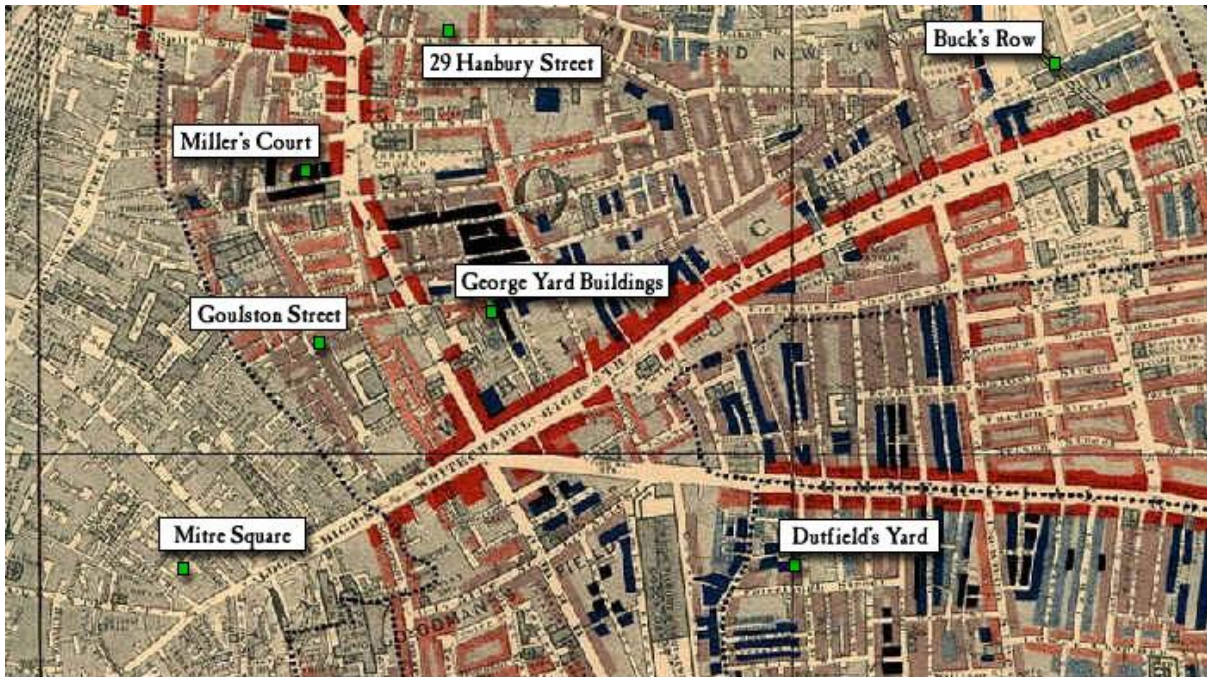


Whitechapel, c.1870-c.1900: crime, policing and the inner city.



The Streets are coloured according to the general condition of the inhabitants, as under --

- | | |
|--|---|
| Fairly comfortable. Good ordinary earnings | Lower class. Vicious, semi-criminal. |
| Middle-class. Well-to-do. | Mixed. Some comfortable, others poor. |
| Upper-middle and Upper classes. Wealthy. | |

A combination of colours -- as dark blue and black, or pink and red -- indicates that the street contains a fair proportion of each of the classes represented by the respective colours.

Booth's Poverty map, 1888, showing the location of the five Ripper murders and of the Eddowes apron / "Juwes" message (Goulston Street).

The local context of Whitechapel.

Generally:

- Whitechapel, in the East-End of London, was one of its poorest districts;
- 30,000 people lived there (176,000 lived in the bigger police Whitechapel H-Division area).
- Middle classes. Although Whitechapel was marked by poverty, there were businesses and richer inhabitants as well. Usually they lived and traded along the larger roads such as Whitechapel Road and Commercial Road.

Pollution and poor sanitation:

- London suffered from terrible pollution from coal and gas fumes and industries (e.g. the London Smog was a soot-laden fog that severely restricted visibility and caused death from impeded respiration / breathing);
- Sewerage and sanitation was poor and healthy drinking water unreliable, both causing diseases such as typhus and cholera.

Work:

- Much of the work in Whitechapel was casual or sweated labour:
 - **casual labour** – such as in the docks or in construction – meant that workers were employed a day at a time: no job or income security;
 - **sweated labour** meant work in cramped, dusty and unhealthy “sweatshops” for low wages in “sweated trades”, e.g. tailoring, dress and shoe making.
- The Board of Trade was responsible for work conditions / inspections of work premises.

Activity: Read the information on page 2 and complete the mind map identifying the key points under the headings below.



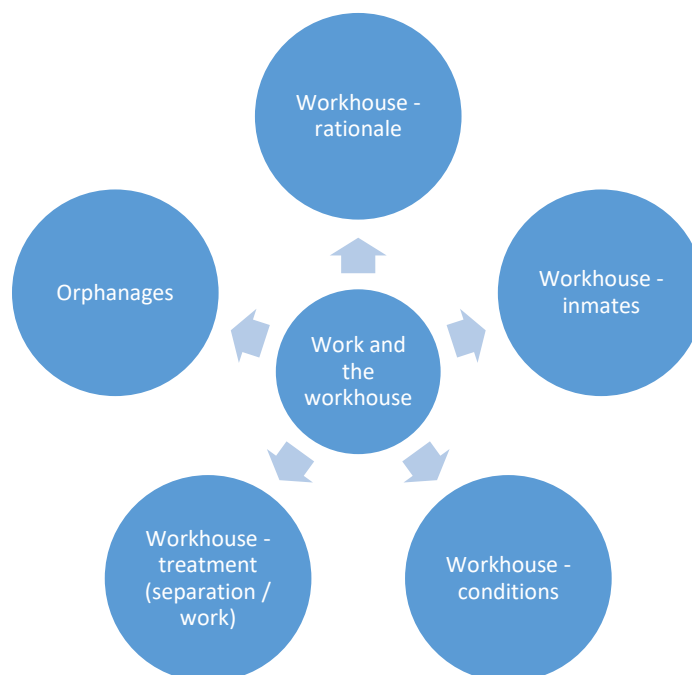
The Workhouse:

- Workhouses were set up in the early C.19th to offer food and shelter to those who were too poor to survive in the general community; there was a stigma (social disgrace) about using the Workhouse. As a rule, people avoided going to the workhouse as long as possible but then found it hard to leave;
- Inmates included the poor, old, sick, disabled, orphans, and unmarried mothers and their child(ren); vagrants – who stayed only one or two nights – were considered lazy and a bad influence, and were kept separately; according to the 1881 Census: Whitechapel Union had 700, and South Grove Workhouse had 400 inmates.
- Conditions were deliberately made worse than those of labourers to keep costs down and to dissuade people from using them; inmate experience:
 - Families – men, women and children – separated and forbidden from communicating;
 - inmates wore a uniform; were expected to do tough manual labour such as oakum-picking, stone-breaking, sack-making, etc.; received monotonous food; enjoyed little or no privacy including sleeping in soulless dormitories.

Orphanages:

- in 1870 Dr Thomas Barnardo set up his first orphanage; by 1905, across Britain, there were 100 Barnardo homes caring for 8,500 orphans.

Activity: Read the information on page 3 and create a mind map identifying the key points under the headings below.



Bad housing:

- **Typical conditions:**
 - much of Whitechapel contained slum housing (also known as “rookeries”), i.e. overcrowded, poor structural condition, poor sanitation, etc.;
- **Overcrowded housing:**
 - houses were often divided into several apartments sometimes with 30 people in each house;
 - in 1881, Whitechapel’s 30,709 people lived in 4,069 houses - on average 7.5 in each;
 - Whitechapel’s population density was 189 per acre compared to 45 in London as a whole.
- **Homelessness:**
 - there were “lodging houses” / “doss houses” where homeless people could sleep in 8-hour shifts:
 - terrible unhygienic conditions including heat, rats and shared beds (dirty, unhygienic bedding, etc.);
 - 200 lodging houses catering for 8,000 people.
- **Key example: Flower and Dean Street:**
 - 1871 census: 902 lodgers in 31 doss houses;
 - 1871 Board of Works Report: 38 houses, 143 rooms, 298 people including evidence of overcrowding and buildings in dilapidated condition;
 - narrow yards, dilapidated houses, very cramped rooms, poor sewerage;
 - terrible reputation for prostitution, thieves and violent crime;
- **Model housing – the Peabody Estate:**
 - the Artisan’s Dwellings Act, 1875, encouraged slum clearance;
 - 1881, George Peabody funded slum clearance and the creation of 286 flats in the Peabody Estate;
 - rents were from 3 to 6 shillings a week for 1 and 3-room flats respectively (average labourer weekly income was 22 shillings).
- **Post-1888 (Ripper) improvements:**
 - the Houses of the Working Classes Act, 1890 sought to replace slums. The Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 aimed to improve sewerage and rubbish collection;
 - in-part the Acts were prompted by the Jack the Ripper murders and the resulting attention on poverty and squalor in Whitechapel.

Activity: Read the information on page 4 and create a mind map identifying the key points under the headings below.



Describe two features questions. (4 marks)

1. Describe two features of ...

Award 1 mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.

1. Describe two features of housing for the poorer people in the Whitechapel area.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

2. Describe two features of the buildings in which the poorer people lived in the Whitechapel area.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

3. Describe two features of accommodation for the homeless in the Whitechapel area.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

4. Describe two features of workhouses in the Whitechapel area.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

Key sources: poverty, housing, the workhouse, etc.

Official records:

- **The Census.** The census was taken every 10 years (1871, 1881, etc.) It is an official government document which is designed to record details about the whole of Britain's population. Forms were sent to every address, help was provided where needed, and there were punishments for inaccurate or incomplete information. They are very accurate but recent immigrant populations – due to language difficulties – were one of the groups most likely to have incomplete records.

The census was expected to record every address (including lodging and workhouses) and the names, ages, relationship (husband, wife, son, daughter, etc.), and employment of every person. The records can give evidence of, for example, overcrowding.

Page 10											
The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the											
City or Town or Village or Hamlet of	City or Hamlet of	Manor or Ward of	Parish or Township of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Administrative District of					
No. of Houses	ROAD, STREET, ALLEY, or NAME of HOUSES	No. of the House	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) District, Parish, or Hamlet	(2) County	
	4 Bucks Row		Thomas Lea	Head		41	Labourer	Whitechapel			
			John Lee	Son		5		Whitechapel			
			George Wood	Son		5		Whitechapel			
53			John Wood	Head		28	General Dealer	Whitechapel			
54			John Wood	Head		52	General Dealer	Whitechapel			
55	3 Bucks Row	1	James Macarree	Head		50	General Dealer	Whitechapel			
			Ann Macarree	Wife		50		Whitechapel			
			John Macarree	Son		24		Whitechapel			
			George Macarree	Son		22		Whitechapel			
			John Macarree	Son		20		Whitechapel			
			William Macarree	Son		19		Whitechapel			
			John Macarree	Son		16		Whitechapel			
			George Macarree	Son		14		Whitechapel			
56	2 Bucks Row	1	George Swaine	Head		58	Horse Keeper	Whitechapel			
			John Swaine	Wife		58		Whitechapel			
			John Swaine	Son		24		Whitechapel			
			John Swaine	Son		20		Whitechapel			
57	1 Bucks Row	1	John Howell	Head		56	Labourer	Whitechapel			
			John Howell	Wife		54		Whitechapel			
			John Howell	Son		16		Whitechapel			
58			Henry James	Head		48	Labourer	Whitechapel			
			Ann James	Wife		48		Whitechapel			
			Henry James	Son		4	Scholar	Whitechapel			
Total of Houses		3	Total of Males and Females								162

- **Board of Trade Reports.** The Board of Trade was the government department which was responsible for working conditions. Board of Trade Inspectors visited workshops and factories to see that they complied with legal requirements regarding light, ventilation, etc.
- **Board of Works Reports.** The Board of Works was the government department which was responsible for the condition of the buildings. Its reports contain detailed factual / objective evidence. Sometimes the evidence was used to implement slum demolition.
- **Local government / Whitechapel Council records.** Local government councils, here Whitechapel, carried out their own inspections into living and working conditions and wrote reports on their findings.
- **Workhouse records, e.g. Whitechapel Workhouse, South Grove.**

Would have kept records about inmates, staff and the buildings:

- Inmates: name, age, place of birth, occupation, relationship to other inmates, start and duration of stay. From this we can find out the numbers and typical characteristics of inmates and how numbers fluctuated.
- Staff: names, jobs, etc. From this we can see the kind of support given to inmates and the ratio of inmates to staff.
- Buildings: details of buildings, rooms – dormitories, refectory, infirmary, separate men / women / children accommodation. Also evidence of expenditure on repairs, etc.

- Miscellaneous: there may be inventories of beds, cupboards, other furniture and evidence of expenditure on - and types of - food, etc.

Other records:

- **Booth's Poverty Map, 1889.** Charles Booth was a social reformer who wanted to collect evidence about London's population to help put pressure on the government to make social improvements. Booth employed 80 investigators who followed police officers on their beat to collect detailed evidence. Booth's maps are based on this detailed records and evidence, and Booth and his helpers had some expertise in identifying poverty, etc. His map, however, is not official, was designed to put pressure for government action, and arguably suggests an outsider's prejudice with phrases such as "Lower class. Vicious, semi-criminal".



- **The press.** Press reports – particularly from higher-class publications like *The Times* - may contain comprehensive, objective, accurate and typical evidence. On the other hand, particularly in more popular journals such as the *Illustrated Police News* and the *East End Observer*, there is a tendency to sensationalise and exaggerate to get attention and increase sales. The information may be good: you need to corroborate and test it against your own knowledge. Also consider what is the purpose of the article (see later for more in-depth consideration of the press).
- **Novels.** Novels may contain comprehensive, objective, accurate and typical evidence BUT there is a tendency to sensationalise and exaggerate to get attention and increase sales. The information may be good: you need to corroborate and test it against your own knowledge. Also consider what is the purpose of the book. Famous novels dealing with poverty in Whitechapel include *Tales of Mean Streets* by Arthur Morrison (1894) and *The People of the Abyss* by Jack London (1903).
- **Drawings and photographs.** Students tend to be suspicious of drawings and trustful of photographs BUT both may be accurate, or misleading. Drawings may or may not be well-executed and accurate; photographs may give an accurate representation but may be staged or give a misleading (partial or untypical) view. Both tend to reflect the purpose of the artist or photographer or the person who commissioned the image. The image may be good: you need to corroborate and test it against your own knowledge. Consider what is the purpose of the drawing or photograph.

Usefulness questions. (8 marks)

How useful is the source for an enquiry into ...

Explain your answer, using the source and your knowledge of the historical context.

- **Level 1: 1-2 marks.** A simple judgement on utility is given, and supported by undeveloped comment on the content of the sources and/or their provenance*. Simple comprehension of the source material is shown by the extraction or paraphrase of some content. Limited contextual knowledge is deployed with links to the sources.
- **Level 2: 3-5 marks.** Judgements on source utility for the specified enquiry are given, using valid criteria. Judgements are supported by developed comment related to the content of the sources and/or their provenance*. Comprehension and some analysis of the sources is shown by the selection and use of material to support comments on their utility. Contextual knowledge is used directly to support comments on the usefulness of the content of the sources and/or their provenance.
- **Level 3: 6-8 marks.** Judgements on source utility for the specified enquiry are given, applying valid criteria with developed reasoning which takes into account how the provenance* affects the usefulness of the source content. The sources are analysed to support reasoning about their utility. Contextual knowledge is used in the process of interpreting the sources and applying criteria for judgements on their utility.

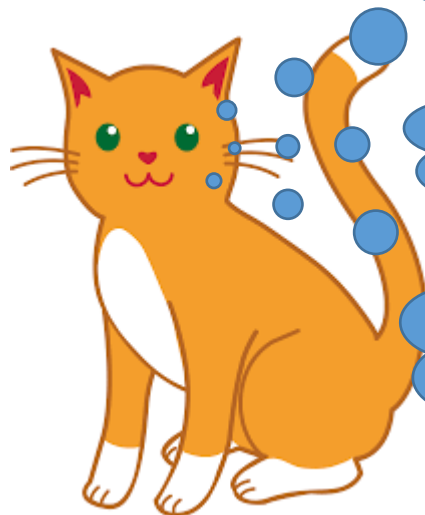
Provenance:

Your information about the source and its author

- **Nature:**
 - What?
- **Origin:**
 - Who?
 - When?
 - Where?
- **Purpose:**
 - Why?

Content:

- What the source says about your enquiry.
- Ask 'CAT' questions, p.166.
 - C
 - A
 - T



How **COMPREHENSIVE** is the content? Does the author select material which is incomplete to create a false impression?

How **ACCURATE** is the content? Are there any (deliberate) factual errors?

How **TYPICAL** is the content compared with other sources and / or your own knowledge?

Context:

- Your relevant, detailed and accurate own knowledge about what was happening at the time.

Key requirements:

Separate answer for each source. Don't compare.

Answer focussed on **USEFULNESS** (utility) for the **PURPOSE** in the **QUESTION**

Regularly use the word **USEFUL** (very useful / quite useful / not useful) then **BECAUSE ...**

<p>Use NOP / WWWWW to assess RELIABILITY of the PROVENANCE</p>	<p>Use OWN KNOWLEDGE / CONTEXT + CAT criteria to assess VALUE of the CONTENT</p>	<p>LINK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROVENANCE RELIABILITY and • CONTENT VALUE <p>to reach OVERALL JUDGEMENT on 'HOW USEFUL'</p>
---	---	--

How useful is the source for an enquiry into conditions in Whitechapel in the late 19th century?

Source A. From *Dottings of a Dosser* by Howard Goldsmid, published in 1886. Goldsmid wanted to describe living conditions worse than any previously reported in newspapers.

There is a level of society even lower than that of the poor people who herd together in noisy courts and filthy alleys full of human excrement [waste]. They are the unfortunates, whose only home is the doss house, who have for many years not known what it is to have the shelter of a room, except in a common lodging house. There is not yet a bitter cry from these as up to now they have found no spokesman to echo it in the ear of the public. In one house, called 'Little Wonder', all are as ill-looking as one could meet in a lifetime. The women are in many ways worse than the men. Their language is more obscene, their habits more filthy and they seem to enjoy this situation.

How useful is the source for an enquiry into conditions in Whitechapel in the late 19th century?

Source B. Booth poverty map.



How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into conditions for the poor in Whitechapel in the period c1870-c1900? Explain your answer, using Sources C and D and your knowledge of the historical context.

Source C is generally very useful. Firstly, its provenance is useful because it is from an objective official government report into housing conditions by the Whitechapel Board of Works so its content is likely to be reliable as that was the purpose of the department. Also, its information is likely to have been from first-hand visits by experts from the department at the time of our enquiry.

Secondly, the content is mainly useful. It gives a lot of information about overcrowding and the dilapidated condition of the houses. The content is mainly factual and fits my own knowledge of the area. Dean and Flower Street, for example, were known to be particularly poor areas suffering great overcrowding and terrible living conditions. The description matches with Charles Booth's 'black' identification of the street as displaying the worst conditions. On the other hand, Flower and Dean Street were the absolute worst streets suggesting that conditions for the poor in other areas were better.

Overall the source is very useful as it is from a reliable official source and its detailed information matches our knowledge of the area.

Source D is also useful. Again, the provenance is useful because it is from an official government source from the period, the Census of 1881, which had the purpose of collecting detailed and accurate information about Britain's population. Everyone was expected to complete it and inspectors were available to help the illiterate.

The source content is also useful because it contains evidence of the extent of overcrowding in the area. Number 3, for example, has 10 people of whom 7 were over 18. We know overcrowding was very common in Whitechapel where 30,709 people lived in 4,069 houses. On the other hand, the source's usefulness has limitations as we are not told about the condition of the properties such as sanitation and the condition of the fabric.

Overall, source D is also useful because the Census contained reliable official information but its content only really gives information about overcrowding rather than housing conditions generally.

How useful is the source for an enquiry into the conditions in Whitechapel workhouses.

Source E. 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 at 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 came 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-this means the use of a hammock as a bed for the night.

Source F. A sketch for a middle-class magazine showing residents of the Whitechapel workhouse at Christmas 1874.

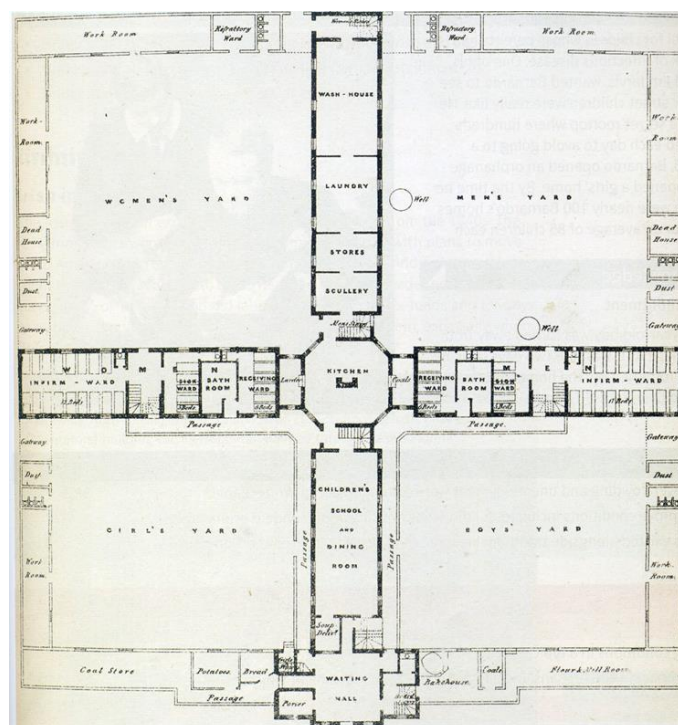


How useful is the source for an enquiry into the conditions in Whitechapel workhouses.

Source G. From a survey of all London's workhouse infirmaries conducted in 1866 by the Poor Law Board. The Board consisted of elected officials who reported on conditions in workhouses in their areas. These comments are about the Whitechapel workhouse.

- Ventilation was inadequate and there was a problem with the drains in the male imbeciles' basement [where people with psychiatric illnesses were housed].
- There were insufficient nursing staff and the medical officers were overworked and underpaid.
- There was very little furniture in the sick wards other than the beds.
- The beds were inadequate in several respects.
- Only three roller towels a week were provided for a large ward, together with a pound of soap which was also used to wash the furniture. A single comb per ward was provided.
- The general sick had no games although dominoes were provided for the imbeciles.
- A separate ward for sick children should be provided.
- The labour ward should be moved so that screams could not be heard in adjacent wards.

Source H. A typical workhouse floor plan. South Grove workhouse in Whitechapel was based on this plan.



Source analysis and use questions. (4 marks)

- Award 1 mark for selecting a detail in the source that could form the basis of a follow-up enquiry; award 1 mark for a question which is linked to it.
The detail and question you ask MUST be linked to the subject of the follow-up question NOT just additional details about the individual incident of the source.
- Award 1 mark for identification of an appropriate source and award 1 mark for an answer that shows how it might help answer the chosen follow-up question.
- Accept other appropriate alternatives.
- When identifying your sources think NOP:
 - Nature: what? What type of source? Census; report; court record; newspaper article; private letter, etc.
 - Origin:
 - Who? Who is the author? Government department; Central Criminal Court / Old Bailey; expert; Metropolitan Police; H-Division; popular newspaper, etc.
 - When? When was it created? Recently; 1871/81/91/1901 census, etc.
 - Where? Where was it created? Locally / Whitechapel; in London; nationally, etc.
 - Purpose:
 - Why? Why was it created? Factual information; accurate statistics; to persuade someone to agree / take action; to sell newspapers, etc.

1. Study Source C on page 13.

How could you follow up Source C to find out more about overcrowding in the Whitechapel area? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Detail in Source C that I would follow up:

[Think NOP, above]

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How this might help answer my question:

Immigration and revolutionary politics:

Irish immigration:

- Irish immigration expanded rapidly from the 1840s;
- the Irish community was frequently engaged in low-skill manual labour such as being “navvies” on roads and railways or as dockers;
- hostility / prejudice towards the Irish:
 - the Irish had a reputation for drunkenness and violence;
 - an Irish terrorist group, the Fenians, were involved in a series of incidents from the 1860s to the 1880s and gained for the Irish a further reputation as violent fanatics.

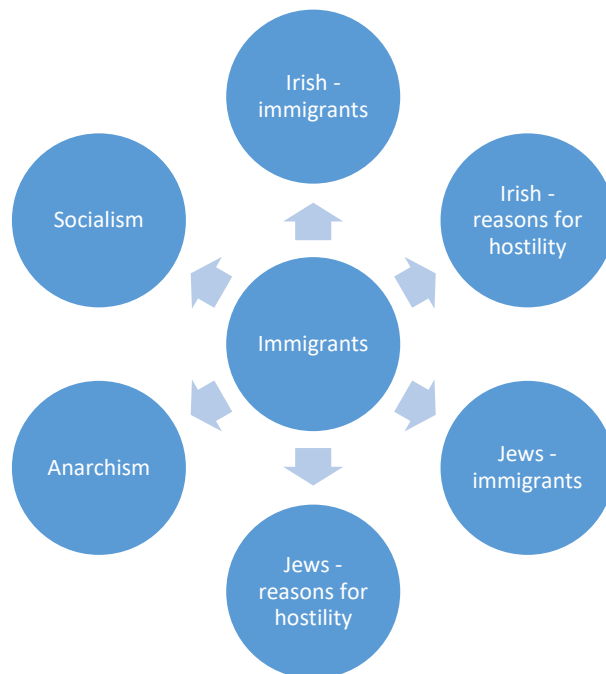
Eastern European Jewish immigration:

- massive Jewish immigration from Russia to Whitechapel occurred in the 1880s.
- hostility / prejudice towards the Jewish immigrants:
 - Jewish immigrants had a reputation for being a separate, un-British, and unintegrated community. This was based on physical looks, language, religion, culture, clothing, and the fact that they tended to live in their own separate communities;
 - Jewish immigrants were unpopular for their business success and alleged bad business practices such as running sweatshops and paying low wages, and also undercutting the prices of British businesses. (The Board of Trade was responsible for work conditions / inspections of work premises);
 - Jews were also unpopular due to their supposed link to radical socialist and anarchist political groups.

Revolutionary political groups:

- **Anarchism:**
 - Anarchists wanted a revolution in which all laws and authority would be swept away.
 - They committed some prominent political assassinations in Europe and America in the late C.19th;
 - there was concern that anarchist groups might commit crimes in Britain.
- **Socialism:**
 - Socialists wanted to bring down the existing capitalist system and redistribute the property of the rich to create equality;
 - there was evidence of growing working-class support – led by parties such as the Social Democratic Federation (SDF) - which the authorities saw as dangerous;
 - there were some links between socialist groups and the Jewish community;
 - in “Bloody Sunday”, 1887, a working-class / Socialist / unemployed demonstration in Trafalgar Square was aggressively broken up by the police with army support. Commissioner Warren supported this approach and received significant press criticism and public hostility for his tactics.

Activity: Read the information on page 18 and create a mind map identifying the key points under the headings below.



The press.

The 'press' (from printing press) is the name given to printed materials which relay the news to the general public. In the late-19th century, as today, there was a wide variety of different types:

- how regular: daily, weekly, monthly, etc.
- where distributed: nationally, to a region, to a city / locally, etc.
- main content focus: national news, local news, some news but mainly entertainment, etc.
- typical market: upper-middle 'ruling class', educated lower-middle class, less educated working classes, etc.
- (there was a growing awareness that men and women favoured different news content and presentation).

All these factors influence the publication's approach to the news and other content.

On the other hand, all the press are businesses which target their core market and beyond to make profit. The press maximised its profit by successfully selling to its target market. They used a range of techniques to do this.



In general terms, there may be identified two main approaches with a blurred middle ground:

Respectable press	Popular press
<p>Generally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed at well-educated upper and middle-class readers, 'the establishment', 'the ruling class'. • Content mainly focused on the lives and decision making of the elite, e.g. parliament. • Claimed that they gave informed, intelligent and objective (fact-based) news and comment. • Language used involved large amounts of text, complex vocabulary and some analysis of complex ideas and events. • Tended to be dismissive of the lives, behaviours, interests and efforts of their 'social inferiors' (as they saw it); potentially showed limited real understanding of the lives of the working classes generally and of the poorest classes in particular. 	<p>Generally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed at those with little education and relatively low literacy levels. • Content mixed but included some comment on national news, some on local news and some on entertainment. • Tended to be less objective: mixed in reporting of events with ill-informed subjective (opinion-based) comment. • Tended to use shorter articles, many pictures, simple vocabulary and shallow analysis of ideas and events. • Sometimes subservient (submissive) to their 'betters', but frequently very critical of authority. Often made unsophisticated and misleading statements and comments - based on over-simplified information - to criticise decisions and actions.
<p>Examples:</p>	<p>Examples:</p>
<p>Positives:</p>	<p>Positives:</p>
<p>Negatives:</p>	<p>Negatives:</p>

--	--

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the problems facing immigrants in the Whitechapel area?

Source A: An illustration published in the English Illustrated Magazine, 1890. It shows Russian Jews at the Jews' Temporary Shelter in the East End of London. The shelter was set up for Jewish immigrants in 1886 to provide somewhere to stay and basic food while they looked for work.



Source B: From a report by Herbert Evans, written c1900. Evans was an assistant inspector of factories. His report was sent to a government group which was producing an official report on immigration. Here he is describing the conditions in which some immigrants worked and lived.

The workshop is usually found in a basement or attic, hidden from the outside world. The smells are really unpleasant. There are fumes from burning rubbish and sickly fumes from cheap oil lamps. There is no daylight. This type of workshop is a danger to the community.

In these workshops, the immigrants are imprisoned day and night. They are kept at work by the taskmaster. They are clothed in rags and are paid a starvation wage. A few women are employed. The family all sleep in the same room. The effect of these conditions can be seen in the pale and lifeless appearance of the workers.

Source analysis and use questions. (4 marks)

- Award 1 mark for selecting a detail in the source that could form the basis of a follow-up enquiry; award 1 mark for a question which is linked to it.
The detail and question you ask MUST be linked to the subject of the follow-up question NOT just additional details about the individual incident of the source.
- Award 1 mark for identification of an appropriate source and award 1 mark for an answer that shows how it might help answer the chosen follow-up question.
- Accept other appropriate alternatives.

2. Study Source B on page 22.

How could you follow up Source B to find out more about the problems facing immigrants in the Whitechapel area? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Detail in Source B that I would follow up:

[Think NOP, p.17]

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How this might help answer my question:

Describe two features questions. (4 marks)

1. Describe two features of ...

Award 1 mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.

1. Describe two features of immigration in the Whitechapel area by the late C.19th.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

2. Describe two features of revolutionary politics in the Whitechapel area in the later C.19th.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

How useful is the source for an enquiry into attitudes towards Jewish people in Whitechapel c.1870-c.1900.

Source C. From a report in the South Wales Echo, 10 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.'

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 a 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 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 [...] [consider] the benefit that the country would derive from the total cessation [stopping] of the immigration of professional paupers, anarchists and thieves.

Crime:

Generally, and associated policing problems:

- Whitechapel had a terrible reputation for high levels of crime (much of it linked to levels of poverty and unemployment);
- crime was made easier, and policing more difficult, by the maze of badly lit alleyways and courtyards with multiple entrances and exits;
- immigrant cultural and language barriers, plus prejudice against immigrants, added to policing problems;
- some areas, such as Ewer Street, were so dangerous that the police wouldn't go there.

Prostitution:

- In 1888 there were around 1,200 prostitutes in Whitechapel;
- the poorest prostitutes tended to work on the streets making them vulnerable to assault and rape;
- other prostitutes worked in brothels (62 in Whitechapel in 1888) where they were safer but more easily exploited by pimps;
- attitudes to prostitutes were generally very unsympathetic.

Alcohol:

- There were numerous pubs, etc. in Whitechapel and drink – often to escape terrible lives – was common: there were numerous alcoholics;
- there were (are) strong links between alcohol and violence.

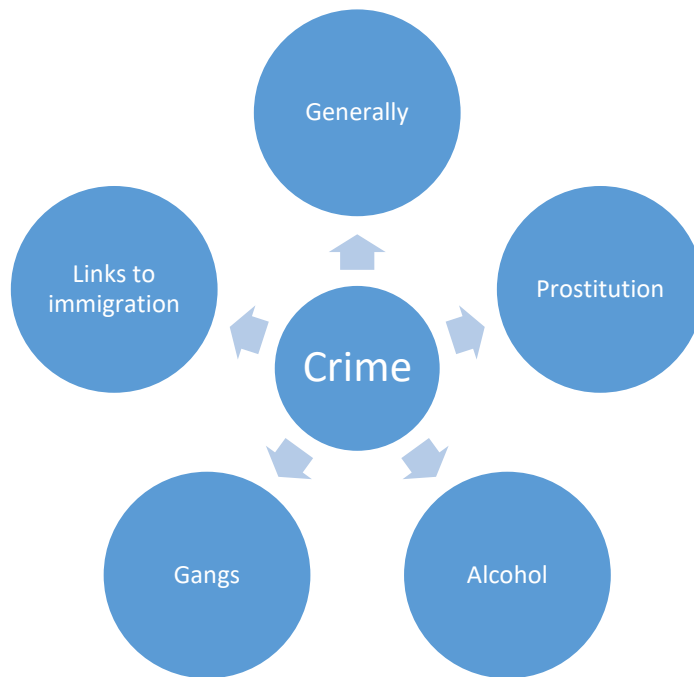
Protection rackets and gang crime:

- Gangs, such as the *Bessarabian Tigers* and the *Odessians*, and gang-crime were common;
- many gangs organised protection rackets where businesses were intimidated into paying gangs for protection or, if they wouldn't pay, being smashed up.

Links to immigration:

- There was significant prejudice against immigrant groups. This frequently, as in the Ripper murders, led to press (e.g. *Illustrated Police News*) and public pressure on the police to focus their attention on immigrants as key suspects (e.g. Leather Apron / John Pizer); immigrants were often blamed for particularly violent / vicious crime which was said to be unbritish.
- Irish immigrants had a reputation for drunkenness and violent crime including terrorism (Fenian link);
- Jewish immigrants had a reputation for gangs, unethical business (sweatshops) and immoral practices (organising prostitution), and for radical political links (Anarchism and Socialism).

Activity: Read the information on page 4 and create a mind map identifying the key points under the headings below.



Describe two features questions. (4 marks)

1. Describe two features of ...

Award 1 mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.

1. Describe two features of crime in the Whitechapel area by the late C.19th.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

2. Describe two features of alleged links between immigration and crime in the Whitechapel area in the later C.19th.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

Finding out about crimes: London Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey) Criminal Cases, c.1870-c.1900.

- The **Old Bailey**, more formally known as the **Central Criminal Court**, has heard thousands of criminal cases since 1674.
- The detail of all these cases between 1674 and 1913 are available online at <https://www.oldbaileyonline.org/forms/formMain.jsp>
- The website involves details of the charge, the accused, a transcript of the trial, verdict and punishment, etc.

Search the database to find some examples of murder cases from Whitechapel tried at the Old Bailey between 1870 and 1900. Identify:

- Details about the case;
- Accused / deceased;
- Any links to poverty, gangs, prostitution, alcohol, immigration (Irish / Jewish), politics;
- The role of the police;
- Verdict / punishment.

<p>Keyword(s) <input type="text" value="whitechapel police"/> ?</p> <p>And <input checked="" type="radio"/> Or <input type="radio"/> Phrase <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Surname <input type="text"/> ?</p> <p>Given Name <input type="text"/> ?</p> <p>Alias <input type="text"/> ?</p> <p>Offence <input type="text" value="Killing > all subcategories"/> ?</p> <p>Verdict <input type="text" value="<All Verdicts>"/> ?</p> <p>Punishment <input type="text" value="<All Punishments>"/> ?</p> <p>Search In <input type="text" value="<All Text>"/> ?</p> <p>Time Period <i>From (month/year)</i> <input type="text" value="Any"/> <input type="text" value="1870"/> <i>To (month/year)</i> <input type="text" value="Any"/> <input type="text" value="1900"/> ?</p> <p>Reference Number <input type="text"/> ?</p> <p><input type="button" value="SEARCH"/></p>	<p>Key words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whitechapel <p>Offence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killing – all subcategories <p>Time period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1870 • 1900
--	--

How useful is the source for an enquiry into crime in Whitechapel c.1870-c.1900.

Source A. From a report in the East London Observer, 22 September 1877.

SHOCKING ASSAULT ON A SAILOR - Julia Le Fair 32, a prostitute, was charged with feloniously [seriously] 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. 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 B. From a report in the Graphic Newspaper, 28 December 1895, Issue 1361.

So, I grabbed the brother who was kicking out at my shins. I got a good hold of his neck with my right hand... I thought that as I was alone among a rare lot of 'em, men and women, pushing and crowding and cursing, and the nearest ones beginning to get me wedged in, I had better blow my whistle; and no sooner did the other brother see both my hands busy than he came straight for me with a knife.

Source C. From East London Observer, 20 October 1877.

Sergeant Singer 13 H said that on the 11th he visited the [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 analysis and use questions. (4 marks)

2. Study Source A on page 30.

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about amount of violent crime in the Whitechapel area? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

[Think NOP, p.17]

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How this might help answer my question:

Policing.

Outside London:

- Britain did not have a single national police force: in 1900 Britain had 47,000 police officers in 243 separate forces;
- these forces were mostly controlled by local watch committees.

The Metropolitan Police:

- the Metropolitan Police – which covered the London area – was the biggest and most important force;
- it was led by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police who reported directly to the Home Secretary (a senior government politician);
- in 1885 there were 13,319 police officers in the Metropolitan police to deal with five million people in London;
- the Metropolitan Police was split into 20 Divisions known by a letter of the alphabet.

Criminal Investigation Department (CID):

- the Metropolitan Police also had a detective force, the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), with 294 detectives in 1883;
- the CID was set up in 1878 by Howard Vincent after the ‘Trial of the Detectives’ (1877) which exposed corruption in the previous detective force.

Commissioner Charles Warren:

- Charles Warren, a former army general, was appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1886;
- he gained a bad reputation for using the army to boost police numbers and for using vigorous policing methods against working-class political demonstrations (such as “Bloody Sunday” in 1887);
- Warren had very bad relations with the Home Secretary, Henry Matthews, and, after the failure of the Ripper investigation in 1888, was forced to resign;
- Warren wrote to the press to blame much of the failure of the Ripper investigation on weak political leadership.

Typical recruits:

- typical recruits were young working-class men of good, honest character (more important than intelligence);
- they were often from the countryside (recruits were bigger and healthier);
- the job was decently paid, secure, had promotion opportunities, and led to a pension after 30-years’ service.

The “Beat”:

- regular on-foot patrol by each police officer around a set area of Whitechapel;
- police had a truncheon, handcuffs, a whistle, a lamp, and their note book;
- Constables kept records in their beat diaries and regularly met and discussed events with their sergeant;
- focus on observation, stopping and questioning and chasing and apprehending suspected criminals.

Activity: Read the information on page 32 and create a mind map identifying the key points under the headings below.



The police force in Whitechapel:

Whitechapel: H-Division:

- Whitechapel was the H-Division of the Metropolitan Police;
- it was run by a Superintendent, a Chief Inspector, 27 Inspectors, 37 Sergeants and around 500 Constables;
- there were 15 CID detectives attached to the Whitechapel H-Division;
- this force was responsible for policing 176,000 people among the poorest areas of London;
- there was a police-to-population ratio of 1:300 in Whitechapel compared to 1:390 for the whole of London (but there was far more crime in Whitechapel).

Whitechapel crime and associated policing problems:

- Whitechapel had a terrible reputation for high levels of crime (much of it linked to levels of poverty and unemployment);
- crime was made easier, and policing more difficult, by the maze of badly lit alleyways and courtyards with multiple entrances and exits;
- immigrant cultural and language barriers, plus prejudice against immigrants, added to policing problems.
- some areas, such as Ewer Street, were so dangerous that the police wouldn't go there;
- particular problems included prostitution, alcohol-linked violent crime, and gang crime and protection rackets (see above).

Summarise the key information about Whitechapel's H-Division police force in the table below.

Key details about the H-Division police force	Key problems for H-Division policemen

Describe two features questions. (4 marks)

1. Describe two features of ...

Award 1 mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.

1. Describe two features of policing in the London area in the late C.19th.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

2. Describe two features of policing in Whitechapel in the late C.19th.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

Follow-up sources: crime and policing, etc.

Policing records:

- **Home Office police records.** The Home Office was overall responsible for policing in Britain and received records from each force about the numbers of officers, crimes, arrests, charges, cautions, etc. in their area. There was some inconsistency in these records as different forces had different approaches to, for example, drunks and beggars.
- **Home Office Metropolitan Police records.** As the Metropolitan Police was directly responsible to the Home Secretary and was Britain's capital, the Home Office records were more detailed. They were broken down by Division.
- **Metropolitan Police records.** The Metropolitan Police kept detailed records about crimes, criminals and investigations as well as about police manpower, etc.
- **Criminal Investigation Department (CID)** also kept detailed records about their own detectives' investigations, as well as crimes and criminals.
- **Whitechapel H-Division records.** H-Division also kept records about police officers, crimes, etc.
- **Police officers' beat diaries.** These contain the records of what the officer saw and did on his beat.
- **The Police Code.** This manual, written by Howard Vincent, head of the CID, gave instructions and guidance to police officers on how to question suspects and collect evidence.
- **Police officer's unofficial memoirs.** Some police officers, such as James Bent and Richard Jervis, wrote accounts of their careers which include details about their own experience. These may be typical and accurate but may also be unusual and / or exaggerated. They would need to be checked against other evidence.

Crime – court records:

- **The Central Criminal Court, "The Old Bailey" court records.** There are thousands of London court cases - available on-line – from the Central Criminal Court, "The Old Bailey". These contains transcripts of the trial including names of accused and victims, charges, witness / police evidence, verdicts and sentences. It is possible to add search terms such as "Whitechapel", "gang", etc. Of course, these records only refer to crimes where someone was arrested and charged.
- Additionally, see police records, above.
- Additionally, see press records, below.

Unofficial:

- **The press.** Press reports – particularly from higher-class publications like The Times - may contain comprehensive, objective, accurate and typical evidence. On the other hand, particularly in more popular journals such as the *Illustrated Police News* and the *East End Observer*, there is a tendency to sensationalise and exaggerate to get attention and increase sales. The information may be good: you need to corroborate and test it against your own knowledge. Also consider what is the purpose of the article.

How useful is the source for an enquiry into the Metropolitan Police force in Whitechapel in the period, c.1870-c.1900?

Source A. Extracts from the Instruction Book for Candidates and Constables (1871).

He is to speak the truth at all times and under all circumstances 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 or the opportunity to render assistance maybe lost.

Source B. From the Candidates and Constables Instruction Book, 1871.

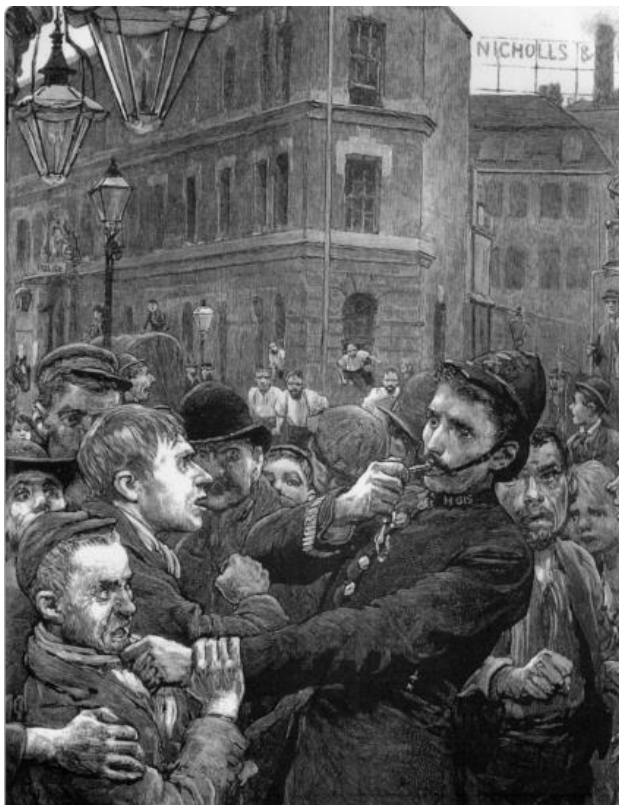
He is to walk at a gentle pace, about 2½ miles an hour, keeping the outer or kerb side of the street by day, and walking close to the houses by night. He must not loiter or stand in an idle and listless manner, or gossip. He is not on any account to receive drink from any one. If he requires refreshment, he can obtain the permission of his Sergeant to purchase it.

Source C. From a transcript of the trial for fraud of Thomas Mason, 27 May 1878 at the Old Bailey, London's Central Criminal Court. The evidence of PC George Brown.

George Brown: [Mason having failed to appear at the police station as required by his bail.] Another warrant was granted, and I apprehended Mason that night at Hammersmith—I said, "You will have to go to the Notting Dale police-station with me," and he said, "Don't be too hard on me; this job will ruin me"—I told him I could not help that; he would have to go with me—he said, "I have £4 [c.£400 today] in my pocket; I will give you that if you will let me go; you are in plain clothes; no one will know anything about it" — I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to attempt to bribe a constable while in the execution of his duty — he pressed me all the way to the station to take the £4—I got to the station, and told the station sergeant about it—the prisoner made no reply—he was searched, and £4. 7s. 6d. was found on him..

1. How useful are sources D and E for an enquiry into the policing of crime in Whitechapel in the period, c.1870-c.1900?

Source D. An artist's impression of a scene in the Whitechapel district of London in 1888. It was printed in the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, a cheap weekly newspaper. The police constable is from H-Division. The building behind him is a police station.



Source E. A description of a violent theft, given in evidence at a trial at the Old Bailey, 1888. The victim, John Shumaker, is giving evidence against James Hunt, who is accused of attacking him.

John Shumaker: At 11pm, I was in Cambridge Road, Whitechapel, and the accused ran out and snatched my watch chain from my waistcoat pocket. I ran after him and caught him but then another man attacked me with a stick and struck me four times on my head. I let Mr Hunt go, and he hit me with the stick which cut my nose open. He also hit me on the arm. I was then surrounded by six other attackers and I shouted for help. The accused knocked me down again and took money from my trouser pocket.

2. Study Source E.

How could you follow up Source E to find out more about violent crime in the Whitechapel area? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Detail in Source E that I would follow up:

[Think NOP, p.17]

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

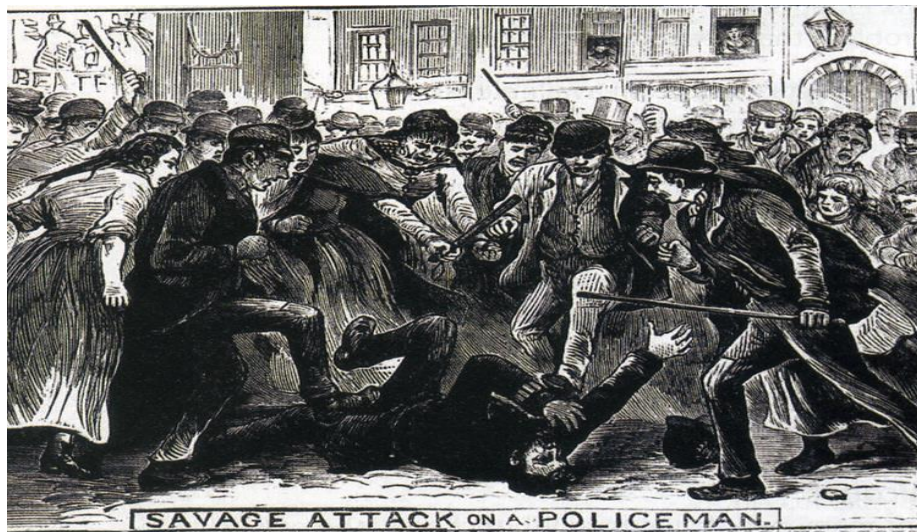
How this might help answer my question:

How useful is the source for an enquiry into the policing of crime in Whitechapel in the period, c.1870-c.1900?

Source F. A story published in *The Illustrated Police News*, 2 June 1883, about a gang attack on a Whitechapel policeman.

SAVAGE ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN. John Harris, Jane Reynolds and Alfred Lindsey were charged in committing a murderous assault on Dennis Mortimer, a constable ... Constable Mortimer heard loud cries of 'Stop him;' and as he tackled Harris a mob of young ruffians collected around him and commenced pelting him with stones and hitting him with sticks. Mortimer made strenuous efforts to protect himself, but on drawing his truncheon, according to a witness, the female Reynolds wrenched it from his hand and struck him on the side of the head with it, and another girl also hit him about the head. The prisoner and his gang made their escape, leaving the constable unconscious.

Source G. A drawing in the *Illustrated Police News*, published on 2 June 1883. It accompanied the news report shown in source F.

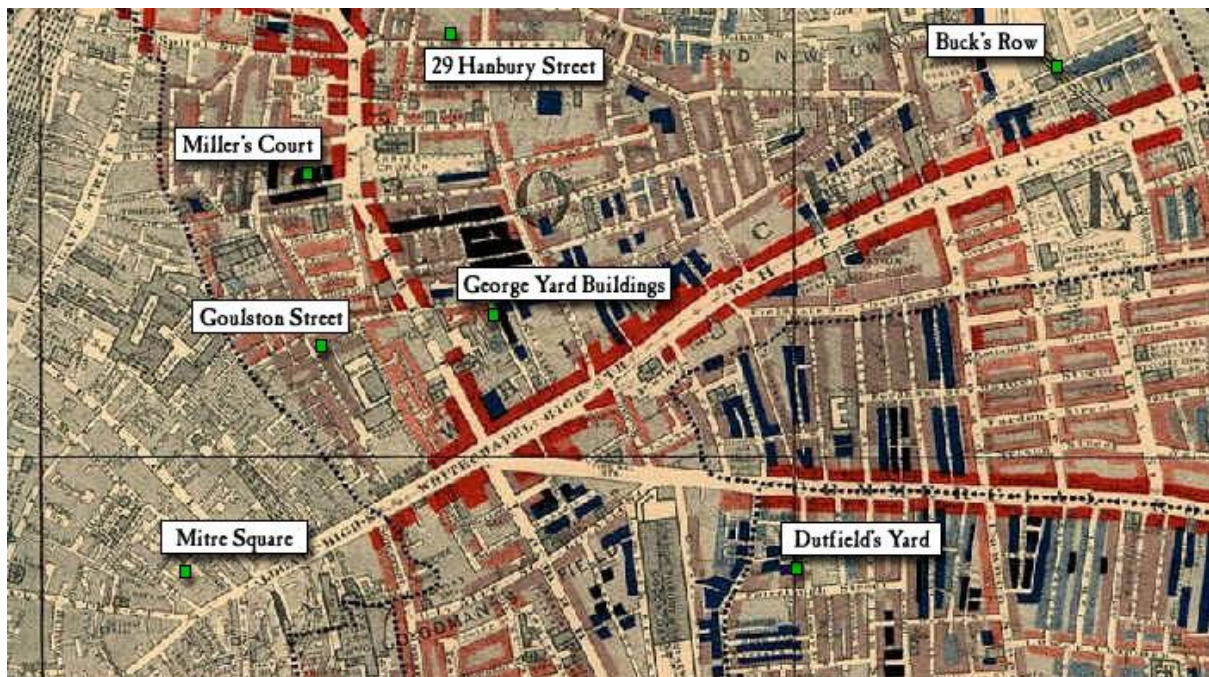


Source H. From a Letter to the Home Office from the Superintendent of Whitechapel Division, 1904.

Bills and circulars in this language are distributed and posted all over the division, but police know nothing of their [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 the service who could speak this language.

The Jack the Ripper murders:

- 31 August, 1888: Mary Ann “Polly” Nicholas – Buck’s Row, Whitechapel
- 8 September, 1888: Annie Chapman – 29 Hanbury Street, Whitechapel
- 30 September, 1888: Elizabeth Stride – Dutfield’s Yard, Berners Street, Whitechapel
- 30 September, 1888: Catherine Eddowes - Mitre Square, Aldgate, City of London
- 9 November, 1888: Mary Kelly – 13 Miller’s Court, Dorset Street, Whitechapel



The Streets are coloured according to the general condition of the inhabitants, as under --

<p>Fairly comfortable. Good ordinary earnings</p> <p>Middle-class. Well-to-do.</p> <p>Upper-middle and Upper classes. Wealthy.</p>	<p>Lower class. Vicious, semi-criminal.</p> <p>Mixed. Some comfortable, others poor.</p>	<p>A combination of colours -- as dark blue and black, or pink and red -- indicates that the street contains a fair proportion of each of the classes represented by the respective colours.</p>
--	--	--

Booth’s poverty map of London, 1889 showing the location of the Ripper murders. (N.B. George Yard was where Martha Tabram was found – not now considered a Ripper victim; Goulston Street was where the graffito was found.)

The police investigation:

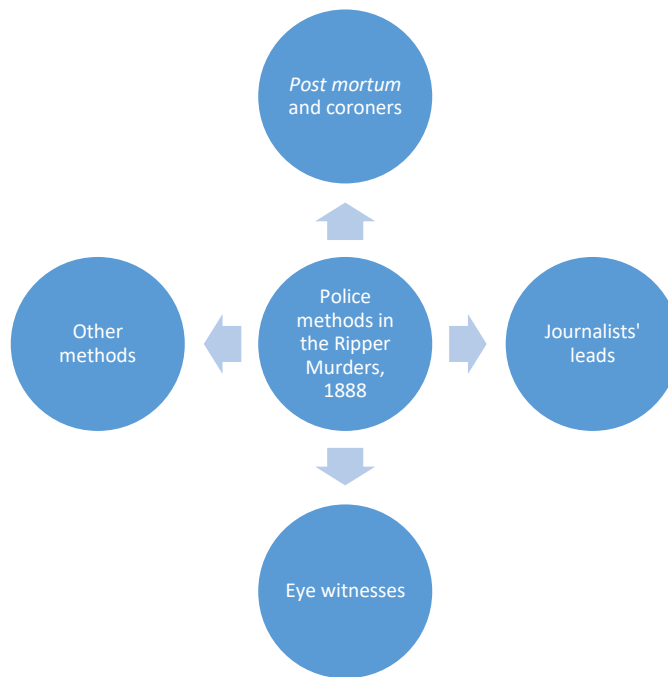
People:

- H-Division police officers and detectives;
- Assisted by CID Inspector Frederick Abberline.

Methods:

- **Post-mortum and coroners evidence:**
 - *post mortum*: Dr Rees Llewellyn stated that cuts suggested murderer had some knowledge of anatomy and possibly of dissection;
 - Coroner Dr Wynne Baxter agreed that murderer had anatomical knowledge and that “no mere slaughterer of animals could have carried out these operations”;
 - the police focussed on more medically qualified persons for a time;
 - subsequent *post mortums* contradicted the earlier judgement about the Ripper’s anatomical skills so the police questioned 76 butchers and slaughtermen.
- **Follow up leads from journalists:**
 - press identified murderer as “Leather Apron”, a local Jewish man called John Pizer. Police arrested him but he had alibis for the murder dates / times.
 - press created or sent 300 letters to the police. Some of them appeared more convincing and the police created posters to try to follow up their evidence.
- **Witnesses:**
 - eye-witnesses were critical for crime detection until more forensic techniques were developed at the end of the C.19th and during the C.20th (see below);
 - the Police Code identified “careful observation” as the method for police carefully to collect evidence at the crime scene.
- **Other methods:**
 - posters and 80,000 handbills (leaflets).
 - house-to-house searches.
 - questioning 2000 lodging house residents.
 - police in disguise.
 - bloodhounds – did not get anywhere.

Activity: Read the information on page 38 and create a mind map identifying the key points under the headings below.



Problems faced by the police:

The police and the media:

- 300 letters and postcards sent to police or newspapers by men claiming to be the murderer. Most famously, “Dear Boss” (first using the name Jack the Ripper);
- hostility from the press including rubbishing police leadership, officers and methods by respectable (*The Times*) and popular (e.g. *Illustrated Police News*) newspapers.

Police rivalry:

- Argument that the police forces didn’t cooperate:
 - key fact: Catherine Eddowes was murdered in the City of London Police area, not that of the Metropolitan Police;
 - clue found in Goulston Street, Whitechapel. A piece of Eddowes’ apron, smeared with blood and faeces (human waste) underneath a message reading “The Juwes are not the men that will not be blamed for nothing”;
 - Commissioner Warren ordered the message to be washed off the wall;
 - it is claimed that he did this because he didn’t want the useful evidence to help the City of London Police and lead to their capture of the murderer.
- BUT, counter-argument:
 - Warren argued – justifiably - that he feared that the message would lead to anti-Jewish riots and attacks;
 - AND evidence of cooperation between Metropolitan Police and Thames River Police regarding questioning of dockers and evidence of cooperation between H-Division and other Met divisions regarding searches of opium dens.

Whitechapel Vigilance Committee:

- George Lusk, a local builder, believed that the police were not doing enough and set up his vigilance committee including two private detectives;
- Lusk’s Committee sent the police unreliable evidence which then needed to be checked by the police; Lusk also received hoax letters (e.g. “From Hell” letter - including human kidney) which the police, again, needed to investigate.

Reliance on witnesses:

- the lack of forensic techniques (see below) meant that the police were forced to rely on eye-witnesses;
- eye-witness evidence was generally lacking and, where available, vague, for example, George Hutchinson’s statement regarding the man he thought he saw Kelly just before her murder, and Matthew Parker’s vague identification of a man in the vicinity.

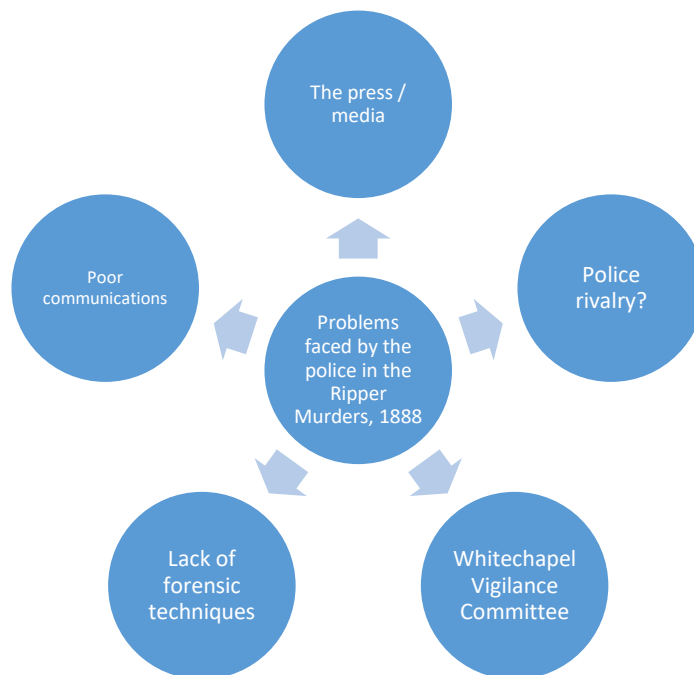
Lack of forensic techniques:

- Fingerprinting: only used after 1900.
- Blood and DNA: DNA evidence only used from late C.20th. Scientists could not tell difference between human and animal blood, let alone blood groups.
- Photography:
 - no central record of photographs of criminals. Bertillon System of systematic photography and measurements of criminals only adopted 1894;
 - crime-scene photography just developing.

Poor communications:

- police could only summon help through whistle.
- H-Division only had a telephone line of Metropolitan Police headquarters in 1901 and an exchange in their police station in 1907;
- H-Division introduced bicycles in 1909 (Kent in 1896).

Activity: Read the information on page 40 and create a mind map identifying the key points under the headings below.



Describe two features questions. (4 marks)

1. Describe two features of ...

Award 1 mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.

1. Describe two features of the police investigation into the Ripper Murders in 1888.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

2. Describe two features of the problems faced by the police enquiry into the Ripper Murders in 1888.

- **Feature 1:**

- **Feature 2:**

How useful is the source for an enquiry into the effectiveness of the police in Whitechapel in 1888?

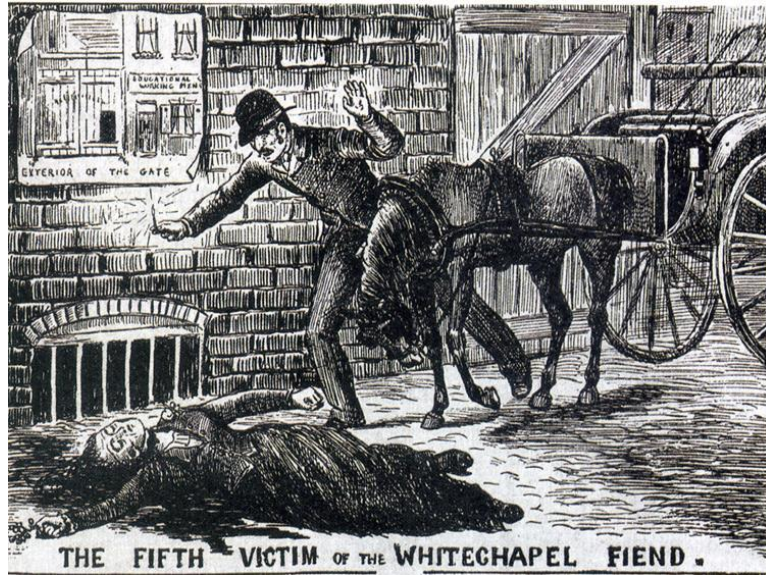
Source A. Metropolitan Police H Division report by Superintendent Thomas Arnold, 6 November 1888.

On the morning of 50th Sept. last my attention was called to some writing on the wall [in] Collision Street Whitechapel which consisted of the following words: "The Juwes are the men that will not be blamed for nothing." I knew that in consequence of a suspicion having fallen upon a Jew named 'John Pizer' alias 'Leather Apron' having committed a murder in Hanbury Street a short time previously, a strong feeling existed against the Jews generally. I was apprehensive [worried] that if the writing were left it would cause a riot. An Inspector was present with a sponge for the purpose of removing the writing when the Commissioner arrived on the scene.

Source B. From a report written by Charles Warren and sent to the Home Office on 8 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 copy.

Source C. A newspaper image from the Illustrated Police News, published 13 October 1888. It shows a local resident and street trader, Louis Diemshutz, finding Elizabeth Stride's body.



How useful is the source for an enquiry into the post mortuum and coroner role in the police investigation into the Ripper Murders in 1888?

Source D. An inquest sketch of the body of Catherine Eddowes by Frederick William Foster, showing details of extensive mutilation. Sketches were often used to illustrate the methods of violent criminals and to link incidents to previous murders.



Source E. From the coroner's report of Dr Wynne Baxter into the murder of Annie Chapman, 14 September 1888.

The injuries had been made by someone who had considerable anatomical skill and knowledge. There were no meaningless cuts. The organ [Chapman's womb] had been taken by one who knew where to find it. No unskilled person could have known this or have recognised it when found. For instance, no mere slaughterer of animals could have carried out these operations. It must have been someone accustomed to the post mortem room with a desire to possess the missing organ.

Source F. From a report by Chief Inspector Swanson into the murder of Kate Eddowes, 6 November 1888.

There is no evidence of anatomical knowledge that suggested the killer was a qualified surgeon, otherwise the Police could have narrowed their enquiries down to certain classes of persons. On the other hand, as in the Metropolitan Police cases, the medical evidence showed that the murder could have been committed by a hunter, a butcher, a slaughterman, as well as a student in surgery or a properly qualified surgeon.

How useful is the source for an enquiry into the effectiveness of the police in Whitechapel in 1888?

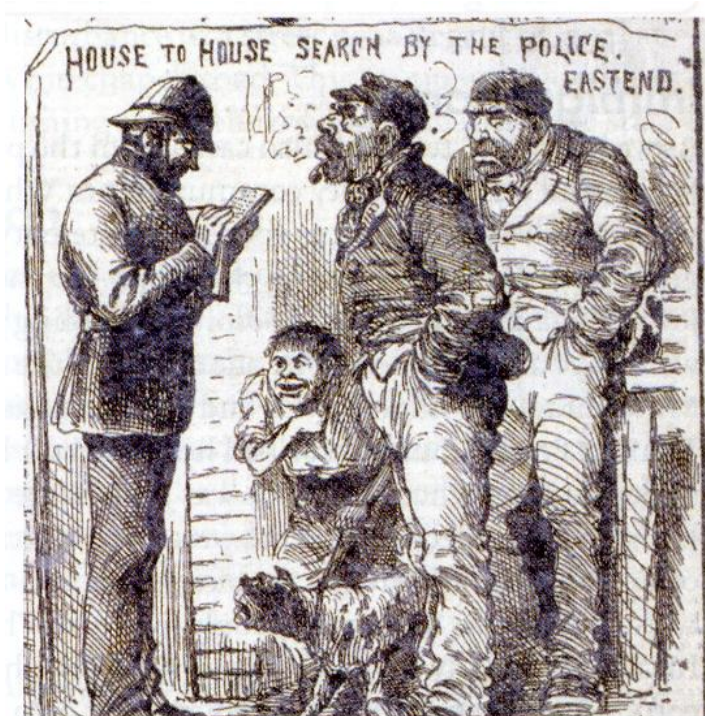
Source I. An extract from George Hutchinson's witness statement.

Hutchinson thought he saw Kelly talking to a man in Commercial Street just before her murder. I heard her say alright to him and the man said you will be alright for what I have told you, he then placed his right hand around her shoulders. He also had a kind of a small parcel in his left hand, with a kind of a strap around it. I stood against the lamp of the Ten Bells Queens Head Public House, and watched him. They both then came past me and the man hid down his head, with his hat over his eyes. I stooped down and looked in the face. He looked at me stern.

Source J. An extract from Matthew Packer's eye-witness statement, summarised by Carmichael Bruce, who was still standing in as head of CID.

On Sat night about 11pm a young man from 25-30 - about 5.7 with long black coat buttoned up-soft felt hat, kind of Yankee hat rather broad shoulders - rather quick in speaking, rough voice... He had a frock coat on - no gloves. He was about 1½ inch or 2 or 3 inches - a little higher than she was.

Source K. A cartoon from the Illustrated Police News, October 1888. The men being interviewed by the policeman represent stereotypical Jewish characters.



How useful is the source for an enquiry into the effectiveness of the police in Whitechapel in 1888?

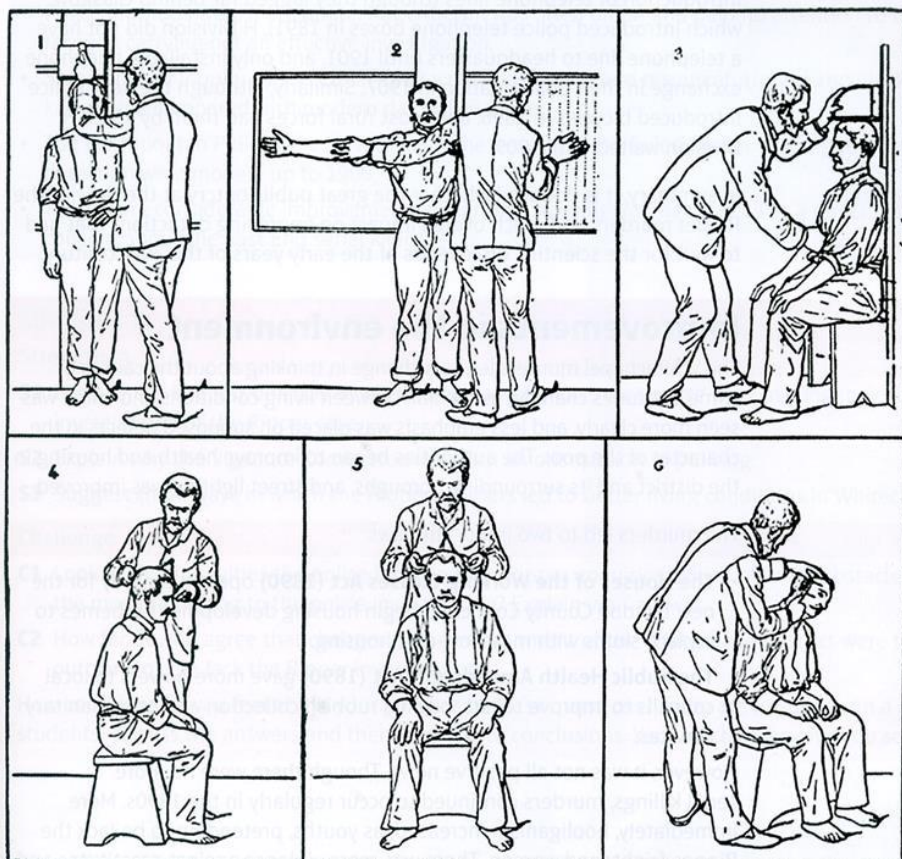
Source L. From an article in *The Times* newspaper, October 1888. *The Times* was a national newspaper, mainly read by the upper classes.

Many critical comments have been made about police failures in connection with the Whitechapel murders. However, it should be remembered that this type of woman chooses to go alone to the place where she has agreed to meet a man. Some weeks ago, plain-clothes policemen were ordered to patrol this crime-ridden area of Whitechapel and to watch any man or woman seen together in suspicious circumstances.

At about the time when the Mitre Square murder was being committed two of the extra men who had been put on duty were nearby. They would have seen any man and woman going together to Mitre Square.

Therefore the police suspect that the murderer had made an appointment with his female victim and they went to the place separately.

Source M. From Bertillon's book, *Identification Anthropométrique* (1893), explaining a system for taking measurements of suspects.



Source analysis and use questions. (4 marks)

1. Study Source __ on page ____.

How could you follow up Source __ to find out more about _____?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Detail in Source __ that I would follow up:

[Think NOP, p.17]

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How this might help answer my question:

2. Study Source __ on page ____.

How could you follow up Source __ to find out more about _____?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Detail in Source __ that I would follow up:

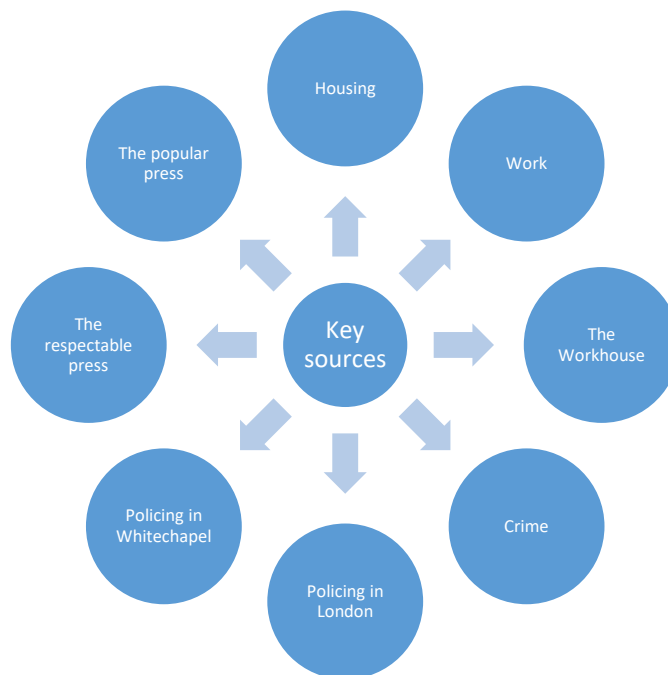
[Think NOP, p.17]

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How this might help answer my question:

Activity: Use the information on the pages above to identify useful (or widely available) sources about different aspects of society, crime and policing in Whitechapel.



Summary of question types.

- There are examples and guidance throughout this booklet.
- For mark schemes for the three question styles, see pages 7, 10 and 17.

1. Describe two features questions. (4 marks)

E.g. Describe two features of housing for the poorer people in the Whitechapel area.

- Feature 1:

- Feature 2:

2(a) Usefulness questions. (8 marks)

E.g. Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the housing conditions experienced by poorer people in the Whitechapel area? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.

2(b) Source analysis and use questions. (4 marks)

E.g. How could you follow up Source A to find out more about housing conditions experienced by poorer people in the Whitechapel area? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. Complete the table below.

- Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

- Question I would ask:

- What type of source I could use:

- How this might help answer my question: