Ripper is enticing to all people and makes it understandable as to why the people of 1888 were so wholeheartedly involved in the cases and it shows how easily passion can grow for such an event.
Jack the Ripper, why such an evil act and dark part of British history, provides the world with its first serial murder case and a deeper look at the East End. The stories, myths and cases allow for people of the twenty-first century to go back in time and understand a world of pain and agony. It provides prerequisites of serial cases to come; and if nothing more provides entertainment for the everyday person.
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This gives streets of Whitechapel where victims were found and Jack the Ripper was thought to be seen.


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This gives me a timeline of events.


Morrison, Andrew L. *A Mystery Play: Police Opinions of Jack the Ripper*.  
http://www.casebook.org/dissertations/dst-mysteryplay.html

I am using this because it gives the thoughts of some of the policemen who worked the case.


Smithkey, John III. *The Pubs of Whitechapel*.  
http://www.casebook.org/victorian_london/dst-pubs.html

This gives me the names of pubs and streets that Jack the Ripper was at.


*The Whitechapel Society 1888*.  
http://www.whitechapelssociety.com/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1

This provides the letters sent to the police from Jack the Ripper, articles over the ripper and also the effects of Jack the Ripper on the East End.


http://www.jstor.org/stable/3177712