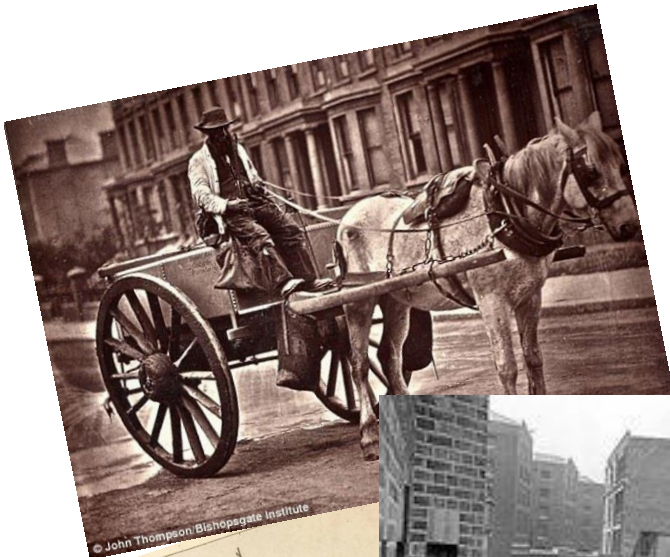


Paper 1: Historic environment



Whitechapel, c1870 – c1900: Crime, policing and the inner city

Name:

Teacher:

Form:

Sources

Questions 1 and 2 of Paper 1 will focus on your ability to use source materials with questions 2 (a) and 2 (b) asking specifically about the utility and usefulness of source materials.

When handling a source you must consider the following:

Content – _____

Nature – _____

Origins – _____

Purpose – _____

Then once you've considered all of those things you must do a **CAT** test!



The **CAT** (or the Pandora test)

Is it Comprehensive?

Is it Accurate?

Is it Typical?

When you give a **CAT** test score the score is out of nine because....

Types of source

You will handle sources which tell you lots of different things but the types of sources have lots of commonalities, think about the strengths and weaknesses for each source type.

Source	Strengths	Weaknesses
National newspaper		
Police records		
Surveys		
Cartoons		
Local newspapers		
Government records		
Census records		
Photographs		
Crime statistics		
Diaries		
Individuals reports e.g. Charles Booth		
Maps		

Which type of source would be the most **useful** when looking into people's opinions?

Following up sources

Not only will you be asked to consider the value of a source but you will also be asked to think about how an historian would use a source.

What questions do historians ask?

How does an historian know they're right?



What types of sources do historians use?

Why would a CAT be useful to an historian?



What does an historian always know?

What makes a source useful?

Sort the words into the bags, which relate to a source that is useful or limited?

The image shows two large, hand-drawn bags. The bag on the left is labeled 'Useful' and the bag on the right is labeled 'Limited'. Between the two bags is a list of words for sorting. The words are arranged in three columns:

Fact	Balanced	Always
Opinion		Evidence
Proof	Emotion	Propaganda
Honest	Bias	Soft Words
Lies	Trust	
Objective	Exaggerate	True
Strong Words	Anger	Gossip
One Sided	Subjective	

When is a source is limited does it mean you can't use it?

What was Whitechapel like?

Whitechapel is an area of London's East End, just outside the City of London. In our period it was an inner-city area of poverty – a place where lots of different types of people lived, many of whom were very poor. Some parts were known as 'rookeries' – an area filled with lodging houses in which some of London's poorest people lived in terribly overcrowded conditions. They spent only one or two nights in a place, each day trying to earn enough money to eat and for the 4d it would cost for their next night's 'doss'. Other parts of Whitechapel were more respectable and, as you will see, parts of the area changed for the better, or for the worse.

What do sources A and B tell you about life in Whitechapel?

Source A: From the Board of Works, Whitechapel district, report on the sanitary condition of the Whitechapel district, for the quarter ended 3 April, 1880.

I have to state that I have made an inspection of all private houses, or houses let in apartments, in the undermentioned streets, namely – Flower and Deam Street, Upper Keate Street, and Lower Keate Street. The houses, 38 in number, contain 143 rooms, and are occupied by 298 persons; 210 adults and 88 children. I discovered 4 cases of overcrowding only, 2 in Flower and Dean Street, and 2 in Lower Keate Street. The interior condition of these houses is not good, they are worn out, and many of the walls and ceiling are dirt and dilapidated. The greater portion of these houses have been condemned and three of their number, 5, 7, and 8, Lower Keate Street, should either be taken down, or at once closed, as they are in such a dirty and dilapidated condition.

Source B: Whitechapel from Charles Booth's map of poverty in London, 1889



Flower and Dean Street

In 1870 Flower and Dean Street was a well-known rookery. The historian Jerry White used the 1871 to work out that there were 902 lodgers staying in 31 of the 'doss houses' on this street alone. Some of these houses dated back to late 1600 and they were in a terrible condition. Their yards had been built over to provide more rooms and at the front the street was narrow – only 16 feet at its widest part in the middle. There were outside toilets, but buckets and pots were used indoors, and often spilled. Some lodging were more settled, but families moved on after a few days or weeks, perhaps because they couldn't afford the rent, or because they moved to find other work. Due to this the worst doss houses, Flower and Dean Street had a terrible reputation as a haunt of thieves, drunkards and prostitutes. On Source B Flower and Dean Street is coloured in black showing it was a 'vicious semi-criminal area', but if you look very closely you can see that 'well-to-do' families lived very nearby.

Is Source A useful?

Content

Nature

Source A: From the Board of Works, Whitechapel district, report on the sanitary condition of the Whitechapel district, for the quarter ended 3 April, 1880.

I have to state that I have made an inspection of all private houses, or houses let in apartments, in the undermentioned streets, namely – Flower and Deam Street, Upper Keate Street, and Lower Keate Street. The houses, 38 in number, contain 143 rooms, and are occupied by 298 persons; 210 adults and 88 children. I discovered 4 cases of overcrowding only, 2 in Flower and Dean Street, and 2 in Lower Keate Street. The interior condition of these houses is not good, they are worn out, and many of the walls and ceiling are dirt and dilapidated. The greater portion of these houses have been condemned and three of their number, 5, 7, and 8, Lower Keate Street, should either be taken down, or at once closed, as they are in such a dirty and dilapidated condition.

Origins

Purpose

Does it pass the **CAT** test? Give Source A a score out of 9



Homework

Charles Booth

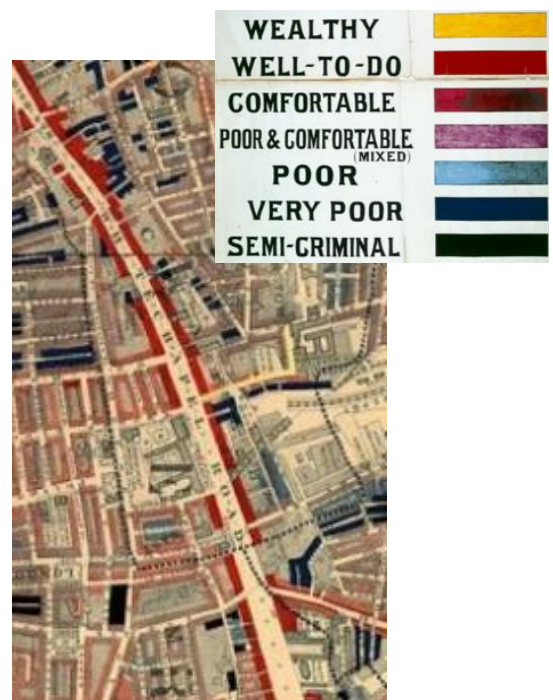
D.O.B:

Hometown:

Education:

Jobs:

Mission:



You can look at Booth's maps and notebooks online by going to www.booth.lse.ac.uk have a look at the 1898 parish of Whitechapel and see if you can answer the questions below.

1. Where does Harris Garfinkle live?
2. What do Mr Solomon, Mr Rosen and Mr Goldstein all do on Greenfield Street?
3. What is there in Osborn Place and Brick Lane?

Would Charles Booth's maps and notebooks pass the CAT test? Out of 9?



Whitechapel Workhouse

Those who were unable to afford a bed for the night in a doss house, or who were too young, too old and too unwell to work, could go to the Workhouse. However, people were very reluctant to go to for help at the Workhouse because of the strict rules that dictated what people ate, how they worked, the time they went to bed and when they got up. Those with families were segregated from their children and their wives or husbands and for much of the time were not even allowed to speak to one another. Parents were only allowed to see their children once a day.

Which were the three harshest rules of the workhouse?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

The Whitechapel Workhouse was at South Grove, to the east, just off Mile End Road. In the centre of Whitechapel at Buck's Row there was a Workhouse Infirmary for the sick which could take around 400 inmates, and across the road at St Thomas's Street there was a 'Casual Ward'. The Casual Ward, for those who wanted a bed for one night, only had spaces for around 60 people. The rules of the Casual Ward were very harsh – inmates were expected to work to earn their bed for the night. They would be made to pick oakum, which means picking apart the fibres of old rope, or they could be asked to work in the kitchens or to clean the Workhouse. It was thought that otherwise the inmates would be tempted to stay on at the expense of the taxpayers, who funded the Workhouse Union.

Which would be most likely to encourage people to get back to work; the Workhouse, the infirmary, doss house or the Casual Ward? Plot each one on the judgement line giving a reason for your placement.



Match the words to their definitions:

Workhouse union	Prisoners were given quantities of old rope, which they had to untwist into many corkscrew strands.
Picking oakum	A large institution for the care of those who are ill.
Casual Ward	A place where those unable to support themselves were offered accommodation and employment.
Infirmary	The section of a workhouse where tramps and itinerants could be accommodated for one night.

Is a picture worth a thousand words?



A group of men picking oakum in return for a night's stay at St Thomas's Street Casual Ward c. 1890.



Women picking oakum in return for a night's stay in a Casual Ward, 1906.

Some advice photographs can be used to influence people just as much as written information.

Here's how:

- 1: Staged: the people or objects in the photo are placed in an unusual way or unnatural pose or position.
- 2: Selected: the photograph has been chosen as it captures the subject in a positive / negative way.
- 3: Doctored: the photo has been changed / edited in some way after the image was taken.
- 4: Omitted: the photographer leaves out something very important.
- 5: Snapshot: a single photo only shows a split second in time, not what came before or after.
- 6: Trick: the photo is taken in a way that tries to trick the viewer, such as an optical illusion.



How does Source D help to explain why people preferred to take their chances in the doss house?

Source D: From *The People of the Abyss*, by Jack London, an American novelist who stayed in doss houses and workhouses to see what it was like. In 1902 he visited the Whitechapel Casual Ward.

Some were set to scrubbing and cleaning, others to picking oakum, and eight of us were convoyed across the street to the Whitechapel Infirmary, where we were set a scavenger work. This was the method by which we paid for our skilly* and canvas**, and I, for one know that I paid in full many times over.

Though we had most revolting tasks to perform, our allotment was considered the best, and the other men deemed themselves lucky in being chosen to perform it.

'Don't touch it, mate, the nurse sez it's deadly' warned my working partner, as I held open a sack into which he was emptying a garbage can.

It can from the sick wards, and I told him that I purposed neither to touch it, nor to allow it to touch me. Nevertheless, I had to carry the sack, and other sacks, down five flights of stairs and empty them in a receptacle where the corruption was speedily sprinkled with strong disinfectant.

*skilly- a kind of weak broth or soup made from water, vegetables and corn flour.

**canvas – the hammock used as a bed for the night.

What details in the source would you follow up?

What questions would you ask of it?

The Peabody Estate

To the south of Whitechapel Road, just to the east of the Tower of London, is a street called Royal Mint Street, where there were large numbers of lodging houses. The annual death rate here in the years after 1865 was more than 50 in 1,000. This was double that for the rest of London, the houses in this area were small, crowded together and on narrow roads.

In 1876 the Metropolitan Board of Works (government organisation) bought the area for slum clearance. This scheme was very expensive. The Board was supposed to sell the land on, but couldn't find anyone to buy it, because of the small profits they would make on the low rents they would be able to charge.

In 1879 they sold most of the site to the Peabody Trust, a charity set up by a wealthy American banker. This trust built blocks of flats which were designed to offer affordable rents. By 1881, 287 flats had been built. Each block of flats was separate from the other and surrounded by a yard, in order to improve ventilation. They were built from brick and had unplastered walls so that lice could not live in the plaster. They also had shared bathrooms and kitchens, and were much more pleasant to live in than the buildings they replaced. However, the rents were probably too high for many of the people who had lived in the area before, and tenants who got behind with their rents were immediately thrown out.

What problems would improvements like these cause in Whitechapel?

Why didn't people just move from Whitechapel?

We might wonder why people didn't move out and find better places to live. The main reason seems to have been that people lived where they could earn money. Between Whitechapel Road and the Thames there were tanneries, sweatshops, tailors, slaughterhouses, butchers and bakeries. All these places needed employees. People had to live within walking distance of their work. This was especially true for the poorest labourers and dock workers. Their jobs were very insecure- they could be taken on for a day's work and laid off the next. These workers had to get to the dock or tannery gates early in the morning to get work before the competition arrived. The low pay – between 6 and 12 shillings a week in good employment meant that it was hard to save and hard to leave. For those who could not work because of sickness or addiction – there were opportunities to earn money from prostitution, robbery or theft.

Define the following words:

Tannery _____

Sweatshop _____

Slaughterhouse _____

What were the biggest problems in housing in Whitechapel?

What conclusion would you come to about housing in Whitechapel?

What was life like in Whitechapel?

Annotate the sources for content, nature, origin and purpose.

Source A: From *Tales of Mean Streets*, a novel by Arthur Morrison, published in 1894.

This street is in the East End...an evil plexus of slums that hide human creeping things; where filthy men and women live on penn'orths of gin, where collars and clean shirts are decencies unknown, where every citizen wears a black eye and none ever combs his hair.

Source B: From *Crime and its Causes*, a book by W.D.Morrison, a clergyman, published in 1891.

Habitual criminals are not to be confounded with the working or any other class; they are a set of persons who make crime the object and business of their lives; to commit crime is their trade; they deliberately scoff at honest ways of earning a living.

Source C: From *The Bitter Cry of Outcast London*, by Andrew Mearns, published in 1883.

That people condemned to exist under such conditions take to drink and fall into sin is surely a matter for little surprise...One of the saddest results of this overcrowding is the inevitable association of honest people with criminals. Often is the family of an honest working man compelled to take refuge in a thieves' kitchen...who can wonder that every evil flourishes in such hotbeds of vice and disease?


Source D: From *Old Bailey Proceedings Online*, October 1888, trial of William Seaman (40) charged with assault after an argument about the weight of alum ordered.

John Tabard (policeman H85): On 8th September I was in Berner Street when I heard shouts of 'Police' – I went to the prosecutor's shop, and saw the prisoner holding the prosecutor by the left hand by the throat, and punching him in the ribs with his right hand – I caught hold of him, and with the assistance of Smith I pulled him into the street – he was taken into the back of the shop on account of the crowd - I got this hammer from McCarthy – I too the prisoner to the station – the charge was taken down by the inspector.

Source E: From *Old Bailey Proceedings Online*, May 1881, trial of George Knight (20) charged with larceny.

Thomas Hewsman. I am employed by Messrs. Cook, Sons and Co., of 22, St Paul's Churchyard, silk merchants – on 1st April I saw the prisoner about 10am passing through the warehouse – I knew he was not employed there – he was holding his coat so that it was drawn tightly across the back – I followed him to the back door; there are three steps to go down, so that I could see over his shoulder, and I saw a corner of a parcel inside his coat – I communicated with Mr Harries, followed the prisoner, and asked him what he had under his coat – he threw the parcel in the road and ran away- this is it – I and Harries ran after him – it was picked up and given to me – Harries caught the prisoner. and he was brought back.

Imagine you are visiting Whitechapel write a postcard home explaining what life is like in Whitechapel.



What impact might alcohol have had on Whitechapel?

Immigration: Whitechapel had long been a place that attracted immigrants, why?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Irish immigration had been happening in large numbers since the early 1800s, Irish lodging houses were well-established, and Irish workers dominated many of the docks.

After 1801 Russian Jews came to England in large numbers because they were persecuted in Russia. Around 30,000 arrived in London between 1881 and 1891. Jewish immigrants found it harder to integrate than those from Ireland, partly because of language barriers but also because of cultural factors such as religious holidays and Sabbath rituals. As a result many recent Jewish immigrants found themselves working for more established Jewish employers, often in sweatshops. All in all this meant that Jewish people were segregated and a target for prejudice. What impact would this have on life in Whitechapel?





Homework

People were very worried about the ideas of socialism and anarchism that the people moving to the UK seemed to be bringing with them, or which were stirred up by home-grown radical politicians.

The Irish were targets of prejudice because of their Roman Catholic religion, but also because of the rise in 'Fenian' Irish Nationalism. At the time the whole of Ireland was ruled by Britain, but many Irish people wanted at the least 'Home Rule' and preferably independence. Armed protests in Ireland were increasing and in 1884 a small bombing campaign led to an explosion on a train.

There had been a series of attempted assassinations and bomb attacks on the continent, which newspapers had labelled as anarchist 'outrages' / anarchism was a revolutionary political idea which said that people would be better off without government and without laws. The English press this idea was very threatening. The idea of anarchism was developed by Russian revolutionaries and some politicians emphasised the treat of Jewish immigration and Jewish radicalism from Eastern Europe.

Some Jewish immigrants did bring radical political beliefs and set up socialist organisations such as the International worker's Educational Club and a newspaper – the Workers Friend. The police were very worried about the activities of the Jews especially as many of them spoke Yiddish and so they didn't know what was going on.

Source A: From Arnold White's book, *The Modern Jew*, published in 1899.

There are thousands of (Jews) who prefer existence without physical exertion, and who are content to live on others, untrammelled by considerations of honesty or truth... the benefit that the country would derive from the total cessation of immigration of professional paupers, anarchists and thieves.

Source B: Source B: From Crime and its Causes, a book by W.D.Morrison, published in 1891

Very often crime is but the offspring of degeneracy and disease. A diseased and degenerate population no matter how favourably circumstanced in other respects will always produce a plentiful crop of criminals.

Define the following terms:

Fenian _____

Home Rule _____

Anarchism _____

Socialism _____

Yiddish _____

Professional pauper _____

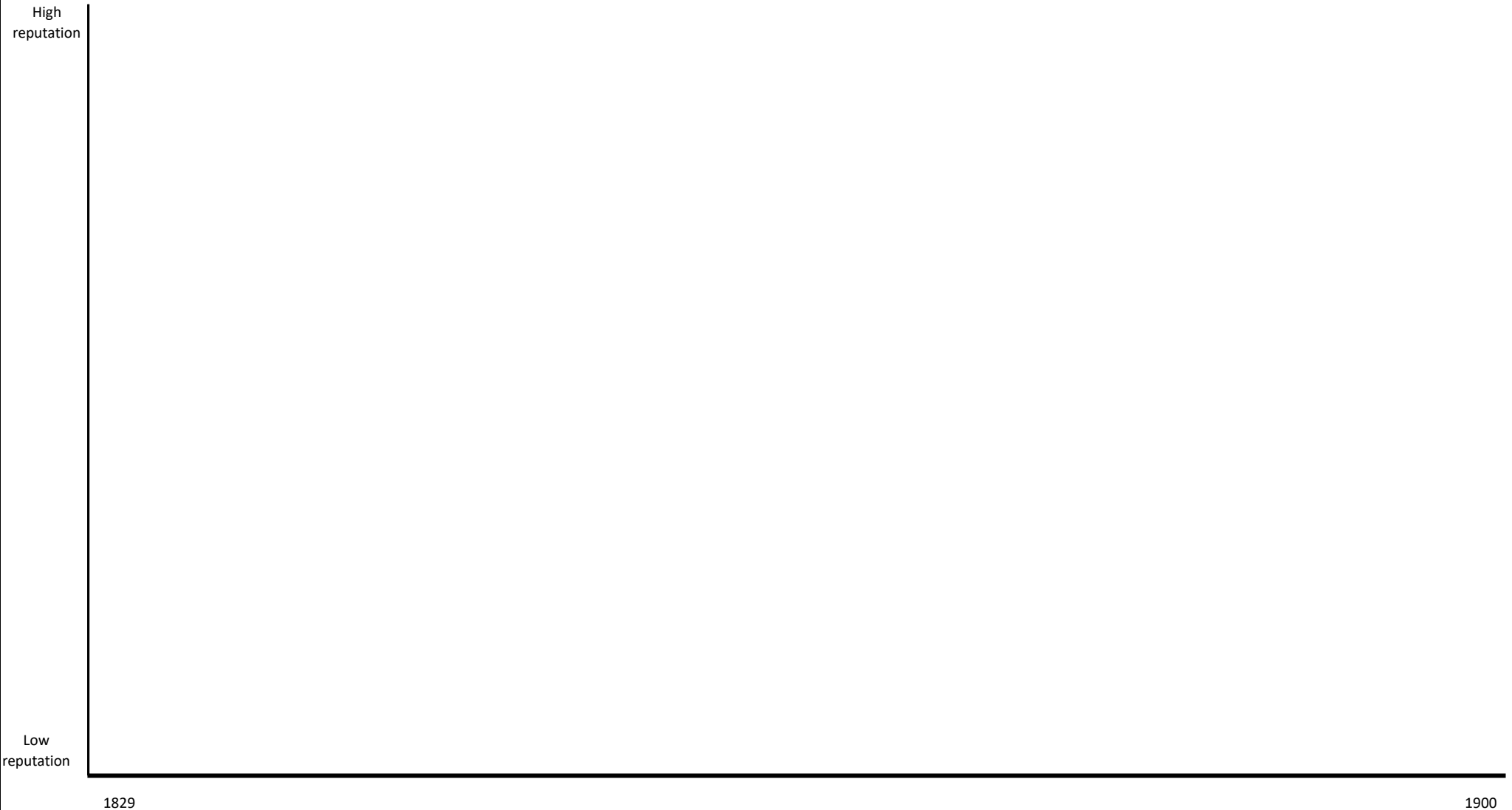
The CAT test

Pandora has been looking at the two sources and she thinks that **Source A deserves a score of 7** and **Source B deserves a score of 4**, why do you think she's given those scores?



The Metropolitan Police

In the early part of the nineteenth century there was a feeling that crime had increased in London. There were local watchmen and other types of police force throughout London but they were variable in their effectiveness. Poorer places like Whitechapel could not afford to pay for enough watchmen to protect people from crime. Sir Robert Peel, who was the Home Secretary between 1822 and 1830, decided that London needed one police force that was centrally controlled. What sort of reputation did that police force have? Plot the actions of the police on the living graph below.



Police Commissioners and the Home Secretary

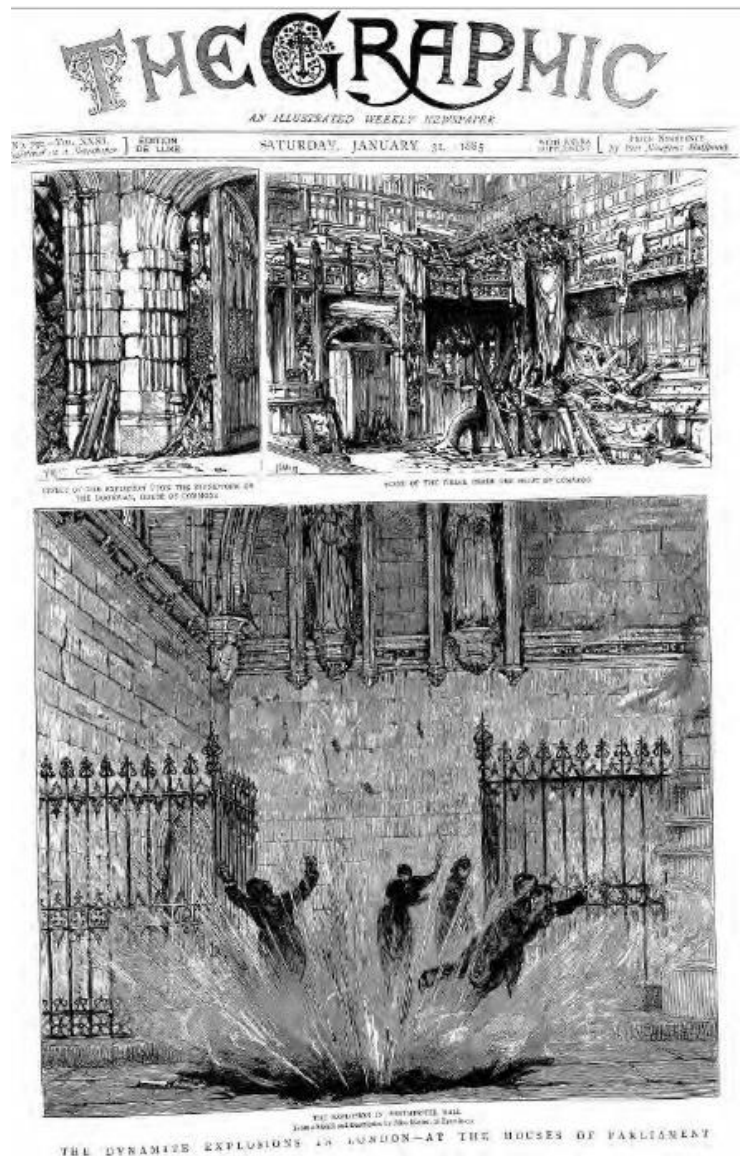
What impression do the sources below give of the police?



BULL'S EYE ON BOBBY.

Mr. Bull (takes Policeman's lantern). "THANK YOU. I'LL JUST HAVE A LOOK ROUND MYSELF. STRIKES ME THE PREMISES AIN'T AS CLEAN AS THEY MIGHT BE!"

Source A: A cartoon published in *Punch* magazine in 1877 during the Trial of the Detectives. Sir Edmund Henderson is shown as a normal constable. A policeman's light is being shone in his face by John Bull. The words 'detective branch' are on the door.



Source B: From *London Daily News*, 17th December 1880.

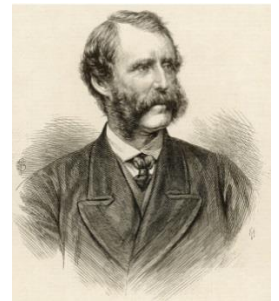
Nothing could well be stronger than the language in which Mr Justice Stephen (the judge who tried the case) condemned the conduct of the CID. He will, we think, have the general body of public opinion with him in saying that 'the employment of spies to go and tell a parcel of lies was a proceeding that must be deprecated by all'

Source C: The Front page of the *Graphic* Newspaper from January 1885, showing a drawing of the damage done to the chamber of the House of Commons.

Why were people suspicious of the people? Give at least three reasons from the sources.

Reason	Evidence from the sources

Was Commissioner Edmund Henderson incompetent or corrupt?



Incompetent

Both

Corrupt

Overall, was he incompetent or corrupt? Why?

Recruits

New constables were recruited by the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, which from 1890 was at Scotland Yard. Once the recruits were accepted and trained they were sent out to divisions that needed new men. Applicants filled out a form, giving details of their lives and experiences which gave the addresses of people who could act as character references.

Successful applicants were given two weeks' training in military drill exercises followed by one week of 'beat' duty alongside a more experienced constable. They were then assigned to the division they would work in.

Source A: Requirements for applicants, from the application form for new recruits.

He must not be under 21yrs, nor over 32yrs

He must not be less than 5'9" without his shoes

He must not have more than two children

He must not carry on any trade, nor will his wife be permitted to keep any shop

He must read and write legibly

He must produce satisfactory testimonials as to character

He must be certified as physically fit

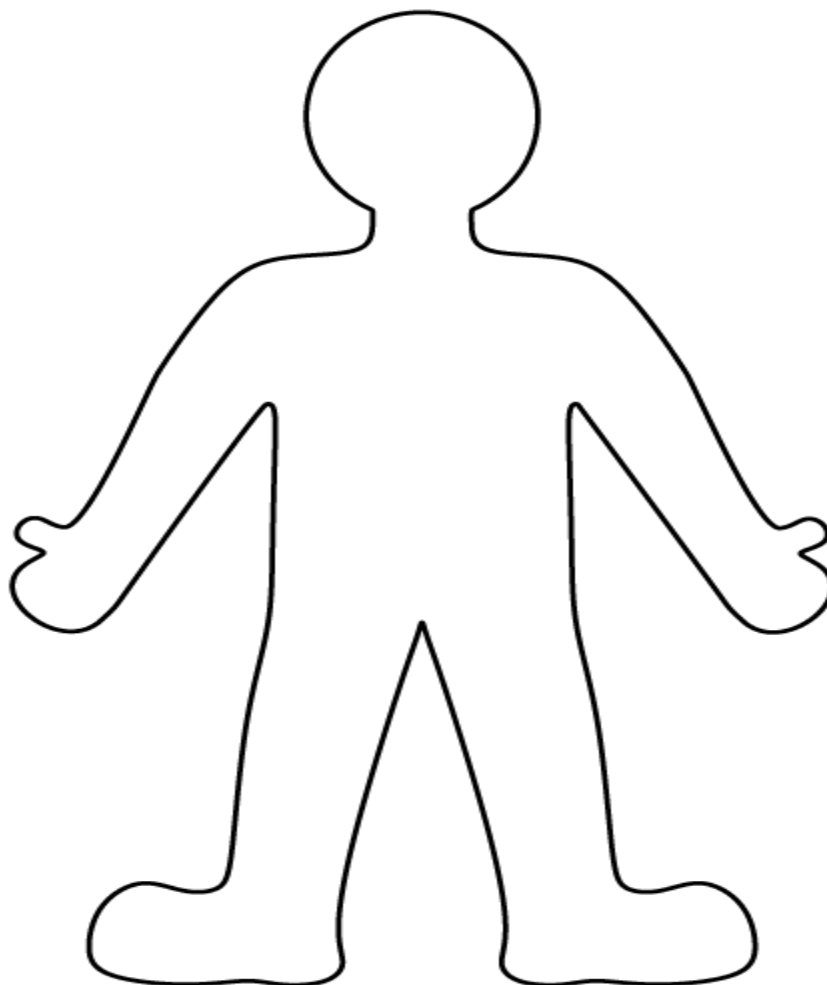
Source B: Extracts from the Instruction Book for Candidates and Constables (1871)

He is to speak the truth at all times and under all circumstance and when called upon to give evidence to state all he knows without fear or reservation.

Perfect command of temper is indispensable. A constable must not allow himself to be moved or excited or by any language or threat, however violent. The cooler he keeps himself the more power he will have over his assailants.

A constable must act with energy, promptness and determination, for if he wavers, or doubts the thief may escape of the opportunity to render assistance may be lost.

Using the information above and the sources, create a perfect policeman below.



How successful were the police?

Plot the statements along the judgement line below, annotate the statements to show your thinking.



H Division

In 1885 in H Division there were:

- 19 inspectors
- 44 sergeants
- 441 constables
- 176,000 people

What was the ratio of police to people living in Whitechapel? _____

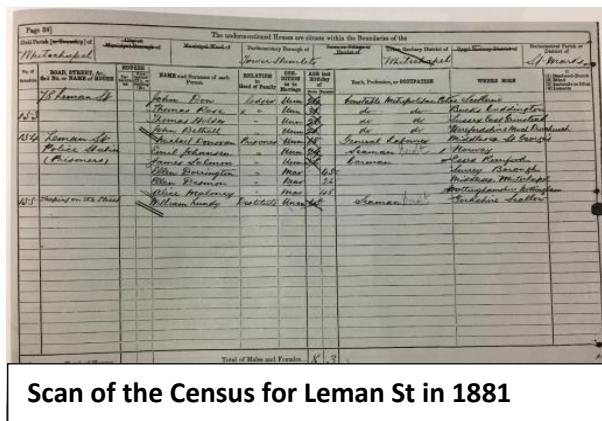
Do you think this is an adequate number? _____

Leman Street Police Station

Most of the records for the station have not survived, but we can get an idea of the work of the policeman from other sources. For example the Census returns for Leman Street. In 1881, the Census records list two sergeants and 42 police constables as staying there on the night of the Census. It also records six prisoners as well as one 'destitute' person sleeping on the street outside. The 1901 Census, taken when the station had moved to a new building, lists 63 police constables, seven prisoners, eight police families and three sergeants and five inspectors. The 1881 doesn't mention an inspectors, why do you think this was?

What are the draw backs to using the Census as a source?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



Scan of the Census for Leman St in 1881

The unenumerated Persons are those within the Boundaries of the									
No. of		SEX		RELATION		AGE		BIRTH	
to 10	11 to 20	Male	Female	to Head of Family	to	Years	Months	Place	Country
18	18	John	John	Son	20	20	20	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
19	19	James	James	Son	18	18	18	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
20	20	James	James	Son	16	16	16	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
21	21	John	John	Son	14	14	14	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
22	22	John	John	Son	12	12	12	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
23	23	John	John	Son	10	10	10	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
24	24	John	John	Son	8	8	8	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
25	25	John	John	Son	6	6	6	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
26	26	John	John	Son	4	4	4	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
27	27	John	John	Son	2	2	2	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
28	28	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
29	29	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
30	30	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
31	31	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
32	32	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
33	33	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
34	34	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
35	35	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
36	36	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
37	37	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
38	38	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
39	39	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
40	40	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
41	41	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
42	42	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
43	43	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
44	44	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
45	45	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
46	46	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
47	47	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
48	48	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
49	49	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
50	50	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
51	51	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
52	52	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
53	53	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
54	54	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
55	55	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
56	56	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
57	57	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
58	58	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
59	59	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
60	60	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
61	61	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
62	62	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
63	63	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
64	64	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
65	65	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
66	66	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
67	67	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
68	68	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
69	69	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
70	70	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
71	71	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
72	72	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
73	73	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
74	74	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
75	75	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
76	76	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
77	77	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
78	78	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
79	79	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
80	80	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
81	81	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
82	82	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
83	83	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
84	84	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
85	85	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
86	86	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
87	87	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
88	88	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
89	89	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
90	90	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
91	91	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
92	92	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
93	93	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
94	94	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
95	95	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
96	96	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
97	97	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
98	98	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
99	99	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel
100	100	John	John	Son	0	0	0	Whitechapel	Whitechapel

What CAT score would a Census get? Why? _____

Thames Police Court

If we want to find out more about the kinds of things that constables did as part of their work we could look at reports of cases which were taken to the Thames Police Court, which was the court for the whole area of Whitechapel down to the Thames. It heard thousands of cases relating to crimes that could be tried without a jury.

Crimes of forgery, assault, attempted drowning's in vats of wine, and other can be found in these reports. The most serious cases of murder or attempted murder and other crime that the magistrate felt needed harsher punishments were sent to the Old Bailey. Here there was a jury, and the judge could impose more serious sentences, but the dividing line between these less serious crimes and those that stayed at the Police Court was not clear.

Though there are no official records detailing what was said at these cases, the court register for 1881 has survived.

Offence	Male	Female	Total
Property	381 (85%)	74 (16%)	455 (27%)
Violence	352 (84%)	65 (16%)	417 (24%)
Disorderly	337 (62%)	207 (38%)	545 (32%)
Regulatory*	244 (85%)	44 (15%)	288 (17%)
Total	1,314 (77%)	391 (23%)	1,705

* these tended to be crimes such as breaking the rules of the Workhouse by running away, driving a cart dangerously or running away from the army.

Using the figures answer the questions below.

1. What offences were women tried for most frequently? _____

2. How many more men than women were tried for violent crimes? _____

What was the most regular offence committed in 1881? _____

3. What might explain the high number of regulatory criminals? _____

Why was Whitechapel so difficult to police?

What do the images represent?

What links the images?

What overall conclusion can you come to from the images?



What do the sources below tell you about the issues with policing in Whitechapel? Annotate the sources thinking about content and NOP.

Source A: From *East London Observer*, 20th October 1877.

Sergeant Singer 13H said that on the 11th he visited (Prince of Denmark Public House). There were two or three men and some women in front of the bar. One of the men, a sailor, was staggering about drunk. For the defence the defendant and two other witnesses said that they did not believe that the man was drunk, he was merely excited. The defendant said that he wanted to get the man out of his house, but he would not go.

Source B: From *East London Observer*, 22nd September 1877

SHOCKING ASSAULT ON A SAILOR – Julia Le Fair 32, a prostitute, was charged with feloniously cutting and wounding a sailor, named Jackson...

It appears that on Tuesday night last, the prisoner and the injured man were in one of the low lodging houses in the vicinity of Wellclose-Square. A quarrel broke out between them in the course of which....they then had a struggle and fell on the ground together, knocking over a paraffin lamp. The prisoner is then said to have caught hold of the lamp and struck the man on the side of the head with it... causing him to lose a great deal of blood.

Source C: From a Letter to the home Office from Superintendent of Whitechapel Division, 1904

Bills and circulars in this language are distributed and posted all over the division, but police know nothing of the meaning. As it is known that a number of these people are members of Continental Revolutionary Societies it would be very desirable to have members of this service who could speak this language.

Source D: an extract from a news article published in 1889 reporting the words of Mr Montague Williams, a magistrate at Thames Police Court

(Jews) thought no more of taking an oath to lie than they did of drinking a glass of water. He often felt bewildered in the attempt to decide disputes between the foreign Jews living in Whitechapel, and it was quite certain that if one side told half a dozen lies in their cases, witnesses (for the other side) would be forthcoming to tell as many lies.

Source E: From *An East End Detective* by B .Lesson, published in 1936

The 'Bessarabians', or the 'Stop-at-nothing' gang, were the greatest menace London has ever known. The public little guess how much they owe to the Metropolitan Police for the fact London today is free from a terror that made it – in the early days of the century- almost as dangerous a place as...Chicago...at its wildest.

Source F: From a report in the *South Wales Echo*, 10th March 1888.

A FIEND IN HUMAN FORM Thomas Supple (50), labourer, was charged with violently assaulting an old Jewish woman named Miriam Utal on Thursday evening (when) she was standing at her door on Old Montague Street, Whitechapel. The prisoner who was drunk and a stranger to her, came up and seizing her by the hair, dashed her head against the wall several times, saying, 'I will knock your Jewish brains out'.

Now go back to your hexagons and add some more information for each one and look for links between them.

Jack the Ripper

Between 31st August and 9th November 1888 five women were murdered in strikingly similar and gruesome ways. There was a frenzy of coverage in the press, and a large number of letters from hoaxers to the papers and to the police, claiming to be the murderer – one of whom signed himself as 'Jack the Ripper'. This nickname stuck – it highlighted the brutal way that the killer opened the bodies of his victims, often taking body parts as 'souvenirs'. The crimes got grizzlier as they went on – until they suddenly stopped after the terrible murder and mutilation of Mary Kelly in November 1888. There had been women murdered before in Whitechapel, and there were others afterwards, but only these five have been conclusively linked to the Ripper.

Whilst watching 'Bloody Britain – Jack the Ripper' make notes under the headings below.

Victims

Suspects

Eye witness testimony

Police

Do you think Jack killed five or six women?.....

.....

What did Jack the Ripper look like?

"He was dark and wearing a deerstalker hat. I think he was wearing a dark coat but I cannot be sure. He looked shabby but respectable. He was a man over forty, as far as I could tell. He looked to me like a foreigner." Statement by Elizabeth Long at the inquest into the death of Annie Chapman.

"He was aged about thirty-five and five feet eleven inches tall. I would say he had a fresh complexion and his hair was light brown. He wore a dark overcoat, an old black hard felt hat with a wide brim. He was smoking a clay pipe." Statement by Israel Schwartz at the inquest into the death of

"He was aged 34-35 years old and about five feet six inches tall, with a pale complexion, dark hair and a moustache that curled up at the ends. He wore a long dark coat with a dark jacket underneath, with dark trousers and button boots. His shirt was white and his black tie was fastened with a horseshoe shaped pin. He had a dark hat, turned down in the middle and a red kerchief. He was clearly Jewish and respectable."

Statement by George Hutchinson at the inquest into the death of Mary Kelly.

"On Sat night about 11pm a young man from 25-30, about 5.7 with long black buttoned up coat, soft felt half, kind of Yankee hat rather broad shoulders - rather quick in speaking, rough voice... He had a frock coat on - no gloves."

Statement by Matthew Packer's to CID.

From these witness statements can you create a police sketch of Jack?



.....
District:

Sketch artist:

Date:

Add annotations to your sketch to show where you've used the eyewitness testimonies.

Sketches and photographs

Newspapers produced several pictures of Jack the Ripper, like the ones opposite. These sketches were never part of the official investigation, and it is not clear on what information the sketches were made, other than descriptions given at coroner's inquests or perhaps statements like the one that Matthew Packer gave.



From *Illustrated Police News*, 20th October 1888

How do you think the sketches in the newspapers would have impacted on public opinions at the time?

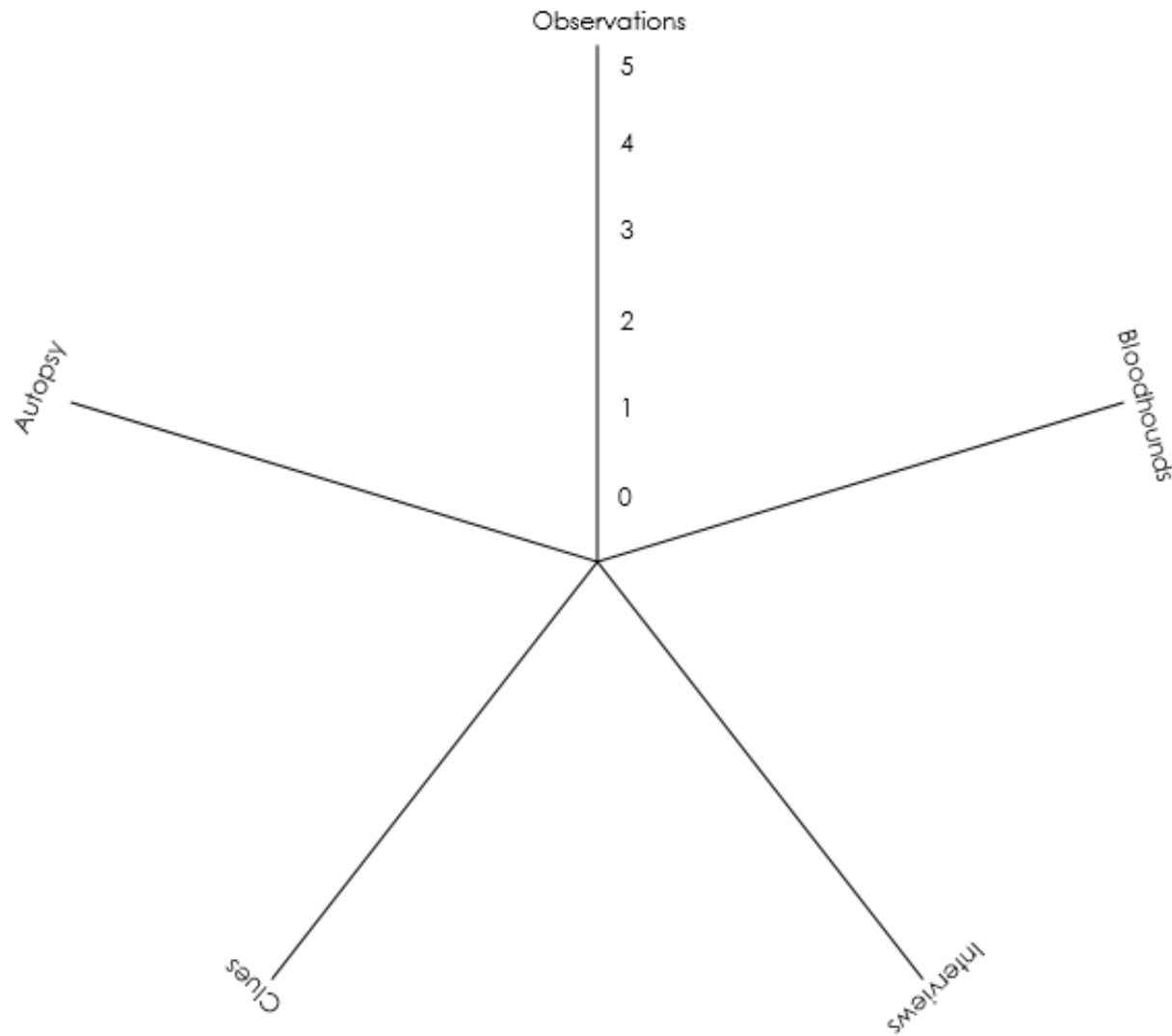
The Metropolitan Police made limited use of photographs, they were commonly taken of bodies before and after a post-mortem, although they were used for identification of the victim rather than to help solve the crime. By working closely with the City of London Police, the Metropolitan Police made much more use of technology during the investigation of the Ripper murders. Photographs were taken at the scene of Mary Kelly's murder, although historians believe the photographer worked for the City rather than Met police. Would does that suggest to you about the Met?

When Mary Kelly's body was discovered on the morning of the 9th November 1888, the room in which she was lying was not opened for more than two hours after her body was spotted through a broken window by her landlord's servant. The inspector on the scene was hoping that bloodhounds could be brought to use to track the murderer and did not want to confuse them by disturbing the scene. At the same time a photographer was called to document it. Pictures were taken from outside, through the broken window, and then inside of the room and Mary's body. The pictures are gruesome but they did record the crime scene, and have been used since by criminologists and historians studying the case.

Date	Victim	Circumstances
31/8/1888	Mary Ann Nichols	Found in Buck's Row, Whitechapel. Throat cut and stomach slashed.
8/9/1888	Annie Chapman	Found in the back yard of 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields. Throat cut and disembowelled.
30/9/1888	Elizabeth Stride	Found in Dutfield's Yard, Berner Street. Throat cut.
30/9/1888	Catherine Eddowes	Found in Mitre Square, City of London. Throat cut, abdomen slashed open.
9/9/1888	Mary Jane Kelly	Found in Swallow Gardens, Whitechapel. Throat cut and chest cavity opened.

Why are pictures valuable as evidence?

Investigating techniques - On the star graph below rate each aspect of the investigation into Jack the Ripper, in the space you create give a piece of evidence for your decision.



Overall the investigating techniques were.....
.....

City and Metropolitan Police

During the Ripper murders the Metropolitan Police was helped by other divisions, they helped by sending men to patrol the beat in Whitechapel. It was hoped that increased manpower would make it more likely that the Ripper would be caught in the act. PC Long who found the piece of Eddowes' apron the on the night of the 30th September had been drafted in from A Division, this is a good example of how the police forces co-operated.

In general there was also co-operation between the City and Metropolitan Police forces. Donald Swanson, who was in charge of the Whitechapel investigation at Scotland Yard, worked well with Inspector James McWilliam, who was in charge of the City's detectives. Swanson reported on how cordial relations were in his logs.

On the night of the double murder (Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes) there was some anti-Jewish graffiti in chalk above the piece of Eddowes' apron covered in blood on Goulston Street, which PC Alfred Long found. Eddowes' murder had taken place in Mitre Square, within the City Police's territory. The City of London Police were a separated and independent police force and not under Charles Warren's control. Two City detectives saw the chalk writing, and insisted that a photographer record the words. However, many people had decided that the crimes against women were being carried out be a Jew and attacks on Jewish people had increased during the crisis. Warren decided that the risk of an anti-Semitic riot was too great to wait for a photographer and so made a copy of the graffiti, and ordered that the writing be washed from the wall. This caused problems, and criticism from the press. Warren had to write to the home Office to explain his actions.

Source A: A transcription of the graffiti seen above where the piece of Eddowes' apron was seen – written by Commissioner Charles Warren at the scene.

The Juwes are
The men that
Will not
Be Blamed
For nothing

Source B: From a report written by Charles Warren and sent to the Home Office on 8th November 1888, shortly before his resignation

It was just getting light, the public would be in the streets in a few minutes, in a neighbourhood very much crowded on Sunday mornings by Jewish vendors and Christian purchasers from all parts of London... The writing was visible to anybody in the street... after taking into consideration the excited state of the population in London generally at the time the strong feeling which had been excited against the Jews...I considered it desirable to obliterate the writing at once, having taken a conv.

Describe two features of the co-operation between the City and Metropolitan police during the Ripper murders. **4marks**

Feature 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Feature 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Reporting of the Ripper case

Around the room there are different pieces of information about the reporting of the Ripper case, your task is to find the information and put it into the categories below.

<i>Sensational stories</i>	<i>Reputation of the police</i>
<i>Ripper Letters</i>	<i>Whitechapel Vigilance Committee</i>

Come up with four words to describe the public perception of the police enquiry:

1.

3.

2.

4.

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dashed lines.

Feedback

Level:

Mark:

WWW:

EBI:

	Definition	Used in a sentence
Census		
Deception		
Workhouse		
Whitechapel		
Old Bailey		
Punch		
Charles Booth		
H Division		
Rookery		
Doss		
Peabody Estate		
Board of Works		
Slum clearance		
Casual War		
Infirmery		
Sweatshops		

Residuum		
Exaggeration		
Outcast		
Immigration		
Russian Jews		
Socialism		
Fenian		
Home Rule		
Anarchism		
Segregation		
Commissioner		
CID		
Home Secretary		
Beat		
Inquest		
Bloodhound		
Vigilance		

Key vocabulary

What one word would you use to sum up Whitechapel?