

Dr. Francis Tumblety

– Amongst the Best
Suspects



Francis Tumblety, pictured at the time of his correspondence with Hall Caine c. 1875. Courtesy of historian Neil R. Storey. Taken from his book, *The Dracula Secrets, Jack the Ripper and the Darkest Sources of Bram Stoker* (2012). (Private Collection).

Three issues to address:

1. How significant of a suspect was he in the eyes of Scotland Yard?
2. Why was he suspected?
3. Does he warrant being a valid suspect by modern standards?



GOSSIP SENT BY CABLE.

A BARONET GOES ON A LARK THAT GETS HIM IN TROUBLE.

Humming in the Whitechapel District, One of the Prince of Wales' Set Is Arrested on Suspicion of Being "Jack the Ripper"—French Hunting Parties Meeting with Great Success—Gossip of the Parisian Capital—Dramatic Notes—The Movements of Americans.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Nov. 17. — Just think of it. One of the Prince of Wales' own exclusive set, a

KEY: THE VERY FIRST REPORT of Francis Tumblety being implicated in the Whitechapel crimes:

- *'Dr. Kumblety', Sat, Nov 18, 1888*

-Where did the Kumblety story come from?

-Who broke the story of 'Dr. Kumblety'?

-Did it come from Tumblety himself?

Another arrest was a man who gave the name "Dr. Kumblety of New York." The police could not hold him on suspicion of the Whitechapel crimes, but he has been com-

Copyright line: Owner - New York World. SENT BY CABLE.

Partnering Newspapers received *New York World* news cable dispatches through repeater stations: San Francisco Chronicle, Chicago Daily Tribune, Boston Globe, and Ottawa Free Press (likely others). All had a 'K' in Kumblety, not a 'T'.

New York World, 18 November, 1888
SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.

LONDON, Nov. 17. — The most intense amusement...

The *New York World* actually did publish same cable. Notice it did not add Copyright line.

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Origin line: London - *The New York World* London

Correspondent ("Special" Correspondent) sent a dispatch dated November 17, 1888.

Sir George is quite a figure in London. He is the son of the late Sir Frederick Arthur, who was an influential man in his day. Sir George was conspicuous on the turf a few years ago, and was intimately associated with the Duchess of Montrose. Then he turned his attention to theatricals, and when Bancroft produced "Fédora" he let Sir

hundreds of amateur detectives to take a hand in the chase, but with no avail. Leon Rothschild has offered an income of £2 a week for life to the man who will give information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin.

Confirmation of *New York World* London Correspondent

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SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH
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tonight. Just now it i
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of young men who ha
East End before in the
the neighborhood of

The Ottawa Free Press (Canada)

21 November 1888

*London, Nov. 21--Great excitement
was occasioned this morning when it
was reported that another woman had
been murdered and mutilated in
Whitechapel...*

*A BARONET ARRESTED -New
York, Nov. 21.--**The World's
London correspondent says:--**
The most intense amusement has been
caused among all classes of the
London world by the arrest of Sir
George Arthur...*

is the corpse. The report is
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Who was the *NY World* London correspondent who broke the 'Kumblety' story? **Answer: E. Tracy Greaves** *"By common consent the hardest working American newspaper man in London is E. Tracy Greaves..."*

The New York Times
Published: October 23, 1898
Copyright © The New York Times

Author: Boston Herald
correspondent Arthur Warren

The editor of THE TIMES offered him the post of London correspondent. He accepted forthwith, and in London, barring two or three home visits, he lived until he died.

When I went to London at the end of 1888 as correspondent for The Boston Herald, Frederic was the first man to welcome me to the "Brotherhood of American Paper-Stainers in Exile," as he put it. I found him filling up the income-tax paper, for which he had interrupted a chapter of "The Lawton Girl." That night he dined me at the Savage Club, and for days afterward he busied himself in introducing me right and left to worthies whose acquaintance he thought would be useful to me. It was like him to be at pains for the sake of a newspaper man. There were fewer American correspondents in London at that time than now. Mr. Smalley was still of The Tribune and "Dean of the Faculty." Frederic was next in seniority. Oakey Hall was there for The Herald, Frank White had just arrived for The Sun, Tracy Greaves had The World in his keeping and

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THE DAY: NEW LONDON, CT., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1891.

GETTING LONDON NEWS.

YANKEE CORRESPONDENTS AT THE WORLD'S CAPITAL.

They Enjoy Life, Live on the Fat of the Land and Are Made Welcome by Personages of Consequence, but They Work Hard. [Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Sept. 7.—There is probably no post in journalism which American newspaper men desire so much as that of London correspondent. The situation is not only highly paid but it involves no small degree of dignity and importance.

By common consent the hardest working American newspaper man in London is Mr. E. Tracy Greaves, correspondent for the New York World. He has offices in Trafalgar square, where you may have a reasonable chance of finding him at any hour of the day or night. Not content with pursuing the game of news hunting indefatigably, he has recently secured an American assistant in the person of Mr. John J. a Becket, the author of many charming short stories in the American magazines. Mr. a Becket was attached to The Evening World before his recent transfer to this city

US journalists, called "Special Correspondents" or "London Correspondents", based in London in November 1888:

Boston Herald:

Arthur Warren

NY Times:

Harold Frederick

NY Tribune:

George W. Smalley

NY Herald:

Oakey Hall

NY Sun:

Arthur Brisbane, then Frank White

NY World:

E. Tracy Greaves (plus James Tuohy)

Associated Press:

James Maclean

Freeman's Journal (Dublin): James Tuohy (NY World in 1889)

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A score of other men have been arrested by the police this week on suspicion of being the murder, but the right man still roams at large and everybody is momentarily expecting to hear of another victim. The large sums offered in private rewards induced

hundreds of amateur detectives to take a hand in the chase, but with no avail. Leon Kothschild has offered an income of £2 a week for life to the man who will give information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin.

Step back and look at the entire article. [Four Ripper stories](#). Part of a weekly update on Whitechapel case ("...this week" - Saturday) One week after the Kelly murder.

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1. **No Sensationalism:** Kumblety story did not receive top billing nor a title. Sir George Arthur story did; only story personally involved (visited Brooks Club "tonight"), not with Kumblety story.

2. **End of week update:** Dispatch sent Saturday night, Nov 17th. Tallied arrests "this week", so received facts at end of week; Friday or Saturday.

Kumblety story is accurate -

*...he has been in the habit of crossing the ocean **twice a year** for several years.*

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1. From New York
2. Referred to himself as “Dr.”
3. Committed for trial for gross indecency and indecent assault.
4. Always carried letters on his possession to show police when arrested.
5. Crossing twice a year. **Arrived in NY Harbor on Oct 7, 1887, from Liverpool on ship, City of Rome.** (1887 – Buffalo Bill and Golden Jubilee)

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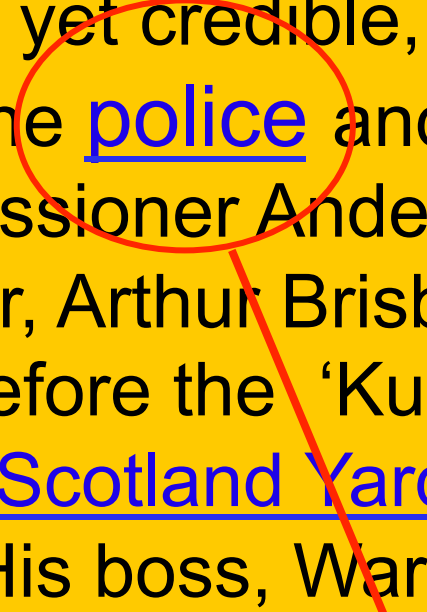
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Where did the *New York World* reporter first learn of the four Whitechapel murder investigation stories, especially the Kumblety story?



American journalists based out of London, used two time-saving, yet credible, news sources for the Whitechapel murder case, the [police](#) and the [London papers](#).

American journalists based out of London, used two time-saving, yet credible, news sources for the Whitechapel murder case, the police and the London papers. Note Assistant Commissioner Anderson's interview with the *NY Sun*'s London reporter, Arthur Brisbane, just days after the last murder and 3 days before the 'Kumblety' dispatch. The American journalist visited Scotland Yard for the purpose of collecting news on the case (His boss, Warren, resigned, so could now interview):




The Sun, November 14, 1888.

Notes from Whitechapel.

*LONDON, Nov. 14 – Though extremely busy, **Dr. Anderson**, the head for the hour of the Metropolitan Police, has been kind enough, on knowing that I was a representative of THE SUN, to give me a few minutes of his just now priceless time. ...I asked Mr. Anderson why the bloodhounds were not employed. His answer was: “At 11 o’clock the last murder was discovered, and we knew of it here in Scotland Yard a few minutes later. The officer who had wired us...”*

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...like the NY World and the NY Herald, to the doing of “Our Special Correspondent,” the fact remains... essential news... cabled to America not from Tokio, Shanghai or Corea but from London, where it has been filched from the great English dailies...

■ In 1888, I was attached to the Herald’s London bureau with Oakey Hall, and every morning at intervals between three and four o’clock, cabs from Fleet street would dash up to the office door bringing copies, still damp from the presses of the Post, Chronicle, News, Daily Telegraph and last of all, the Times, which we would rip open with the speed of experts, selecting in a few seconds what we wanted and then, with a dash of scissors, paste and blue pencil, hurrying it onto the wire in time to be printed in Paris or New York the same morning. Thus we gathered the news of the world! (The Illustrated American, Dec 22, 1894)

But, did the *New York World* London correspondent, author of the Kumblety story, use the [police](#) and the [London papers](#)?

ian Capital—Dramatic Notes—The Move-
ments of Americans.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Yes – Greaves' sent the following dispatch two weeks before the 'Kumblety' dispatch, which shows that ALL American reporters based in London, used both the [police](#) and the [London papers](#) for news on the case:

Evening World, November 2, 1888.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

□ *LONDON. Nov. 2. – The excitement over the alleged tenth attempt... The sensational [London evening papers](#) and the [police](#) themselves are responsible for the reports sent out from London to all parts of the world yesterday by special correspondents and the Associated Press...*

London papers: The following is from the same *NY World's* London correspondent; a dispatch on the case **one week before** his 'Kumblety' dispatch:

Evening World, November 10, 1888.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

*LONDON. Nov. 10. — ...**The papers** are having enormous sales, though they contain little besides speculation and rumors. Beyond the broad facts of this ninth atrocity the police are endeavoring to keep everything secret...*

...at a large poster which offers £100 reward for the Whitechapel murderer...

Echo, November 10, 1888.

*...About half way down this street on the right hand side is Miller's-court, the entrance to which is a narrow arched passage, and within a few yards of which, by the way, last night there loomed grimly through the murky air a partly torn-down **bill announcing a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderer on the last occasion..***

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...but in the case of the 'Kumblety' dispatch of Nov 17, 1888, his source was NOT the London newspapers...

1-The three stories, Sir George Arthur, Kumblety, & Leon Rothschild offering reward NOT found in London papers.

2- *"The affair was kept out of the newspapers..."*

So, 3 of the 4 stories were exclusives and the 4th 'scores of other men' story is not phrased like this in any London paper.

Since this particular *NY World* reporter used the police as a news source for the Ripper investigation, did he use them in this case? Are there clues in the article?

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There is a common thread connecting each separate story in the Nov 17, 1888, *NY World* dispatch, suggesting one source.

This common thread is **the police** :

★ ...*It occurred to two policemen* that Sir George answered very much to the description of Jack The Ripper and they watched him and when they saw him talking with a woman they collared him...

★ ...Another arrest was a man who gave the name of Dr. Kumblety of New York. *The police could not hold him on suspicion of the Whitechapel crimes...*

★ *The police say* this is the man's right name as...

★ ...A score of other men have been arrested *by the police this week* on suspicion...

Is there evidence that the *World's* London correspondent had police connections? ...a Scotland Yard informant?

Chicago Tribune, Sunday, 7 October 1888, THE WHITECHAPEL HORRORS. SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Oct. 6. - The horrors of Whitechapel are no blacker than they were a week ago, but the terror in the district and the public excitement are not one whit decreased. The maniac murderer is still in the district and no one knows when he will select another victim for merciless mutilation.

I learned today from a Scotland Yard man working on the case that the mysterious American who was here a few months ago offering money for specimens of the parts taken from the bodies of the victims has been discovered...

*...He [Sir Charles Warren] made a rule this week that **every newspaper man calling at Scotland Yard** must register his name and business in a book.*

-And another...

***The World** (Evening Edition), Tuesday, October 9, 1888*

A STARTLING THEORY.

Is It “Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde” in Real Life?

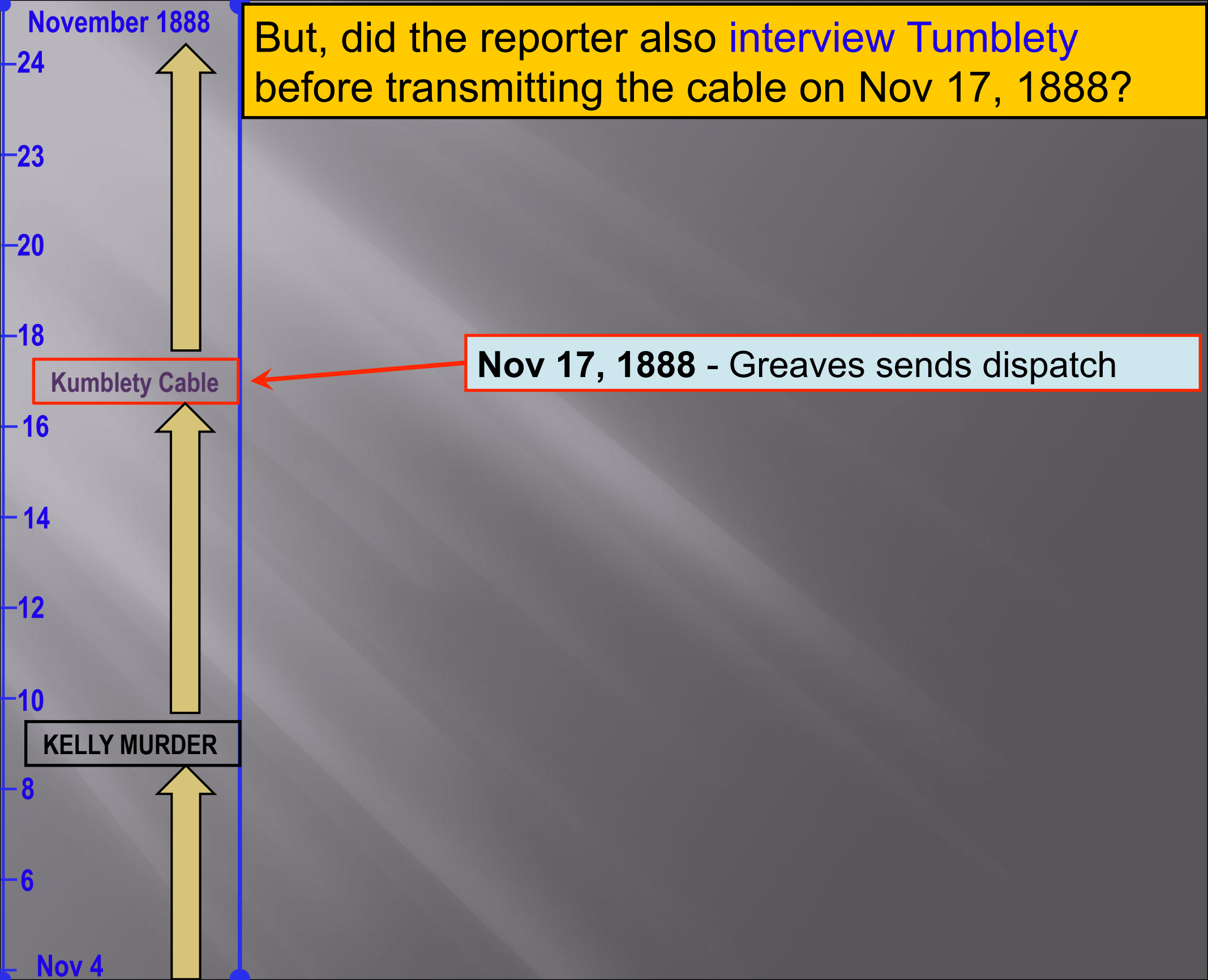
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

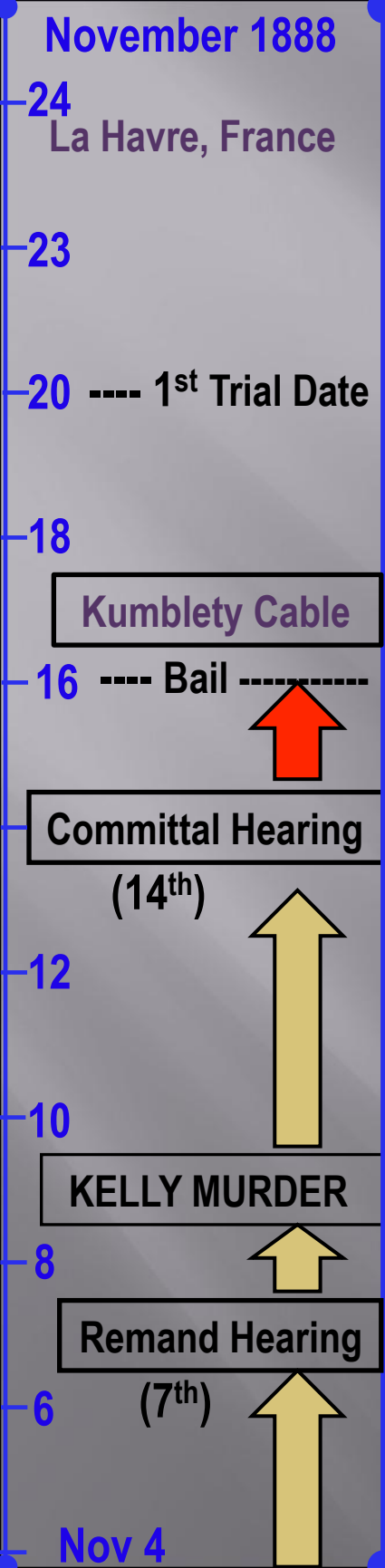
***LONDON.** Oct. 9. – **I am informed by a gentleman, who stands in close relations at Scotland Yard**, that several of the leading detectives have thrown over the clues and ideas heretofore taken up a dare working on an entirely new and most remarkable theory...*

***My informant tells me** that a well-known... This man, however, **as I am assured**, has been tracked and traced until...*

*NY World London Office in
1888 near Trafalgar
Square just a 300 hundred
yards from Scotland Yard*







But, did the reporter also **interview Tumblety** before transmitting the cable on Nov 17, 1888?

Nov 17, 1888 - Greaves sends dispatch

Nov 16, 1888 - Tumblety posts bail; free

Nov 14, 1888 - Tumblety *Committed*

Nov 7, 1888 - Tumblety *placed into custody* for gross indecency, followed by remand hearing in front of Police Court Magistrate Hannay, then released on bail

November 1888

An interview with Tumblety could not have occurred ...at a police station (Nov 7th or earlier).

1. Case went to police court on Nov 7th (Remand hearing), which meant the last time Tumblety would have seen a police station jail cell was the morning of the 7th.

Absolutely no press reports of Tumblety being arrested on November 7th or earlier, even from E. Tracy Greaves and the *New York World*.

2. Reporter learned of Kumblety **AFTER** Nov 14th:

“...but he has been committed for trial in the Central Criminal Court...”

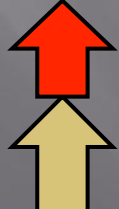
- (Committal hearing) Committed to Holloway Prison for ‘safe custody’ on Nov 14th.

The New York World, Nov. 27, 1888

*...The mysterious Dr. Twombly, the American arrested in London, **Nov. 16**, suspected of having had some connection with the Whitechapel murders...*

Remand Hearing

(7th)



Nov 4

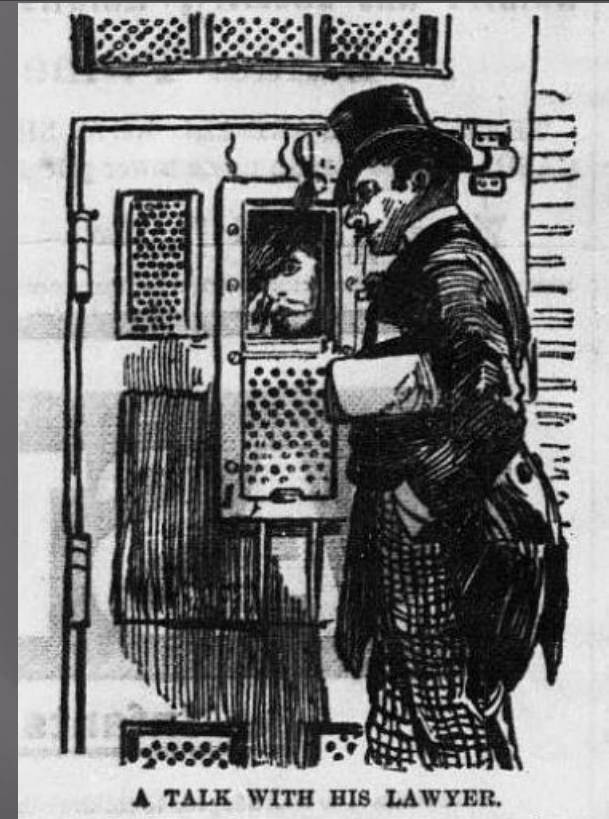
November 1888

An interview with Tumblety could not have occurred

...at Marlborough Street Police Court or Holloway Prison (Nov 14th and 15th).

1. Police court case kept out of the public record & papers, so the reporter would not have known about it.

2. Warrant of committal to Holloway Prison on the 14th was kept out of the public record, so reporter would not have known Tumblety was in prison on the 14th and 15th.



3. Happenstance? Visited the West End police court? No reports stating Marlborough Street Police Court. American journalists picked up police court stories from British dailies (T.C. Crawford). If reporter was seeking out ripper stories, why would he spend his time at one of the numerous police courts, especially in the West End?

Committal Hearing
(14th)



12

10

8

6

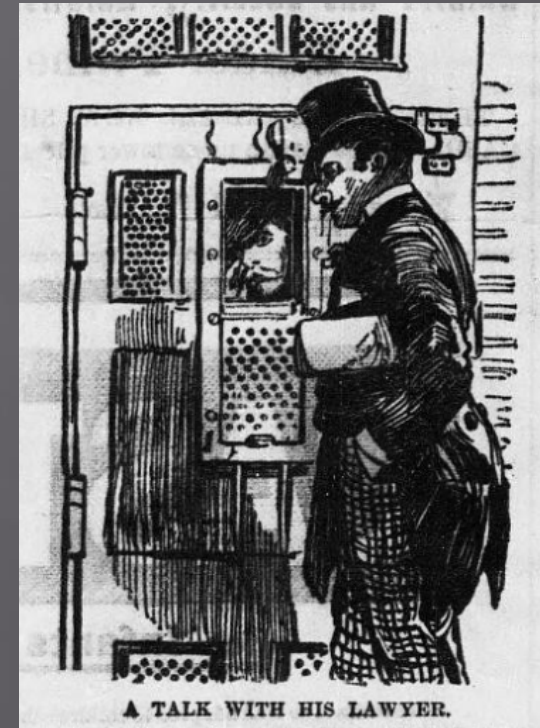
Nov 4

November 1888

An interview with Tumblety could not have occurred

...when posting bail (Nov 16th) at police court.

1. None of the numerous newspaper reports mention Tumblety posting bail and being free to roam the streets for another two weeks after posting bail.



2. Picked up Kumblety exclusive from Scotland Yard informant **AFTER** bail, anyway: *“A score of men have been arrested by the police **this week**...”*

No personal involvement. Dispatch is dated Sat, Nov 17; the end of “*this week*”. Reporter likely received exclusives and weekly update at the end of the week **AFTER** Tumblety posted bail on Friday, Nov 16th.

16 ---- Bail (16th)



Committal Hearing (14th)



12

10

8

6

Nov 4

November 1888

An interview with Tumblety could not have occurred ...after posting bail (to Nov 21st).

1. Tumblety NEVER initiated contact with the press when arrest involved young men. He NEVER admitted this part of his life.

2. Same *NY World* reporter believed Tumblety was in custody on Nov 21:

-20 ---- 1st Trial Date



-18

Kumblety Cable

-16 ---- Bail ----

The World (Evening Edition), Nov. 21, 1888

EXTRA, 11 O'CLOCK TEN!

The Whitechapel Fiend Uses His Knife Once More.

*Copyright, 1888 by The Press Publishing Company
(New York World).*

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

LONDON, Nov. 21. – Another Whitechapel murder...

...Coming at a time when people were beginning to think that the Dr. Twomblety now in custody might really prove to be the Whitechapel fiend...



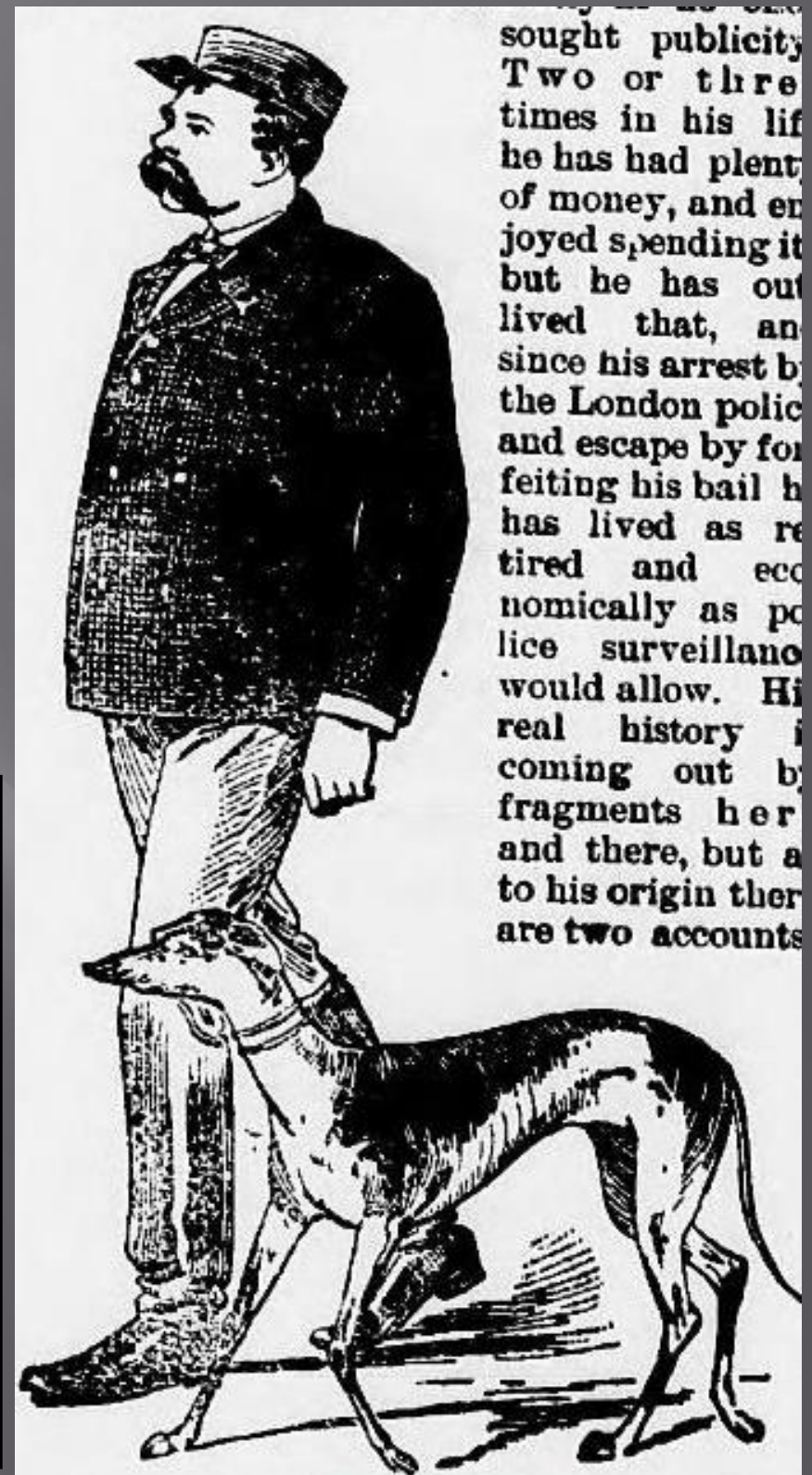
TUMBLETY IN 1878.

Nov 4

Points/Implications:

1 – Reporter received the story **directly from Scotland Yard**, therefore, it came from the original source, thus, credible.

2 – **Reporter never met with Tumblety**, therefore, Tumblety did not lie about being implicated in the Whitechapel crimes for reasons of publicity or smoke-screening the gross indecency case.

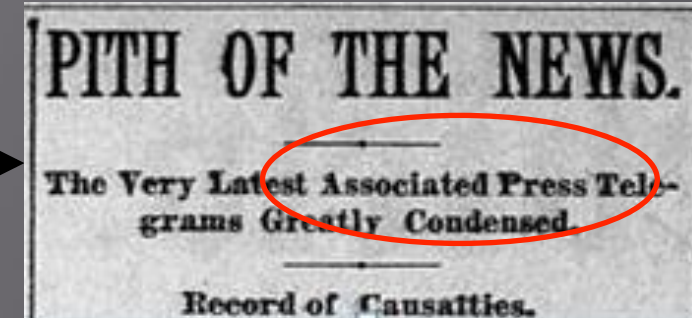


Three other sources **OUT OF LONDON** that confirm Scotland Yard's interest in Tumblety as a murder suspect:

1. Competing New York newspapers

2. *Associated Press*

3. London newspapers



Evening Post, Feb 16, 1889

A WHITECHAPEL SUSPECT.
"Sketch of the Life of the Gifted, Eccentric, and World-famed Dr. Tumblety."
The *New York World* devotes considerable space to a notice of an autobiography just published in America by Dr. Francis Tumblety, who was arrested in London on suspicion in connection with the Whitechapel murders, but who was released immediately it was found there was no evidence to incriminate him. The *World* is probably not aware that Dr. Tumblety was afterwards taken into custody on another charge, arising out of certain correspondence with young men which was found in his possession, that he was committed for trial at the Old Bailey, and that on the day fixed for the trial he failed to appear to his bail. The *World* describes Dr. Tumblety's book as an "original production, a blending of poetry

The *AP* was not dependent upon sales, but upon credibility to participating newspapers, i.e., accuracy in reporting.

Note details the *NY World* did not know, meaning the British paper corroborated the story **with the police.**

Minor Suspect Claim: Scotland Yard certainly did suspect Tumblety, but only at first. By Nov 7, their concern shifted to the gross indecency and indecent assault case. Is this true?

...The police could not hold him on suspicion of the Whitechapel crimes, but he has been committed for trial in the Central Criminal Court under a special law passed soon after the modern Babylonian exposures.

(NY World London Correspondent - Chicago Tribune, Nov 18, 1888)



Minor Suspect Claim: Scotland Yard certainly did suspect Tumblety, but only at first. By Nov 7, their concern shifted to the gross indecency and indecent assault case. Is this true?

Four days later, the **very same** *NY World* London reporter's concern about Tumblety was the Whitechapel case:

The World (Evening Ed.), Nov. 21, 1888

Copyright, 1888 by The Press Publishing Company (New York World).

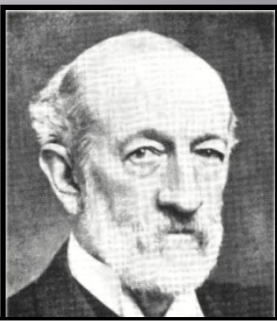
[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

*LONDON, Nov. 21. — ...Coming at a time when people were beginning to think that the **Dr. Twomblety now in custody might really prove to be the Whitechapel fiend...** What effect this may have upon Twomblety's case, and whether he will still be held by the authorities, can be only a matter of conjecture. It would, however, seem to be only a proper precaution for the police department to fully investigate all the circumstances in this new emergency before giving the doctor his liberty...*

Minor Suspect Claim: Scotland Yard certainly did suspect Tumblety, but only at first. By Nov 7, their concern shifted to the gross indecency and indecent assault case. Is this true?

Also conflicting with this claim, **three Scotland Yard officials** confirm Tumblety was being investigated as a Whitechapel murder suspect **AFTER** the gross indecency arrest on Nov 7, 1888, and **AFTER** the Kelly murder on Nov 9, 1888...





Anderson contacted US chiefs of police **AFTER** Nov 20, 1888, Central Criminal Court trial date (Tumblety postponed it).

Asst Comm CID Robert Anderson

San Francisco Chronicle, Nov 23, 1888

When the news was received of the arrest of Dr. Tumblety a few days ago on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer, Chief Crowley instituted inquiries regarding his antecedents. ...Chief Crowley telegraphed to Scotland Yard asking whether a sample of his handwriting or signature was required. Yesterday he received a reply...



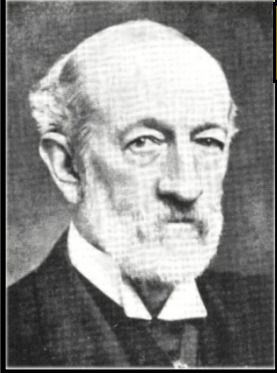
San Francisco
Chief of Police
Patrick
Crowley

Brooklyn Standard-Union, Nov 23, 1888 [This is not the Brooklyn Citizen]

...the London Police are evidently doing their level best to fasten the Whitechapel murders upon Dr. F. T. Tumblety. Today Police Superintendent Campbell received a telegram from Assistant Police Commissioner Anderson, ...in reference to Tumblety. Mr. Anderson wants some information as to his life in Brooklyn... [Ripper case IN article, not title]



Brooklyn Police
Patrick
Superintendent
Campbell



Asst Comm Robert Anderson

All reports agree, Crowley offered handwriting samples; Anderson did not ask for them. Anderson asked for 'all details you can of Tumblety' (Crowley) and 'information as to his life in...' (Campbell)

HIS HANDWRITING.

"P. Crowley, Chief of Police, San Francisco, Cal.: Thanks. Send handwriting and all details you can of Tumblety. Anderson, "Scotland Yard."

- 1. Body of articles are clear that issue was the Ripper case.*
- 2. Conflicts with the claim that Anderson was asking for handwriting samples to compare with the correspondence involving the gross indecency case.*



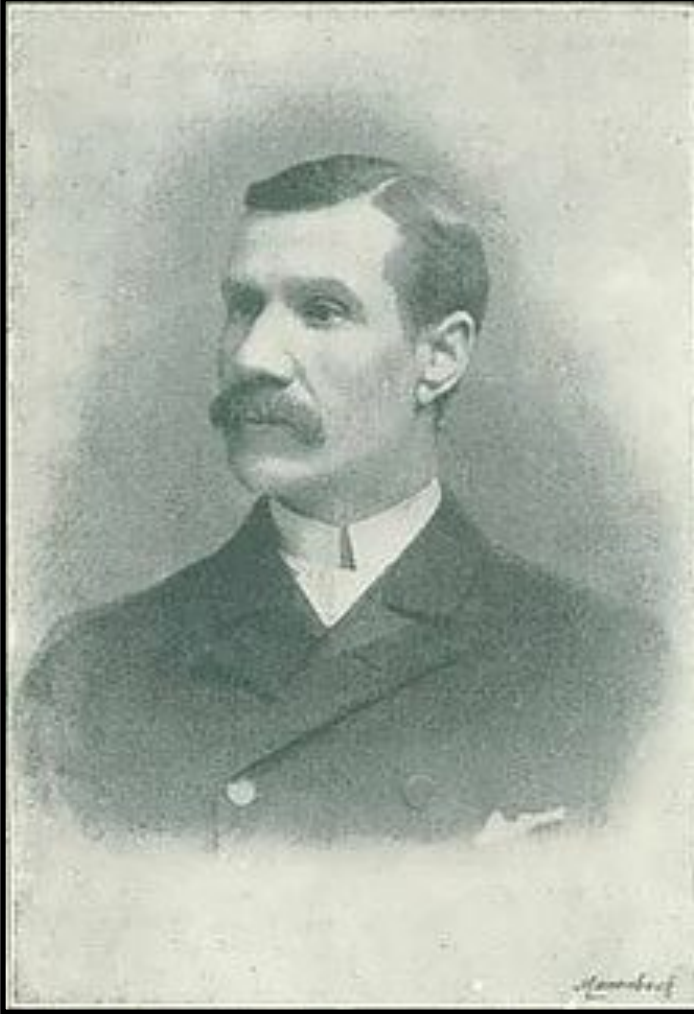
Inspector First Class CID Walter Andrews

*“Do I know Dr. Tumblety, **of course I do**. But he is not the Whitechapel murderer. **All the same we would like to interview him**, for the last time we had him he jumped his bail. He is a bad lot.” (The Toronto World, **Dec 12, 1888**)*

-Why interview him if he wasn't still a suspect? The gross indecency case convinced a grand jury by Nov 20th. The case was postponed to Dec 10 by Tumblety, not the prosecution. **Nothing in an interview would have made the misdemeanor charge extraditable.**

But, the Whitechapel investigation was not yet a court case and that possible charge WAS extraditable.

Scotland Yard Chief Inspector John G. Littlechild



With Tumblety's implication coming from Scotland Yard (and not from himself), with Anderson contacting US chiefs of police, and with Andrews wanting an interview, it's time to take a second look at Littlechild...

*“...in connection with the Whitechapel murders but **amongst the suspects**, and to my mind a very likely one, ...*

The Chief Inspector for Special Branch recalled Tumblety as “amongst the suspects” after two decades; a list he was not involved with making.

Also, he recalled Tumblety AS A RIPPER SUSPECT when discussing POST gross indecency arrest events.

...and then there's this (*NY World*, Dec 2, 1888):

New York World December 2, 1888

TUMBLETY IS MISSING

The American Charlatan Suspected of the Whitechapel Murders Skips from London

HE WAS LAST SEEN AT HAVRE

Is He On His Way Home Over the Ocean to New York?

HE HAD A BITTER HATRED OF WOMEN

Copyright, 1888, by the Press Publishing Company (New York World).

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

London, Dec. 1. - *The last seen of Dr. Tumblety was at Havre, and it is taken for granted that he has sailed for New York. It will be remembered that the doctor...*



Left Havre at noon on Saturday, Nov 24, 1888, a full week before this report.

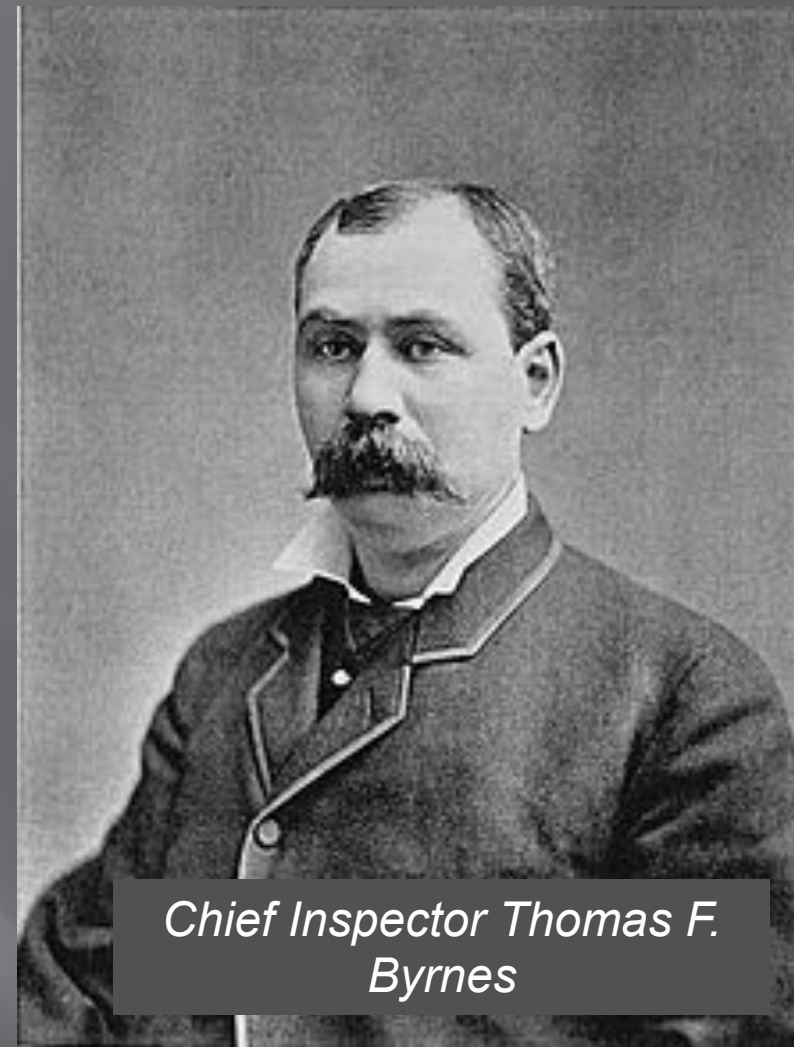
The press had no idea Tumblety sneaked out of England until a week after he did (Greaves would not sit on an exclusive).

Since Tumblety did not land in New York until the next day, the *NY World* London reporter must have received this information from a credible London source. Of significance, this *World* reporter had a Scotland Yard informant.

Corroborating this...

The Sun (New York), December 4, 1888
TWOMBLETY ARRIVES.

*“Dr.” Francis Tumblety or Twomblety, who was arrested in London on suspicion of knowing something about the horrible Whitechapel murders. ...he had sailed from there [Havre] for this country. **Inspector Byrnes said yesterday that he knew of Tumblety’s expected arrival in this city a week ago** and had determined to make sure that his information was correct...*



Chief Inspector Thomas F.
Byrnes

Chief Inspector Byrnes, Head of NYC’s detective division, knew of Tumblety’s arrival ‘**a week ago**’ at a time when the press had no idea. Point: **Scotland Yard** privately cabled him. Coincidentally (or not), this was at the same time Asst Commissioner Anderson was cabling US chiefs of police.

...also:

27

Certificate of Indictment

Cent. Crim. Court, to wit. I
captioned on Monday the
Francis Tumblety w
for that he did unlaw
of gross indecency w
with Albert Fisher, a
and John Doughty a
the same male persons. To which Indictment the
said Francis Tumblety hath not appeared or pleaded.
And that afterwards to wit at a like session
held on the 10.th day of December in the same year
certain recognizances before then entered into by the
said Francis Tumblety and his sureties conditioned
for the personal appearance of the said Francis

Tumblety officially jumped bail when he was a no-show at his December 10, 1888, Central Criminal Court trial, **which is when the court issued a “fresh warrant for his arrest.”** (*Evening Post*, Dec 10, 1888).

SS La Bretagne



If Scotland Yard's concern with Tumblety was only for the gross indecency case – legally postponed from Nov 20th to Dec 10th - **then why did they know he was in France over two weeks before this warrant was issued (in November)?**

Issued 27/12/88

Edward J. A. Read
Clerk of the said Court.

...and then there's this (NY World, Dec 4, 1888):

*...It was just as this story was being furnished to the press that a new character appeared on the scene, and it was not long before he completely absorbed the attention of every one... **He could not be mistaken in his mission. There was an elaborate attempt at concealment** and mystery which could not be possibly misunderstood. Everything about him told of his business. From his little billycock hat, alternately set jauntily on the side of his head and pulled lowering over his eyes, down to the very bottom of his thick boots, he was a **typical English detective...***

Then his hat would be pulled down over his eyes and he would walk up and down in front of No. 79 staring intently into the windows as he passed, to the intense dismay of Mrs. McNamara...

*His headquarters was a saloon on the corner, where he held long and mysterious conversations with the barkeeper always ending in both of them drinking together. The barkeeper epitomized the conversations by saying: "**He wanted to know about a feller named Tumblety**, and I sez I didn't know nothing at all about him; and he says he wuz an English detective and he told me all about them **Whitechapel murders, and how he came over to get the chap that did it.**"*



Corroborated by a reporter from a competitor newspaper organization, the *New York Herald*:



...I found that ***the Doctor*** was pretty well known in the neighborhood. The bartenders in McKenna's saloon, at the corner of Tenth street and Fourth avenue, knew him well. And it was here ***that I discovered an English detective on the track of the suspect.*** This man wore a dark mustache and side whiskers, a tweed suit, a billycock hat and very thick walking boots. He was of medium height and had very sharp eyes and a rather florid complexion. He had been hanging around the place all day and had posted himself at a window which commanded No. 79. ***He made some inquiries about Dr. Tumblety*** of the bartenders, but gave no information about himself, although ***it appeared he did not know much about New York.*** ***It is uncertain whether he came over in the same ship with the suspect.*** (*New York Herald*, Dec 4, 1888)

Same 'English detective' equated with 'Scotland Yard men'

*"...Dr. Francis Tumblety, one of the suspects under surveillance by the English authorities, and who was recently followed across the ocean by **Scotland Yard men**."*
(Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec 14, 1888)

"The investigation in this city is understood to be under the direction of English officials now in New York..."

"JACK THE RIPPER."

Is He Tumblety's Man Friday?

English Detectives Prosecuting Inquiries in This City.

The Mysterious Man Who Figured in the Doctor's American Career,

And Later Went With Him to Europe—
A Shadow That Never Left His Master's Side.

It has been known for some days past that detectives have been quietly tracing the career in this city of Dr. Francis Tumblety, one of the suspects under surveillance by the English authorities, and who was recently followed across the ocean by Scotland Yards men.

From information which leaked out yesterday around Police Head-quarters, the inquiries presented here are not so much in reference to Tumblety himself as to a companion, who attracted

ALMOST AS MUCH ATTENTION

As the doctor, both on account of oddity of character and the shadow-like persistence with which he followed his employer.

The investigation in this city is understood to be under the direction of English officials now in New York, and based upon certain

Would Home Office have had record of Scotland Yard spending the money sending a detective to New York?

Chicago Tribune reporter's interaction with a Special Branch detective, H. Dutton, **June 1889**.

*...They [CID] were formerly attached to each station. Now they are under the central control...They form a division by themselves called the "C.O." and are under the immediate command of the Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Home Office [Anderson]... About twenty of the men are employed on political matters solely, and of these ten have made a specialty of Irish affairs both in Ireland and America. The political detectives have the best of it. They are intrusted (sp) with the **spending of the secret service moneys, and much of it of course is expended without vouchers or accounts**...*

"It is a case of fighting the devil with fire," said Detective H. Dutton, one of the Scotland Yard men now stationed in Dublin, to the writer while in that city last winter...

*Beside the salary there is always a liberal traveling allowance, and all expenses incurred in the line of duty are **paid without question. Vouchers are seldom asked for, nor even itemized accounts**. Sometimes these expense bills are heavy, especially when there are ocean voyages to be made. The ordinary traveling expenditure is about £2 a day...*

...There are also employed expert cryptologists who are supposed to be able to unravel the blindest of ciphers... The cipher used by Scotland Yard itself is the old movable key-word, the key generally being the name of the place to which the message is sent... In cabling a code cipher is used, which, of course, defies unravelment. A specimen of this steganograph received in New York last winter runs thus:

“Able – desert – ocean – Chicago – manly – revolution – silver – Ireland – pretense.”

All that is known about this dispatch is that it certainly came from Scotland Yard to an English detective in New York and that it preceded by a few weeks Le Caron’s departure for London [December 8, 1888].

-Source: McEnnis, John T., The Clan-Na-Gael and the Murder of Dr. Cronin . San Francisco: G. P. Woodward, 1889, origin: Chicago Tribune, June 30, 1889.

The author merely assumed this secret dispatch from Scotland Yard was about LeCaron, but this is also exactly when Assistant Commissioner Anderson was privately cabling US chiefs of police about Ripper suspect Francis Tumblety!

Tumblety was in Boulogne no later than November 23, 1888



Tumblety was...

FIRST SEEN IN FRANCE

*-Tumblety was arrested at the time of the murders in connection with unnatural offences and charged at Marlborough Street, remanded on bail, jumped his bail, and got away to **Boulogne**. He shortly left **Boulogne** and was never heard of afterwards. (Littlechild)*

LAST SEEN IN FRANCE

*- 'He [Tumblety] was last seen in **Havre**' (New York World, Dec 3, 1888)*

FRANCIS TUMBLETY, M. D.



A SKETCH OF AN EVENTFUL CAREER,

WITH LETTERS FROM

PROF. HAMMOND, M. D., GEN. SHERMAN, THE LATE PROF. WILLARD PARKER, M. D., DR. CYRUS EDSON, DR. M. L. HOLBROOK, REV. DR. DEPUTY, THE RENOWNED CAPT. DOHERTY, ALEX. HUDNUT, PROF. S. B. MORSE, INVENTOR MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, DR. W. J. LARMER, HENRY CLEWS, DR. E. P. MILLER, DR. C. P. RYAN, DR. A. WYONKOOP, A. L. ASHMAN.

PRESS OF BROOKLYN EAGLE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING DEPT.

New York World December 2, 1888

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

London, Dec. 1. ...and it is taken for granted that he has sailed for New York. It will be remembered that the doctor... [taken for granted by the police]

Liverpool
November 24

SS Umbria



New York
December 2

SS La Bretagne



Havre
November 24



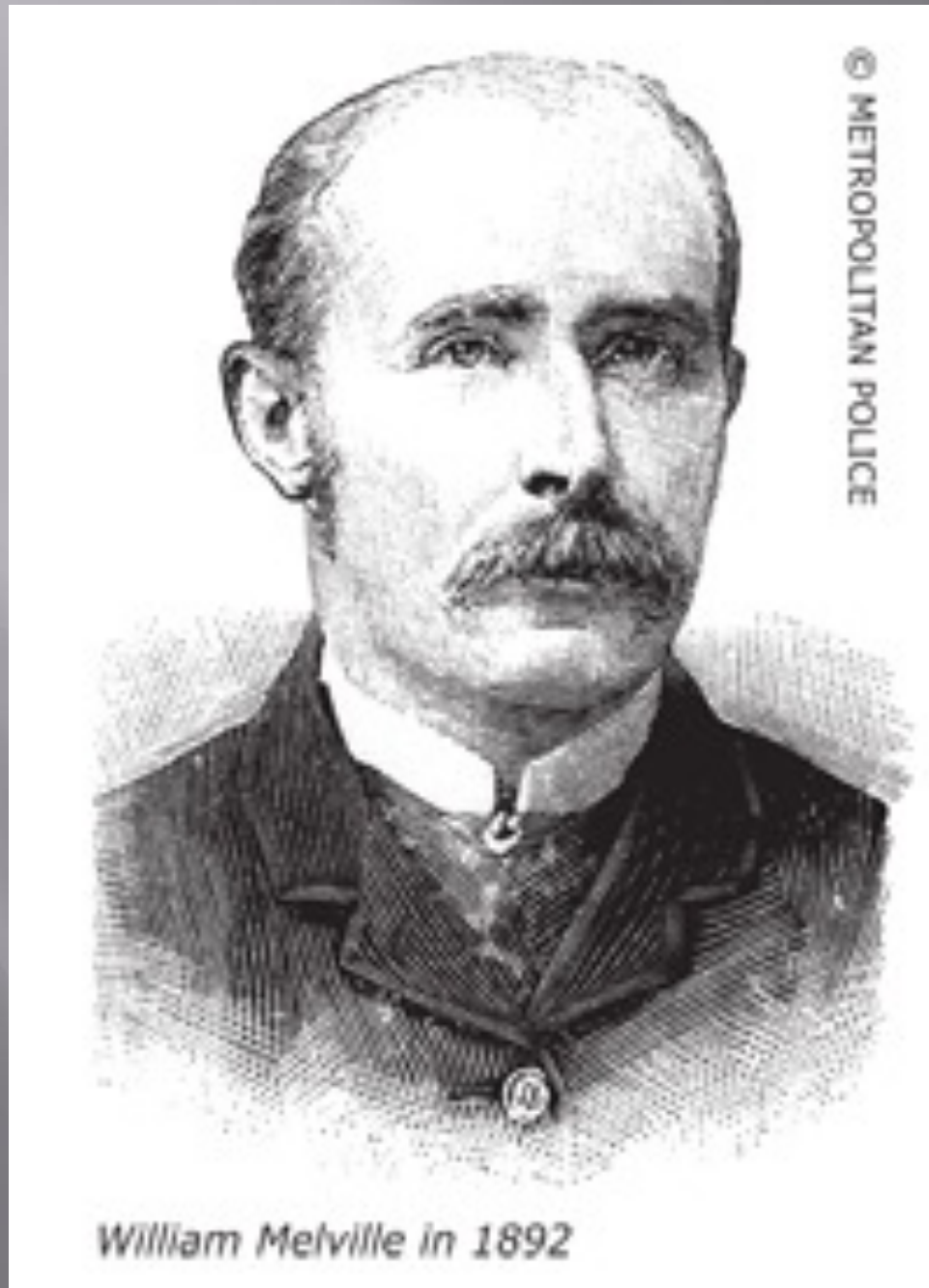


According to the Head of Scotland Yard Special Branch, John G. Littlechild, Tumblety was first seen in Boulogne, so who saw him?

Since Special Branch detectives were the only ones assigned out of country and Littlechild recalled the event, it was likely one of them.

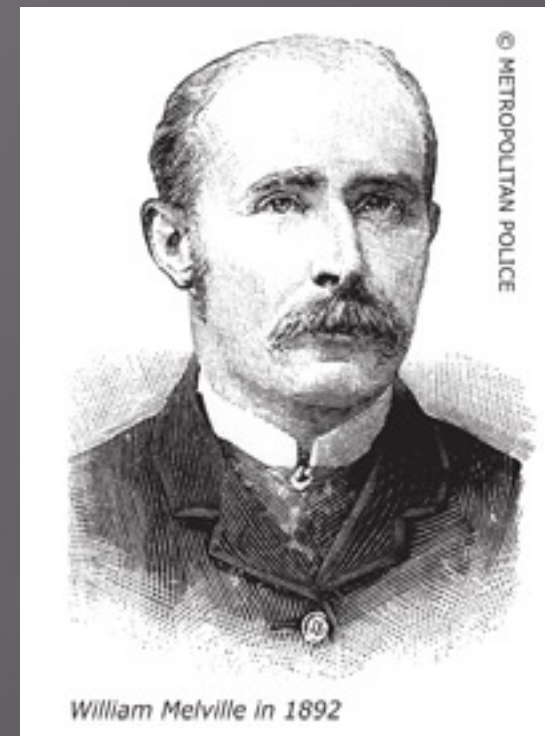
Inspector William Melville

- November 1888, Assigned in France



This mission would have fallen on the shoulders of **Inspector William Melville** – Head of Scotland Yard's Special Branch after John G. Littlechild retired, First Chief of the British Secret Service.

In his book, *M:MI5's First Spymaster* (2011), Melville biographer Andrew Cook claimed this very thing. Of course, it is not a surprise that the first Chief of the British Secret Service never revealed his missions, but Cook stated he interviewed the family and it was common knowledge William Melville got involved with the Whitechapel murder case. Cook claims that Melville's eldest son, William John, emigrated to New Zealand sometime after 1900 and gave a number talks on Radio Station 2YA (Wellington) about his father's experiences, including the Whitechapel case. He stated the talks "*commenced on 24 August 1937.*"

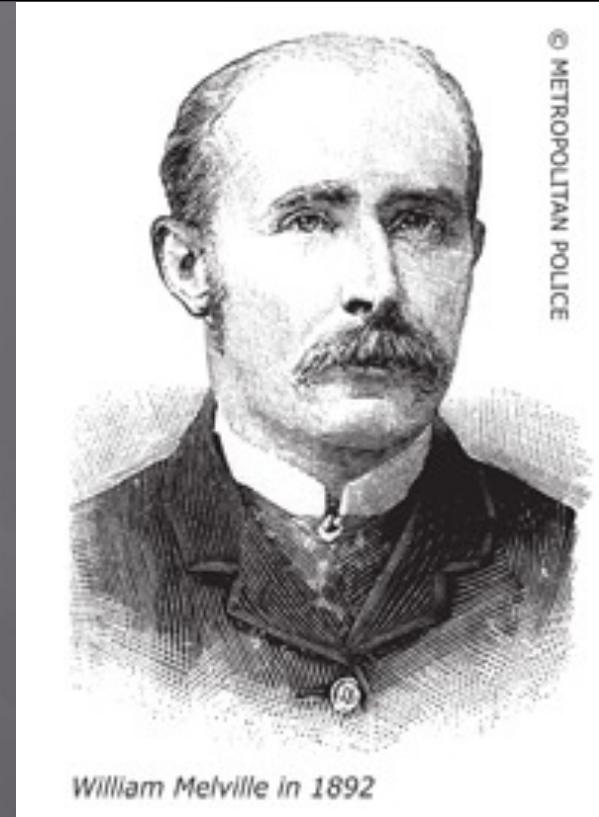


Roger Palmer discovered in the *Evening Post*, a Wellington, New Zealand newspaper the record of nine “talks”, or “lecturettes” made by Captain W.J. Melville:

- 1) 21 July, 1933, 8:40 P.M. -- "**Scotland Yard Celebrities**" by Captain W. J. Melville. A twenty minute talk.
- 2) 2 December, 1933, 8:39 P.M.-- "**The Secret Service**" by Captain W.J. Melville, aprox. 20 minutes.
- 3) 5 December, 1833, 8:40 P.M.-- "**Chief Constable Wensley, O.B.E.**" by Captain W.J. Melville, a 20 minute talk.
- 4) 28 February, 1935, 8:40 P.M.-- "**More Scotland Yard Personalities**," a twenty minute lecturette by Captain W.J. Melville.
- 5) 5 March, 1935, 8:40 P.M.-- Captain W.J. Melville, "**Heroes of the British Secret Service.**"
- 6) 13 December, 1938, 8:40 P.M.-- Talk by Captain W.J. Melville, "**Superintendent Froest Gets His Man.**"

The three talks by Melville on espionage and/or military matters:

- 7) 13 July, 1935, 8:40 P.M., "**Steinhauer, The Kaiser's Master Spy.**"
- 8) 19 July, 1935, 8:40 P.M., "**Aerial Espionage.**"
- 9) 26 April, 1938, 8:40 P.M., "**With the Australians in Palestine.**"



Papers Past — Evening Post — 13 December 1938 — BROADCASTING
PAGE 10

phens (piano duo), 'Andante and Variations for two pianos (Schumann).

8.30: Clement Q. Williams, "Die Zufriedenheit," "Die Verschweignung," "Schnsucht Nach Dem Fruhling."

8.40: Talk, Captain W. J. Melville, "Superintendent Froest Gets His Man."

9.0: Weather report and station notices.

9.5: "Where Do They Come From?"— a selection of music by "The Outsider."

9.45: Erna Berger (soprano), "Cradle Song of the Virgin Mary."

9.48: Berlin State Opera House Orchestra, "Ballet Suite" (Francis Popy).

10.0 to 11.0: Music, mirth, and melody, featuring Carson Robison and his Buckaroos.

A fourth official commenting upon Tumblety arrested for the murders

Interestingly, NO ONE knew the initial arrest date on gross indecency was November 7, 1888 (ALL press reports stated Nov 14 or later). ...except Canadian Deputy Minister of Marine, William Smith.

“...He is the man who was arrested in London three weeks ago as the Whitechapel murderer. He had been living in Birmingham and used to come up to London on Saturday nights. The police have always had their eyes on him every place he went and finally the Birmingham Police telegraphed to the London Police that he had left for London, and on his arrival he was nabbed accordingly.”

– Letter dated December 1, 1888, from William Smith, the Deputy Minister of Marine in Ottawa to his colleague James Barber in Saint John.



William Smith

Canadian Deputy Minister of Marine William Smith

If he received the info entirely from the press, then why didn't he repeat the later erroneous dates of Tumblety's arrest?

The Daily Colonist, November 22, 1888 (Victoria, British Columbia)

STILL ON THE SCENT.

Additional Rewards for the Arrest of the Whitechapel Fiend.

London, Nov. 18. – On the arrival of the Birmingham train this morning, a Dr. Kumblety was arrested on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer.

He greatly resembles the individual seen in company with the latest victim on the evening of the last murder. A score of other men have been arrested by the police this week on suspicion of the murders...

William Smith was in Ottawa in November/December 1888, and would not have seen this *Daily British Colonist* article.

Claim: Tumblety does not match eyewitness descriptions.

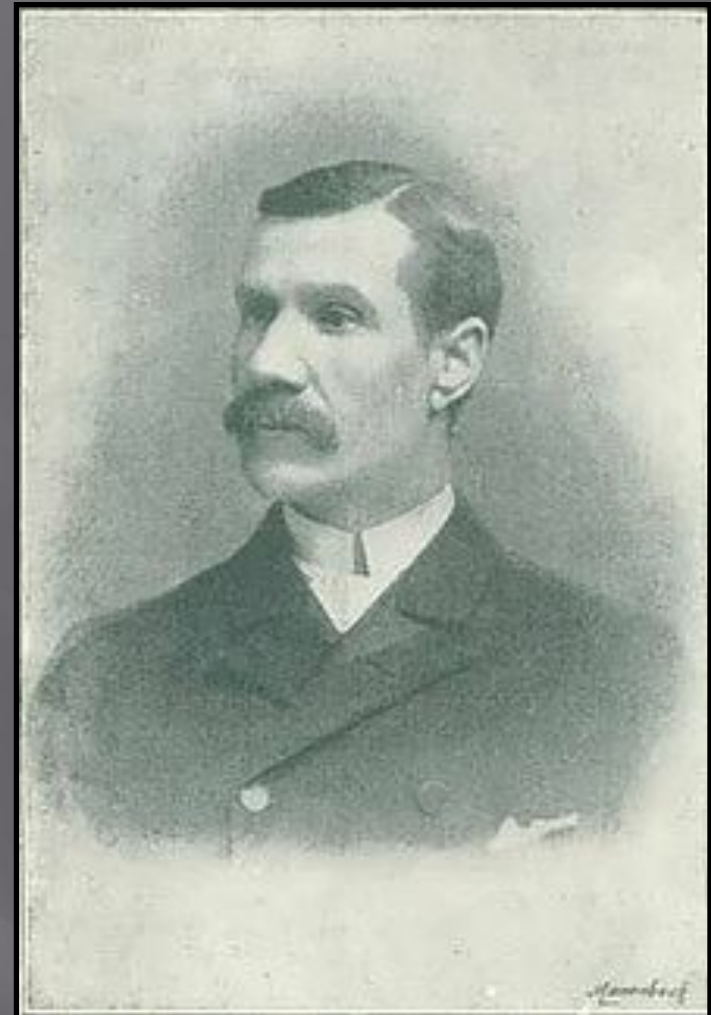
Not true - Eyewitness account of an event occurring on Friday morning, the morning of the Kelly murder :



*'On Saturday afternoon a gentleman engaged in business in the vicinity of the murder gave what is the only approach to a possible clue that has yet been brought to light. He states that he was walking through Mitre square at about ten minutes past ten on Friday morning, **when a tall, well dressed man**, carrying a parcel under his arm, and rushing along in a very excited manner, ran plump into him. **The man's face was covered with blood splashes**, and his collar and shirt were also bloodstained. The gentleman did not at the time know anything of the murder.'* (Daily News (U.K.), 12 Nov, 1888)

Was Francis Tumblety a suspect merely because of the nineteenth century misconception that 'sycopathia sexualis' subjects, i.e., **homosexuals**, are sadistic? Since Jack the Ripper was sadistic...

“Although a 'Sycopathia Sexualis' subject he was not known as a 'Sadist' (which the murderer unquestionably was)...” (Littlechild)



The most often reported reason why Scotland Yard suspected Tumblety of being Jack the Ripper was because of his **unusual hatred of women.**

*New York World, Dec 3, 1888:
...Reasons which led some of them to believe that Twomblety is the fiend who so successfully eluded the London police are that **the “Doctor” had an inveterate hatred for women...***

*Was this a true hatred of women, i.e., **misogyny**, or was this a euphemism for **homosexuality**, therefore, suspected because he was gay?*



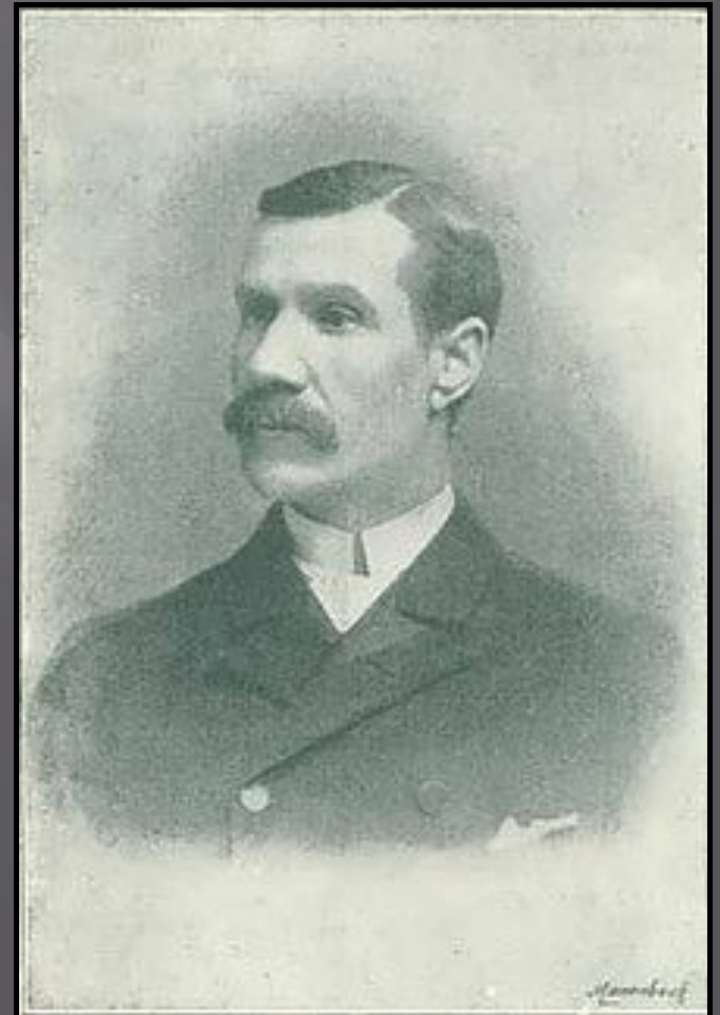
TUMBLETY IN 1870.

*“Even their [women’s] physical beauty has little or no charm for me, and I often wonder how men can be so affected by it. **On the other hand, I am not a woman-hater**, and have several strong friends of the opposite sex.”*

- Statement from a late nineteenth century homosexual in *Sexual Inversion* (1897)

*“...but his feelings toward women were remarkable and **bitter in the extreme**, a fact on record.”*

- Chief Inspector Littlechild recalling why he was ‘amongst the suspects’



In *Prince of Quacks*, Tim Riordan claims Tumblety's reputation for hatred of women began with the December 1, 1888, publication of Charles Dunham's interview.

'None of the early reports in November 1888 mention anything about Tumblety's hatred of women...'

After Dunham's story was published, Tumblety's "well-known hatred of women" becomes a standard part of his description. Like everything else in Dunham's story, this aspect seems exaggerated in order to put Tumblety in the worst light and to bolster Dunham's credibility...' *Conflicting with this...*

1 - "He was known as a *thorough woman-hater* and as a man who never associated with or mixed with women of any kind." (Chi. Daily Inter Ocean, William Pinkerton, **November 19, 1888**)

2 - "...and in New York his behavior was that of a man *who had no liking for women*." (SF Chief of Police Patrick Crowley, *San Francisco Examiner*, **November 23, 1888**)

3 - "**Did you ever hear he had *an aversion to women*?**" Mr. Carr was asked. "I heard stories about that," he replied, "and the general impression among those who knew him about his habits was that *he avoided women*." (NY World, **November 26, 1888**) [How then did the World reporter hear about it?]

A recollection of Tumblety's unusual misogynous behavior, 1) in London, 2) during the murders.

*“...During the past summer and early fall I [C.A. Bloom] was in London, England, for three months. One pleasant day in October [1888], in company with my wife and another lady, I was going down Regent street. At Oxford street I was greatly surprised to see this same Dr. Tumblety enter the omnibus. ...But what surprised me was his actions when he found that I was in company with the ladies. When I introduced my wife to him his actions were **so strange** that she has spoken about it several times since... He seemed to be very ill at ease and never raised his eyes from the floor after he had learned that the ladies were with me. (Buffalo Courier, Dec 7, 1888)*

MAY BE THE MAN.

A Commercial Traveler's Story of Dr. Francis Tumblety.

He Knew Him Well and Thinks He May Have Committed the Whitechapel Murders—The Doctor's Strange Conduct in England.

“I believe he may be the man!” This was the exclamation of C. A. Bloom at the Mansion house last evening after he had finished reading an account of the search of the New York police for Dr. Tumblety, who is thought to be the Whitechapel murderer.

“I have known the man for years,” continued Mr. Bloom, “and the mysterious circumstances under which I met him in London last October leads me to believe that there is some ground for suspecting him of these terrible deeds.”

A reporter of THE COURIER chanced to overhear the above statements and soon learned the following story from Mr. Bloom:

“I have known this Dr. Tumblety for the past fifteen years. The first time I ever met him was at the Burnett house in Cincinnati, years ago. I travel for the Royal Baking Powder company, and since that time I have met him in nearly every city in the United States. My business takes me into nearly every quarter of the commercial world. During the past summer and early fall I was in London, England, for three months. One pleasant day in October, in company with my wife and another lady, I was going down Regent street. At Oxford street I was greatly surprised to see this same Dr. Tumblety enter the

Women are to blame...

The Inter Ocean (Chicago, Illinois) December 4, 1888

...According to the detectives he arrived yesterday on the French steamship La Bretagne from Havre, and although there were a dozen or...

*...canal boats. A few years after reaching manhood, **he evinced a great dislike for women, and constantly spoke of the gentler sex as a curse to the land.** He was always an easy liver, and at all times appeared to have plenty of money, though nobody could learn how or where he acquired it...*



“He never failed to warn his correspondent [young Lyons] against lewd women, and in doing it used the most shocking language.” (Grey River Argus, Feb 25, 1889)

*When asked about Dr. Tumblety's **aversion to women**, McGarry said: "He always disliked women very much. He used to say to me: 'Martin, no women for me.' **He could not bear to have them near him.** He thought all women were impostors, and he often said that all the trouble in this world was caused by women." (New York World, Dec 5, 1888)*

Tumblety's own words in a private letter to boyfriend Henry Hall Caine (1874): *“In morals and obscenity they are far below those of **our most degraded prostitutes**. Their [Chinese] women are bought and sold, for the usual purposes and **they are used to decoy youths of the most tender age**, into these dens, for the purpose of **exhibiting their nude and disgusting person** to the hitherto innocent youths of the cities.”*



Scotland Yard knew of Tumblety's misogyny reputation from England: “...*sent by cable from Europe.*”

Evening Post, Dec 3, 1888

“...*but his feelings toward women were remarkable and bitter in the extreme, a fact on record.*” (Littlechild, 1913)

AN IMITATOR OF THE WHITE-CHAPEL FIEND.

In Boston, says the American correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the Whitechapel fiend has been imitated by a man who hides in dark corners and darts out at women, brandishing a knife and uttering threats. He is undoubtedly insane, and the police are “arresting him numerously.” Another outcome of the Whitechapel horror is a Chinese ghost, with the face of a dragon, which appears in Pell street, in the Chinese quarter, and frightens women. It is reported by cable from Europe that a certain person, whose name is known, has sailed from Havre for New York, who is famous for his hatred of women, and who has repeatedly made threats against females of dissolute character. Whether this will throw any light on the Whitechapel tragedies I must leave the London detectives to decide.

Is there any evidence that Tumblety had a reputation for misogyny in England before 1888?

1875 (England 13 years before Dunham's interview) - This is one of the first recorded pieces of evidence of Tumblety's misogyny, or hatred of women, revealed when he became angry. Notice the reporter, not knowing of Tumblety's reputation, singled out women:

*There comes to us a tale of a decent woman from the Isle of Man who sought his advice respecting a bad leg. He told her it was due to the immorality of her parents, but would cure it for 3 pounds. This she declined, whereon he [Tumblety] ordered her to get out legs and all or else he would kick her out! **Other women young and unmarried, have fled in alarm from his premises, and say his language and conduct suggested danger.** (Liverpool Leader, January 9, 1875)*

But, homosexual serial killers tend to victimize the same sex (sado-sexual). Tumblety's sexual desires were for young men.

If Jack the Ripper was a sado-sexual serial killer (sadistic), such as Jeffrey Dahmer, then Tumblety was not the Whitechapel fiend.

Per forensic scientist and criminal profiler Dr. Brent Turvey Ph.D., the offender motive of misogyny, or hatred of women, like Tumblety, is **anger-retaliatory**.

Interestingly, forensic pathologist, Dr. William Eckert, MD, (1989) and forensic scientist and criminal profiler Dr. Brent Turvey, Ph.D. (2012) both interpret Jack the Ripper's behavior as anger-retaliatory and non-sadistic.

Both explain the mutilations of the Whitechapel victims' bodies show a lack of sexual assault and clearly exhibit anger-retaliatory and reassurance-oriented behaviors.

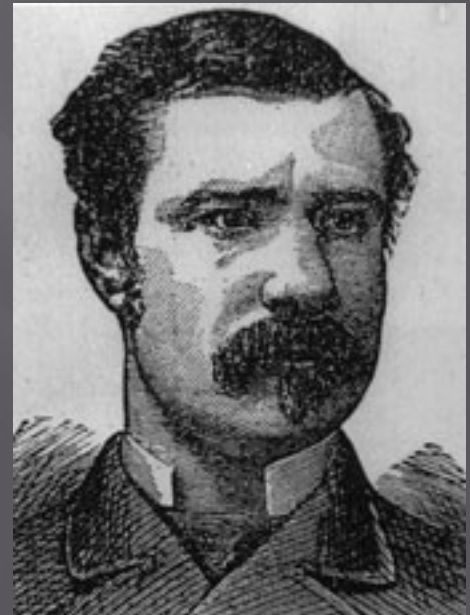
Sado-sexual, or lust, serial killers exhibiting compulsive masturbation do not fit this profile.



Many in Scotland Yard were also convinced Jack the Ripper had to have been **sadistic**:

*“Although a 'Sycopathia Sexualis' subject he was not known as a '**Sadist**' (which the murderer unquestionably was) but his feelings toward women were remarkable and bitter in the extreme, a fact on record.”*

How ironic that even though Chief Inspector Littlechild considered Tumblety “a likely one”, not being known as a sadist gave him doubts.



Chief Inspector John G. Littlechild


Late nineteenth century medical experts (such as alienists) had little understanding of serial motives and most classified the killer as a '**monomaniac**' and '**sexual pervert**'. The term 'monomaniac' reveals their inexperience in dealing with serial offenders; it suggesting that anyone capable of this kind of blood-thirsty brutality must be **insane**.

THE LONDON HORROR.

WHITECHAPEL, THE DISTRICT OF THE RECENT AWFUL MURDERS.

Alienists are unanimous in the opinion that the murderer is a **monomaniac** with a homicidal turn; and many add that he is what medical science calls a "sexual pervert"—that is, a man in whom the natural instincts have been changed by disease or

tomical specimens! The most reasonable theory is that the **monomaniac** has been injured, or thinks he has, by one of these women, and is wreaking his vengeance on the class. His cunning is wonderful—not an uncommon thing in **monomaniacs**. Dr. William Hammond, the eminent alienist, very sensibly says that the police have gone wrong from the start, because they have looked only for a self-evident villain, a man "whose face would go far to hang him," while the proba-



For example, Anderson and Swanson and the insane compulsive masturbator Aaron Kozminski.

Today, experts do not consider most serial offenders criminally insane, i.e., not knowing right from wrong, but categorize them as either psychopathic or sociopathic. According to [Dr. Scot Bonn, Ph.D.](#), professor of sociology and criminology at Drew University, psychopathy and sociopathy are considered personality disorders characterized by a [complete lack of empathy or remorse](#). While psychopaths (a product of genetics) are generally intelligent, [cunning](#), emotionless, and [manipulative holding good jobs](#), sociopaths (a product of childhood emotional trauma) are emotional, exhibiting fits of rage, and living on the fringes of society.

Those who support a particular suspect because a Scotland Yard official, or officials (Anderson, Swanson, Littlechild, Macnaghten, Abberline, etc.) favored a particular suspect must remember their perception of serial offender motives was in large part based upon faulty assumptions.

1) The Hare Psychopathy checklist for traits of an aggressive narcissist is as follows –

1. Glibness/superficial charm
2. Grandiose sense of self-worth
3. Pathological lying
4. Cunning/manipulative (psychopathy)
5. Lack of remorse or guilt (psychopathy/sociopathy)
6. Shallow affect (expressing emotions deceptively)
7. Callous/lack of empathy (psychopathy/sociopathy)
8. Failure to accept responsibility for own actions

2) The following Hotchkiss' seven deadly sins of narcissism-

1. Shamelessness
2. Magical thinking
3. Arrogance
4. Envy
5. Entitlement-DEFIANCE OF THEIR WILL IS A NARCISSISTIC INJURY THAT CAN TRIGGER NARCISSISTIC RAGE
6. Exploitation
7. Bad boundaries (societal norms do not pertain to them).

3) Dr. Anthony Benis, Sc.D., M.D., states in his book, *Toward Self & Sanity* (1985, 2nd edition 2008) that aggressive narcissists **'love to travel'**.

This is classic Tumblety

Tumblety's misogyny came out due to ANGER; anger triggered at females (specifically females who may decoy young men), even suggesting danger ...as reported by a journalist who had no idea of his misogynist reputation:

Liverpool Leader, January 9, 1875

*There comes to us a tale of a decent woman from the Isle of Man who sought his advice respecting a bad leg. He told her it was due to the immorality of her parents, but would cure it for 3 pounds. **This she declined, whereon he [Tumblety] ordered her to get out legs and all or else he would kick her out!** Other women young and unmarried, have fled in alarm from his premises, and say his language and conduct suggested danger.*

But Tumblety had no history of excessive violence against women, regardless if he had such an unusual hatred of them.

Recall that misogyny falls into the serial motive of Anger-Retaliatory. There would not have to be a history of violence if it was a case of Tumblety finally **snapping**; **retaliating due to rage**.

Triggers: The following are **three unwanted events** that occurred in Tumblety's life **in 1888; the year of the Ripper murders**:



Unwanted event #1: Francis Tumblety admitted to a reporter in the **very same year of the murders (January 1888)**...

THE UBIQUITOS TUMBLETY

*Dr. Francis Tumblety, who was arrested in London recently on suspicion of being implicated in the Whitechapel murder, (sic) was in Toronto for a few days in January last. ...While here he informed a reporter of THE MAIL that he (the doctor) was suffering from a **kidney** and **heart** disease, and that he was **constantly** in dread of **sudden death**.* (The Mail, Nov 23, 1888)

- Francis Tumblety is the **ONLY** suspect who can be connected to each organ taken by Jack the Ripper, the **uterus**, **kidney**, and **heart**.
- “Anger – Retaliatory” Behavior (Blaming women for this, believing he could die any moment)

Next, note how similar the Anatomical (Florentine) Venus is to the mutilation and display of victim Mary Kelly (not shown); what Turvey explains as an anger-retaliatory killing.



The Florentine 'Anatomical' Venus

Anatomical Venus



The Anatomical Venus finds its origins in the famous paintings of the erotic reclining Venus. Venus was the Roman goddess of physical love, seduction, and the **uniter of man and women; the embodiment of heterosexual lust.**

-Tumblety would have hated these paintings and their underlying message. He believed women, especially prostitutes, decoyed young men away from their intended lovers – older men.



Venus of Urbino (1538) Titian, Florence, Italy



Rokeby Venus (abt 1650) Velazquez, National Gallery in London, England

Tumblety would have loved the Anatomical Venus; the goddess representing male/female physical love being ripped open in the most un-godlike fashion; in the throes of death.



The Florentine 'Anatomical' Venus


Anatomical Venus



Unwanted event #2: Tumblety could view anatomical Venuses within a mile of his New York home, and in January 1888, they were destroyed!

NEW
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM
310 BROADWAY. JUST OPENED

CONTAINING
Heineman's Great Collection of



WAX MODELS
Representing the various parts of the system, both in health and disease. Among the number is
A SPLENDID FEMALE FIGURE,
Representing in the most natural and striking manner the origin and development of human life.

ALSO, A MAGNIFICENT
FULL SIZED VENUS
The most perfect and wonderful piece of Art ever seen. Also, The
ZUETTER, HALF MAN & HALF WOMAN.
A vast collection of Specimens of the Human System, showing all the Organs and Parts of Male and Female, from infancy to old age; all calculated to interest and to excite in our Faculty and Wonderfully made. The whole cannot fail to attract, surprise, edify, and awe the most of every reflective beholder, at the exhibition of the beauty and glory of the workmanship of our Creator.

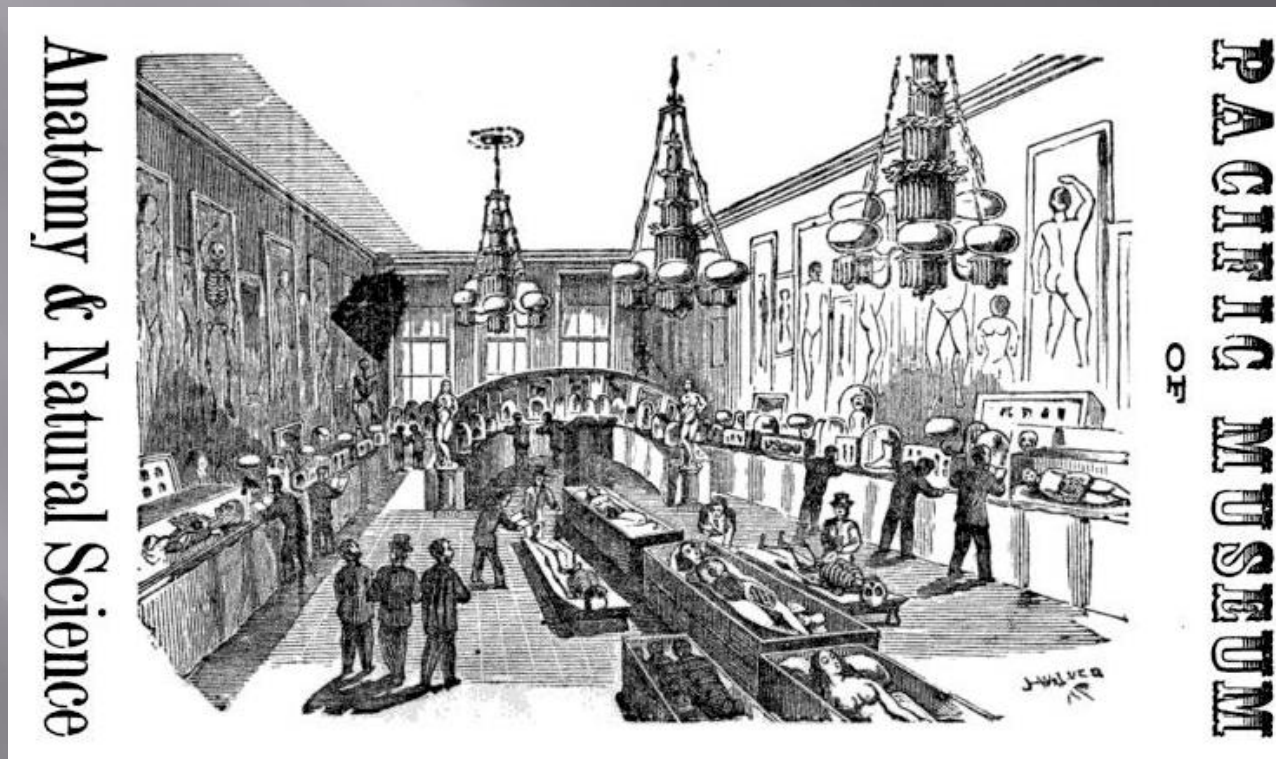
A LECTURE ROOM is fitted up over the Museum, where Science will be blended with Rational Amusement.
ADMITTANCE, 25 CENTS.
Open from 8 A.M. till 10 P.M. CHILDREN not admitted. Nothing offensive, except to the impure.
JOSH HALL, Painter, 677 Water, corner of Beekman Street, N.Y.

...In 1888 New York City authorities, with Comstock's urging, raided several anatomical museums in the Bowery, seizing over 200 wax figures valued at over \$37,000 that they destroyed with great ceremony. Comstock's prurient prudery was not lost on local news reporters, who reported that he stood by as the figures were dismembered, "and only once did his antipathy to nudity get the better of his judgment, when he tore from her soft couch a sleeping damsel with such force as to dislocate one of her nether extremities."

An Anger-Retaliatory motive

The Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe, was known to have a taste for wax museums:

Crime historian and author Elisabeth Wetsch states, *“The roots of Sutcliffe's homicidal rage are difficult to trace... . A favorite outing for the would-be ripper was a local wax museum, where he lingered by the hour over torsos that depicted the results of gross venereal disease.”*



Some potential serial offenders control their murderous obsessions elsewhere, such as videos and pics. If Tumblety's obsession was taken from him, the trigger may have been set.

Nov 1888
24
23
20
18
16
12
10
8
6
Nov 4

Unwanted event #3: ...a shocking event that occurred to Tumblety in London **just two days before** Mary Kelly was mutilated.

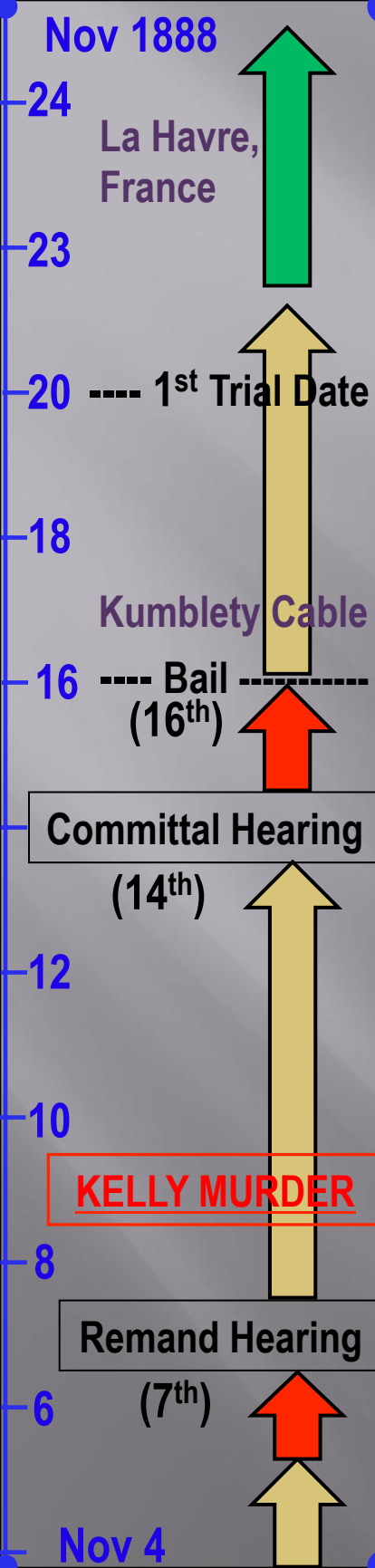


Anatomical Venus

Nov 9, 1888 – Anger-Retaliatory murder of Mary Kelly.

– KELLY MURDER

Nov 7, 1888



Tumblety gets shocked by being arrested and brought in front of Police Magistrate Hannay for a **remand hearing (meaning jailed until trial)** on gross indecency and indecent assault on November 7, 1888.

...Kelly is mutilated **only two days later.**

*"How long were you in prison?"
"Two or three days; but I don't care to talk about it. When I think of the way I was treated in London, **it makes me lose all control of myself.**"
(NY World, Jan 29, 1889)*

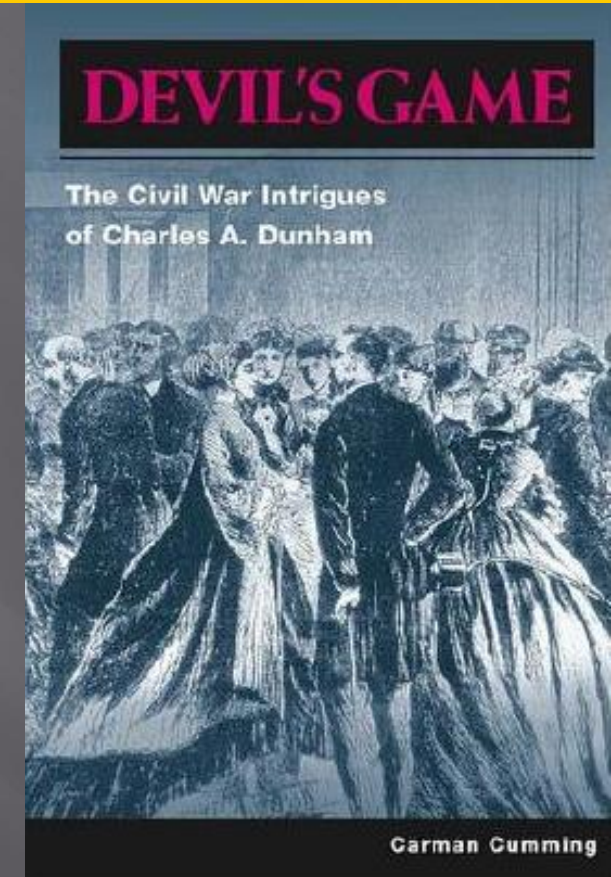
Nov 9, 1888 – Anger-Retaliatory murder of Mary Kelly.

Nov 7, 1888 - Tumblety placed into custody for gross indecency, followed by remand hearing in front of Police Court Magistrate Hannay, then released on bail

Tumblety is connected to the **uterus** twice; first in the 1860s and then in 1888. This leads to Civil War reptile journalist Charles Dunham and his 1888 interview, claiming to have seen Tumblety's uterus collection during a medical lecture Tumblety gave to officers in the fall of 1861.

Dunham biographer Carman Cumming:

- *"The Chameleon's [Charles Dunham] later life is for the most part hidden. ...His later public ventures (**except for the strange 1888 column on Dr. Tumblety**) seem to have been confined mainly to attempts to tap into rich estates."*



-Cumming assumed Dunham was up to his Civil War reptile journalism tricks, thus, lied either for vindication or more likely for making money.

In *Prince of Quacks*, Tim Riordan suggests both. After he leads the reader to believe a long-held **vindictiveness agenda** is viable, he then curiously opts for the **money-making agenda**. To reinforce the 1888 money-making scheme, Riordan then insinuates Dunham may have authored another Tumblety article, “**Colonel James Sothern**”:

*“...Why would Dunham, in 1888, go to lengths he did to make Tumblety appear so guilty? Several reasons suggest themselves. **Dunham was known to be vindictive and hold grudges for a long time...** Probably the most pertinent reason was that **Dunham saw a way to make money off these sensational stories.** This may not be the only Tumblety story he penned in 1888. Another article quotes “**Colonel James L. Sothern,**” a well-known lawyer of Chicago, who met Tumblety in a number of places over the years. This “well-known” lawyer does not appear to be listed in any Chicago census, city directory or newspaper. The story had the smell of Dunham all over it...” (pp. 93-94)*

HE IS A MYSTERY TO ALL.

WHO AND WHAT IS "DR." TWOMBLETY,
THE WHITECHAPEL SUSPECT?

A Familiar Figure in This Country and Europe, Yet No One Seems to Know Aught of His Life Story—He Was a Lounger at the Fifth Avenue Hotel When Guiteau Used to Write His Letters There.

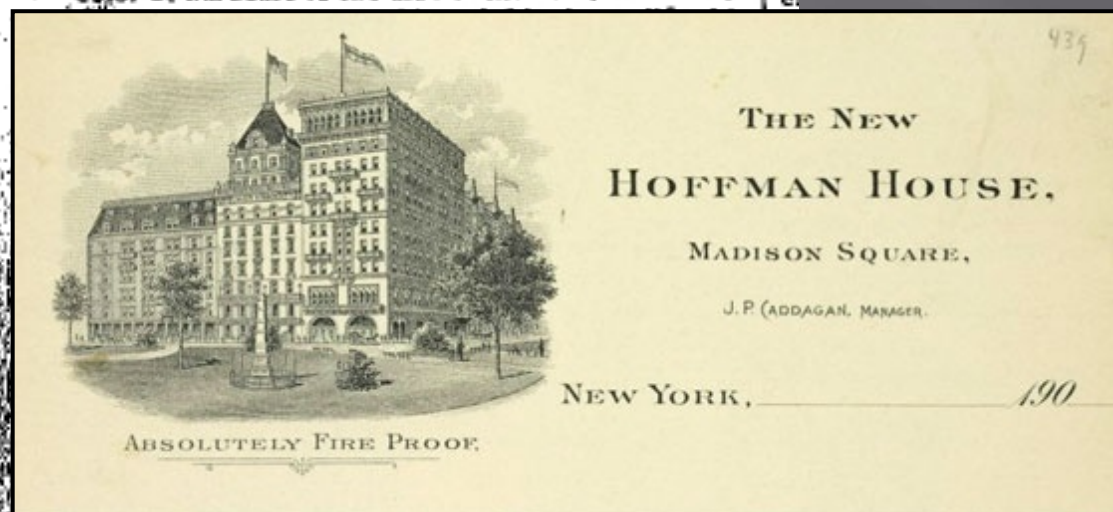
Among the scores of men arrested by the London police, suspected of having had something to do with the Whitechapel horrors, only one is still regarded with suspicion. He is said to be an American and his name has come over the cables as Humberty, Twumberty and Tumberty, but the description which accompanied the various names was the same all the time, and it told of a man who, once seen, was not likely to be forgotten. He is known from one end of the country to the other, but, strange to say, while scores of people can give the most minute particulars as to his dress, carriage and personal appearance, from the color of his scarf to the size of his boot, no one ap-

The World, Nov 26, 1888

... "I have known Dr. Twomblety by sight for thirty years," said **William H Carr**, the veteran clerk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night...

... **Col. James L. Sothern**, of Chicago, the well known lawyer, *was talking to a group of friends* in the Hoffman House when some one mentioned Twomblety's name. "I have met that fellow all over America and Europe..."

... **James Pryor**, the detective of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, appeared to know more of the mysterious Twomblety than any one else.



"Dr." Twomblety, for that is the name by which he is known in New York, is a man who evidently

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If Riordan is correct, Dunham planned the Tumblety money-making scheme on or before November 25, 1888, six days BEFORE his own December 1 interview in which he claimed to have seen Tumblety's uterus collection. Riordan adding the Sothern story was clearly an attempt to convince the reader of Dunham's devious premeditated money-making intentions.



THE NEW
HOFFMAN HOUSE,
MADISON SQUARE,
J. P. (ADDAGAN, MANAGER.)
NEW YORK, 490

ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.



FIFTH AVE. HOTEL. 5TH AVE. COR. 23RD ST.

"Dr." Twomblety, for that is the name by which he is known in New York, is a man who evidently

HE IS A MYSTERY TO ALL.

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THE NEW HOFFMAN HOUSE,

MADISON SQUARE,

J. P. ADDAGAN, MANAGER.

NEW YORK,

190

ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.

street should be able to throw about his movements an air of such impenetrable mystery. He has been seen in almost every city of the country from San Francisco to Bangor, Me., yet no one knows where he was born, where he was raised, whether he is married or single, childless or with a family, or a hundred other little details which ordinary men are so fond of talking about.

"Dr." Twomblety, for that is the name by which he is known in New York, is a man who evidently

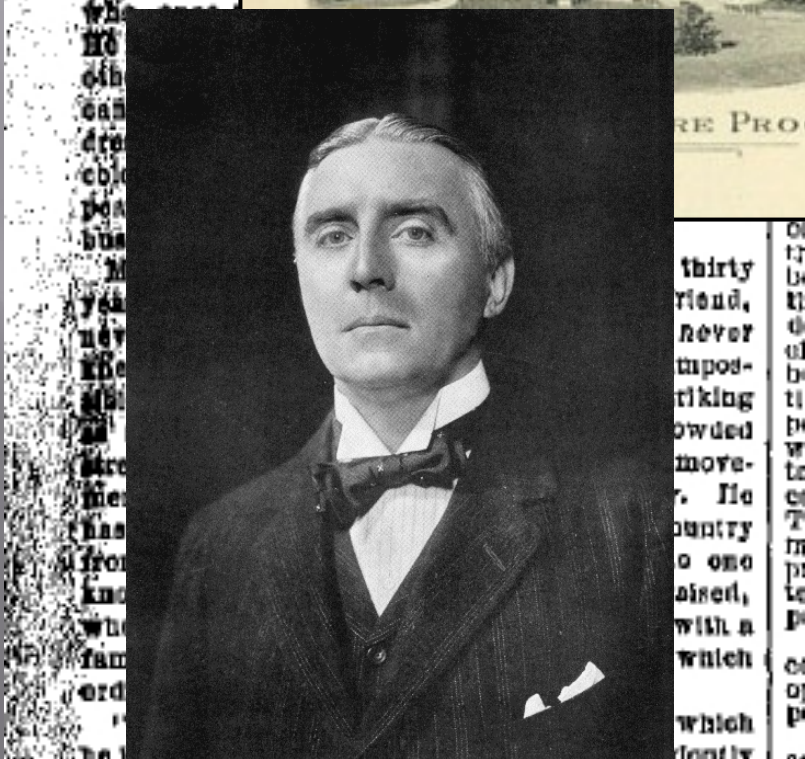
There actually was a 'Sothern' in the Hoffman House in November 1888. The Shakespearian actor and notorious practical jokester Edward H. Sothern was playing in New York City at the Lyceum Theatre (the play Sweet Lavender) in November 1888.



The New York Times, April 14, 1887 ONE OF RAYMOND'S TRAITS –HIS FRIENDS TALKING OF HIS PRACTICAL JOKES. ...At the Gilsey, **the Hoffman**, the Union-Square, the Morton, and all other places where the **profession are wont to congregate**, there has been constantly repeated over the lemonades and the punches, in the little ...

THE PRINT OF MY REMEMBRANCE BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS, MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS, CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 1922

...Into that **old Hoffman House cafe** from the IV Square, the Fifth Avenue, the Lyceum, three...



He and other actors used to congregate at the Hoffman House cafe, since it was only two blocks away from the theater.

HE IS A MYSTERY TO ALL.

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Men who have known him by sight for thirty years never saw him greet any one as a friend, never saw him in company with any one, and never knew just what his business was. It seems impossible that a man whose appearance is so striking as to attract universal attention, on a crowded street should be able to throw about his movements an air of such impenetrable mystery. He has been seen in almost every city of the country from San Francisco to Bangor, Me., yet no one knows where he was born, where he was raised, whether he is married or single, childless or with a family, or a hundred other little details which ordinary men are so fond of talking about.

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439



THE NEW
HOFFMAN HOUSE,
MADISON SQUARE,
J. P. (ADDAGAN, MANAGER.)
NEW YORK, 190

ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.

The reporter may have been duped by the actor and practical jokester Sothern, but this is a far cry from the story being a premeditated Dunham scheme for money.

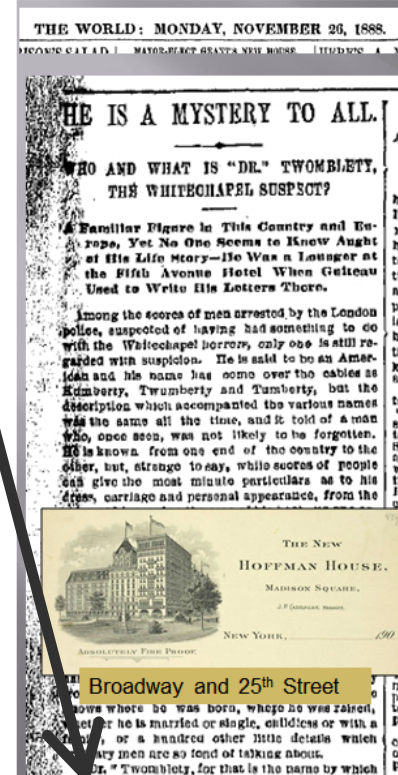
Besides, he did not 'pen' these articles as Riordan claims, the reporter did.

Following the *World's* NYC reporter's tracks reveals why Sothern, Carr, and Pryor were interviewed; a reporter getting a NYC Tumblety story.

Nov 19, 1888 – New York papers reveal Tumblety's Broadway Street/Manhattan past

NY Herald, Nov 19, 1888

*Sixteen or seventeen years since Tumblety had some difficulty with Editor Ralston, of Frank Leslie's Weekly. The outcome of this trouble was a full exposure of his doings in Nova Scotia and also in this city. Some days after this exposure the Doctor met Editor Ralston in the barroom of the **Fifth Avenue Hotel**...*



'The World a week ago published something of his career in this city...

"I have known Dr. Twombly by sight for thirty years," said William H Carr, the veteran clerk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, "and I can tell you absolutely nothing about the man's habits..."

'Col. James L. Sothern, of Chicago, the well known lawyer, was talking to a group of friends in the Hoffman House when some one mentioned Twombly's name. "I have met that fellow all over America and Europe..."

'James Pryor, the detective of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, appeared to know more of the mysterious Twombly than any one else...'

Nov 25, 1888 – Reporter visited Fifth Avenue Hotel and Hoffman House on Broadway

The Sun, Nov 19, 1888

*...He sometimes promenaded Broadway... past the Fifth Avenue Hotel... He has visited **this city** at half-yearly intervals for the last fifteen years, **and was seen on Broadway about seven months ago...***

-How about the December 1, 1888, Dunham interview?

Note how the *World's* NYC reporter sought out lawyers on Broadway; William Burr first then Dunham:

... “In this city he had a little experience with the law, and this enable the *lawyers* to worm out something of his...”

The New York City directory of 1881 has a lawyer ‘Dunham’ maintaining a law office at **335 Broadway**; very near the office of William P. Burr at **320 Broadway**.

1881 NYC Directory

PHILLIPS' ELITE DIRECTORY is invaluable for reaching Private Families Direct by Circular. Price, \$6.00.

364	LAWYERS.
Devenny John L., 20 Nassau	Drisler Herman, 35 William
Devlin Francis C., 23 Chambers	Drone Eaton S., P. O. bldg
De Vlin William H., 52 Exchange pl	Dudley Daniel B., 52 B'way
Devoe Edward, Tribune bldg	Duell, Wells & Duell, 229 B'way
Dewey Edmond H., 10 Spruce	Duffy P. G., 25 Chambers
Dewey & Brush, 48 Wall	Dugro & Raegener, Tryon row
DeWitt, Lockman & Kip, 88 Nassau	Duncan Robert H., 32 Park pl
DeWitt W. G., 88 Nassau	Duncan Samuel A., 32 Park pl
DeWitt & Page, 206 B'way	Dunham & Johnson, 335 B'way
DeWolf William H., 140 Nassau	Dunn George B., 35 Wall
Diamond T. D., 52 B'way	Dunn George W., 346 B'way
Diefendorf Menzo, 206 B'way	Dunn John R., 120 B'way

March 19, 1887

PULLING AGAINST THE STREAM.

NYACK, N. Y. March 18.—The Hesdra will contest, postponed from two weeks ago, was resumed, before Surrogate Weiant, at this place to-day. The court room was crowded. Quinten McAdam, of Nyack, and Charles A. Dunham, of New-York, were present in behalf of the contestant of the will. D. G. Griffin, of Watertown, was here to represent Attorney-General O'Brien and G. Z. Snyder appeared for M. F. Onderdonk, the proponent.

Mr. Onderdonk, who is named as sole Executor in the instrument, was the first witness. He said his father, when sick, was brought to his home from his sister's on Jan. 8, and died there on Feb. 8, just one month later. In December, 1886, he found the will among his father's papers, and a few days after he notified Mr. Snyder, his counsel, but said nothing to his father about it. He said that the instrument was in his father's handwriting as was also his signature as a witness. Florence Fotheringham, the daughter of Thomas Fotheringham, whose name as a witness also appears upon the instrument, testified that in her opinion the signature claimed to be in her father's handwriting was genuine, but admitted that she might possibly be mistaken. George Allen, of Cresskill, N. J., testified that he believed the signature of Fotheringham to be genuine. He had seen his handwriting on three or four occasions. Mr. Allen became a little confused under cross-examination. The signature of Thomas Fotheringham in the will was compared with some other signatures and some differences were plainly seen. In every other place where his name was found his first name, Thomas, was abbreviated "Thos.", but in the will it was spelled in full.

The case was adjourned until Friday, April 1. The matter is now assuming another and very interesting phase. It will be remembered that the probate of the will of Cynthia Hesdra, from whom all of E. D. Hesdra's property came, was opposed by her sister and other relatives upon the ground that it was a forgery. Two trials of that issue were had, one before the Surrogate of New-York and one before Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, and a jury. Those contestants claim now to have discovered some new and startling evidence, and upon it will move for a new trial with some prospect of succeeding, because of the triangular fight now in progress. The value of the estate is \$150,000.

The New York Times

Published: March 19, 1887

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In 1888, NYC was the size of today's Buffalo, NY, and the downtown lawyers all know each other.

Point: NYC lawyer William P. Burr **likely knew** NYC lawyer Charles Dunham personally.

1881 NYC Directory

PHILLIPS' ELITE DIRECTORY is invaluable for reaching
Private Families Direct by Circular. Price, \$6.00.

364

LAWYERS.

Devenny John L., 20 Nassau
Devlin Francis C., 23 Chambers
De Vlin William H., 52 Exchange pl
Devoe Edward, Tribune bldg
Dewey Edmond H., 10 Spruce
Dewey & Brush, 48 Wall
DeWitt, Lockman & Kip, 88 Nassau
DeWitt W. G., 88 Nassau
DeWitt & Page, 206 B'way
DeWolf William H., 140 Nassau
Diamond T. D., 52 B'way
Diefendorf Menzo, 206 B'way

Drisler Herman, 35 William
Drone Eaton S., P. O. bldg
Dudley Daniel B., 52 B'way
Duell, Wells & Duell, 229 B'way
Duffy P. G., 25 Chambers
Dugro & Raegener, Tryon row
Duncan Robert H., 32 Park pl
Duncan Samuel A., 32 Park pl
Dunham & Johnson, 335 B'way
Dunn George B., 35 Wall
Dunn George W., 346 B'way
Dunn John R., 120 B'way

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Following the NYC Reporter Breadcrumbs to Charles Dunham

New York World Reporter and Fifth Avenue Hotel. The article may have clued him in.

The sun., November 19, 1888, P
About The sun. (New York [N.Y.]) 1833-1916

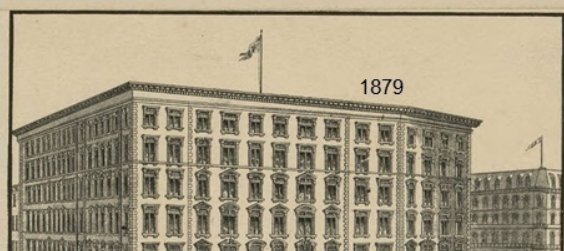
Image provided by: The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

Image: 2 of 6.

TWOBLETTY WELL KNOWN HE

Used to Parade in Broadway with a
and Two Greyhounds.

"Doctor" Twomblety, who was arrested in London on Saturday on suspicion of the Whitechapel fiend, first appeared in this city in 1884. He came from Nova Scotia and advertised a "pimple" cure. He never succeeded in banishing the pimple on his own face with this preparation, over six feet tall, and has enormous feet. He made money from the medicine. He invariably wore a top hat with ear lugs. He sometimes paraded Broadway, followed by a gaudy dog leading two greyhounds. He frequented a speckled horse past the Fifth Avenue Hotel, always carrying a huge bouquet of flowers. Editor Ralston of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* wrote him up in a few days afterward he hit the editor in the face with his glove and demanded the pleasure of a meeting with swords or pistols, on the Elysian Fields. Ralston preferred fists on the spot, and drubbed him. Detective Timothy Golden arrested Twomblety, but as Ralston, who had had satisfaction enough, refused to prosecute Twomblety was released. He has lived abroad, mostly in England, since 1872. He has visited this city at half-yearly intervals for the last fifteen years, and was seen on Broadway about seven months ago.



Nov 19, 1888 – New York papers reveal Tumblety's Broadway Street/Manhattan past

2. Broadway Street

THE WORLD: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.
TUMBLETY IS MISSING

HE IS A MYSTERY TO ALL.

WHO AND WHAT IS "DR." TWOMBLETY, THE WHITECHAPEL SUSPECT?

A Familiar Figure in This Country and Europe, Yet No One Seems to Know Aught of His Life Story—He Was a Lounge at the Fifth Avenue Hotel When Gellieau Used to Write His Letters There.

Among the scores of men arrested by the London police, suspected of having had something to do with the Whitechapel horror, only one is still regarded with suspicion. He is said to be an American and his name has come over the cables as Edmerty, Twomberty and Tumberty, but the description which accompanied the various names was the same all the time, and it told of a man who, once seen, was not likely to be forgotten. He is known from one end of the country to the other, but, strange to say, while scores of people



'The World a week ago published something of his career in this city...

"I have known Dr. Twomblety by sight for thirty years," said William H Carr, the veteran clerk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, "and I can tell you checked nothing about the man's habits."

Nov 26, 1888 – Reporter visits Fifth Avenue Hotel and Hoffman House on Broadway

James Pryor, the detective of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, appeared to know more of the mysterious Twomblety than any one else...

The reporter was searching NYC for Tumblety stories and William Burr led him to Dunham. Point: *The New York World* reporter sought out Dunham, not the reverse.

The World, December 2, 1888

-Lawyers/Broadway:

'In this city he had a little experience with the law and this enabled the lawyers to worm out

Nov 26 - Dec 2, 1888 – The reporter visits the lawyers, and finds William P. Burr at 320 Broadway

procure the necessary evidence against him in connection therewith decided to hold him for trial for another offense against a statute which was passed shortly after the publication in the *Call* and *Mail* of the article "The Maiden Tribute," a Tumblety was committed to coming forward to act as a witness, but the police today hunted the doctor for a few days.

-In other cities:

'Captain W.C. Streeter, an old resident of Rochester, N.Y., is quite sure that Tumblety is a native of that city. Captain Streeter is now the owner of a fine canal-boat that plies

Nov 26 - Dec 2, 1888 – Finds Dunham across the river in NJ on advice of William Burr

retained to defend her. It is son of Mrs. Lyons while v from college and was a fine employment. Tumblety gr

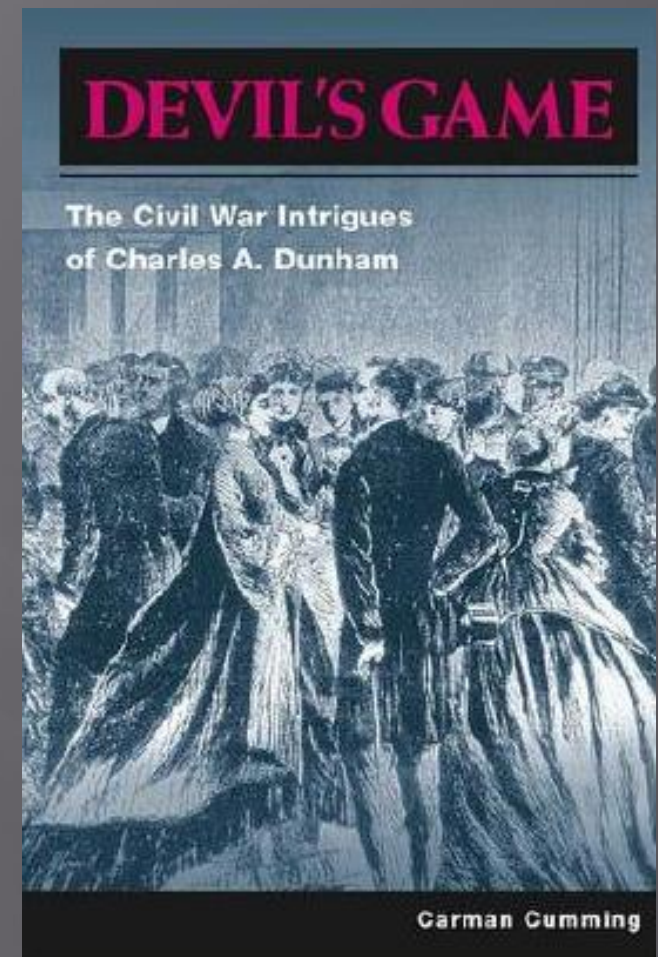


belonged to a Rochester regiment, came up to him one day...

Back to Carman Cumming...

Dunham biographer Carman Cumming:

- *“The Chameleon’s [Charles Dunham] later life is for the most part hidden. ...His later public ventures (**except for the strange 1888 column on Dr. Tumblety**) seem to have been confined mainly to attempts to tap into rich estates.”*



-Cumming assumed Dunham was up to his Civil War reptile journalism tricks. By Cumming’s own admission, this assumption makes Dunham’s actions ‘**strange**’, because he did not participate in reptile journalism in his later life.

-Once the assumption goes away, so does the strangeness.

Dunham had no *premeditated* agenda for money or vindication, since the reporter sought him out, via, Wm Burr.

Was Dunham's Tumblety story in 1888 still a big lie?

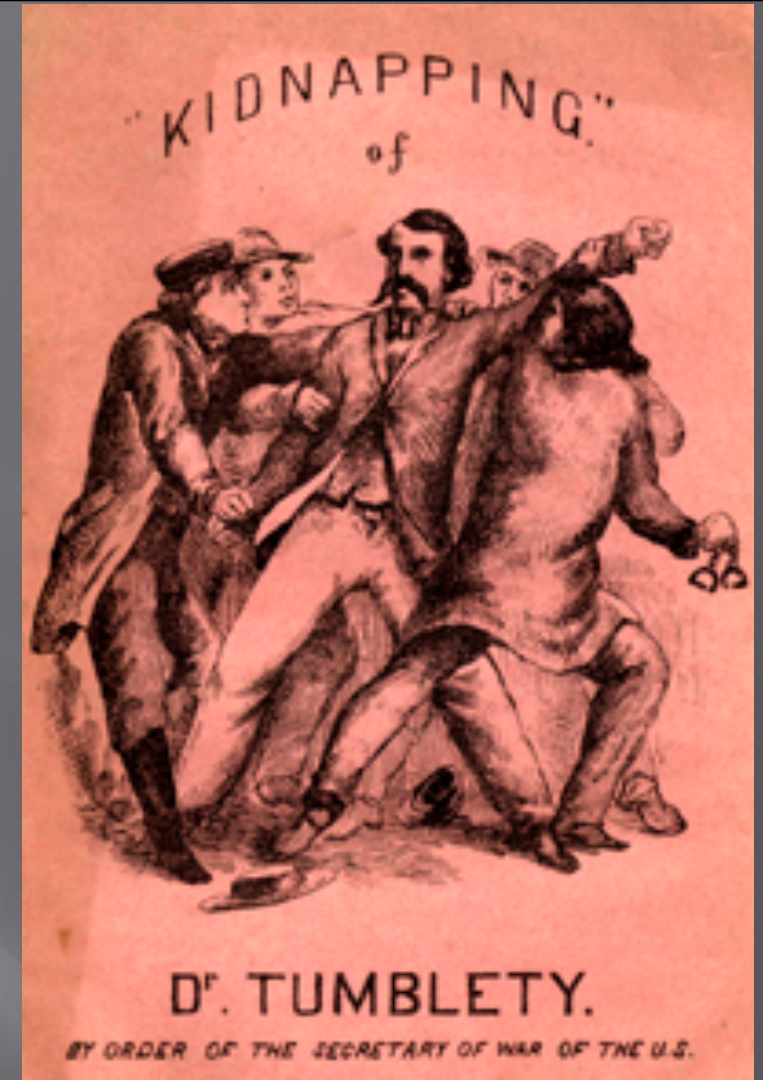
1. Per Cumming, the pattern in Dunham's Civil War actions indicate he was a spy/agent provocateur. "...*working for someone in Washington.*" The reptile journalism damaged Confederates and Northern Peace Democrats.

Dunham had a duty to lie.

2. Dunham and Tumblety actually were in DC at the same time (ex. Nov 1861).

3. Dunham did indeed take on the role as an Army colonel, regardless if it became official or not.

4. Tumblety had a reason to own an anatomical collection at that exact time and for the very crowd he was '*illustrating his lecture*' to. His dinner-symposium was for the officers of the General.



From the Experts:

According to Michael Sappol, curator-historian at the National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland, in the 19th century, ‘*Membership in the [surgical/medical] profession was consolidated by a common culture of collectorship [anatomical specimens]...*

Doctor A.W. Bates, PhD, MD, at the Department of Histopathology in the Royal Free Hospital, London, England, states, *Anatomy teachers assembled their own collections or “museums” of material with which to illustrate lectures...* Ownership of a museum indicated that a teacher was likely to be financially solvent and, in the 1820s, possession of a museum worth more than 500 pounds was suggested as a *prerequisite* for an anatomy teacher to be recognized by the College of Surgeons.

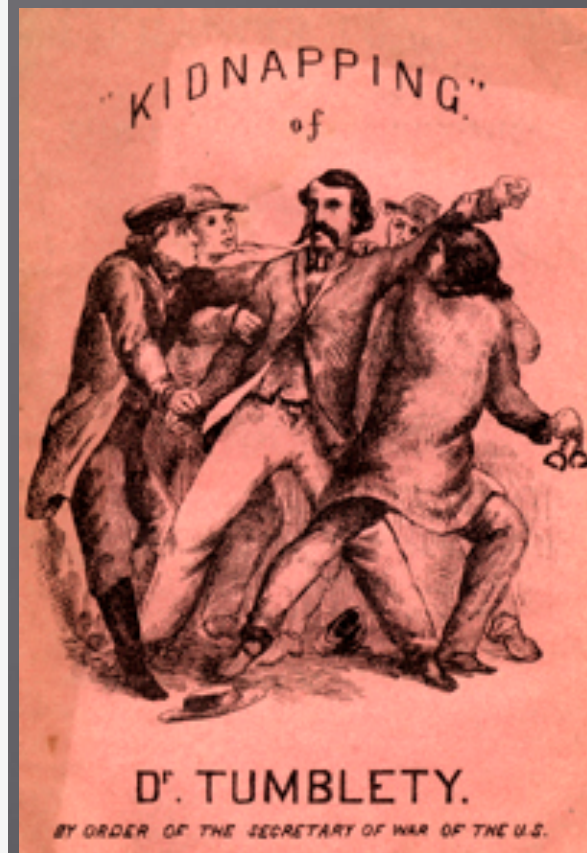
Sappol states, *Doctors were known to keep a few specimens or a cabinet of material on display in their offices as trophies and, more broadly, as objects that advertised a medical vocation (as did diplomas...) The specimens served as a credential, proof that the doctor had dissected and had special knowledge of the interior of the body.*

Rochester Democrat and Republican, 3 Dec, 1888,

Colonel C. A. Dunham, a well-known lawyer who lives near Fairview, N.J., was intimately acquainted with Twombly for many years...

*At length it was whispered about that he was an adventurer. One day my lieutenant-colonel and myself accepted the the (sic) 'doctor's' invitation to a **late dinner - symposium, he called it** - at his rooms. ...*

*Then he invited us into his office where he **illustrated his lecture**, so to speak. One side of this room was entirely occupied with cases, outwardly resembling wardrobes. When the doors were opened quite a **museum** was revealed--tiers of shelves with glass jars and cases, some round and others square, **filled with all sorts of anatomical specimens**. The 'doctor' placed on a table a dozen or more jars containing, as he said, **the matrices of every class of women**. Nearly a half of one of these cases was occupied exclusively with these specimens...*



Plus, there is an account of **Tumblety giving medical lectures** in Buffalo, New York, just after he left Washington near the same time he gave the lecture in the capital!

Buffalo Courier, May 31, 1914

*One particular week that will ever remain notable in local history was in **July, 1863**. ...*

*In fact quite an intimacy sprang up between him [John Wilkes Booth] and a Dr. Tumblety – or Tumulty. He drove around selling cure-alls for everything, **giving lectures with Thespian emphasis**. He frequently located himself on the Terrace, where he would draw big crowds by distributing bags of flour.*

Anatomical specimens were part of any medical lecture.

Also, in the same year and just before Tumblety left for the capital, he was exhibiting images of anatomical specimens outside his New York office!

Vanity Fair, August 31, 1861

A CASE FOR THE POLICE – IF POSSIBLE

*...But if one quack is thus happily thwarted in his attempts to outrage decency and insult the public, why should another be quietly suffered to hang out his disgusting banners in our very midst? In a central part of Broadway – we forget the exact Spot, there are so many there to confuse the eye – the passers by are daily outraged by the **exhibition of certain anatomical pictures, which look as if they might once have formed part of the collection of a lunatic confined in a leper hospital...** He is generally accompanied by a large greyhound – a well-bred animal, but wearing a dejected look, as if ashamed of the company into which it has fallen. **The man's name is TUMBLETY...***

We know Tumblety had been advertising in the capital in **November 1861** in his normal flamboyant way by parading up and down Pennsylvania Avenue, so the pertinent question to ask is:

*Why did Tumblety **NOT do his normal concurrent newspaper advertising campaign**, as he was doing in New York and Baltimore? He did place ads in 1862, but not 1861.*

DR. TUMBLETY REDIVIDUS.

*The Buffalo Courier has it from good authority that the original **Dr. Tumblety is flourishing about Washington** with the original dog, as large as life and a good deal more natural. Also, that he had been attached to Gen. McClellan's Staff as a Surgeon. The first part of the story is correct, and the last is perhaps a good joke. The Dr., dressed in a sort of half military suit, with his great hound behind him, **gallops up Pennsylvania avenue in a style that causes half the people in town who don't know better to mistake him for one of the foreign Princes.** (Cleveland Morning Leader, November 18, 1861)*

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Answer: The very same reason why he would have given McClellan's officers an illustrated lecture on anatomy; **he was promoting himself as a surgeon**, not an Indian herb doctor. Keep in mind, according to Cumming, Dunham was in town. By 1862, Tumblety knew the General considered him a quack.

Another Baltimore Connection: Francis Tumblety placed a newspaper advertising campaign in the *Baltimore Sun* from September 14th to September 23rd 1861.

Importance? Dunham claimed to have seen Tumblety in the capital 'a few days after' the July 21, 1861, Battle of Bull Run and Riordan claims Tumblety could not have been in DC between July and September 1861 since he began a major advertising campaign in New York's *Harper's Weekly*.

Actually, the *Harper's Weekly* advertising campaign was from July 21 to October 19, 1861, which means Tumblety was running these two campaigns concurrently. He could not have been at both places at once, meaning Tumblety had no issues leaving the city he was advertising in. The geographic location of Baltimore is telling.

Point: From July to December 1861, Tumblety was making periodic trips between New York, Baltimore, and DC.

The following article corroborates Tumblety being in the capital '*When the war broke out*', which was March 21, 1861."

Daily Constitutional Union, May 12, 1865

The Conspiracy – Dr. Tumblety

*“When the war broke out he appeared at Washington **and** was once gazetted as a Surgeon on the staff of General McClellan, but this was subsequently denied and explained...*

The following article corroborates Tumblety being in the capital soon after the First Battle of Bull Run.

St. Thomas Weekly Dispatch, March 20, 1862

DR. TUMBLETY IN TROUBLE AGAIN

*Dr. Tumblety, who has been cutting large figures **about Washington for the past six or eight months**, and who was reported at one time to holding the position of Senior Surgeon on the staff of General McClellan — an idea that was probably created by the superb air of distinguished importance that the fellow knows how to wear — has come to grief, it appears, and is having his pretentious charlatanry exposed.*

But the issue is not necessarily Tumblety being in the capital a few days after the July 21 battle, but was Dunham and Tumblety in the capital in 1861 at the same time?

Biographer, Carmen Cumming places Dunham in the capital in November 1861, and the following *Cleveland Morning Leader* article does indeed show Tumblety was in the capital, as well.

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(Cleveland Morning Leader, November 18, 1861)

Seven years before the murders, we see in a local Rochester, New York, paper that Tumblety visited Rochester's 13th Regiment at Fort Corcoran in 1861.

When the 13th Regiment was at Fort Corcoran, Tumblety came around mounted on a fine Arabian horse, and when the men who knew him asked where he got it his answer was "My friend [Secretary of State] Billy Seward gave it to me." (Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, April 5, 1881)

They were only stationed at Fort Corcoran from June 3rd to October 1st (on or about), 1861.

Jun 3 – Oct 1, 1861 – Stationed at Fort Corcoran

Oct 1, 1861 – Mar 8, 1862 - Martindale's Brigade, Porter's Division, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1862, which was stationed at Hill's Hall in Eastern Arlington County.

Tumblety was also connected to the uterus in 1888:

There is another serial motive (per FBI) connected to Francis Tumblety and his constant dread of sudden death, **personal gain...**

Constant fear of sudden death from kidney and heart disease is quite the incentive to find a cure; a cure he never found in Indian herbal medicine.

The other two choices of medicines, homeopathic (enhancing the body's own immune system) and allopathic (chemical) medicine were also insufficient in the nineteenth century.

HE KEPT HIS OWN GRAVEYARD.

[illegible][illegible]

THE HONORABLE JAMES H. HANCOCK, under the leadership of the late Governor Edmund S. Mussey, has been elected to the position of Governor of the State of New York. He was elected to the position of Governor of the State of New York in 1902, and has since that time been one of the most prominent and successful of our Governors. He has been elected to the position of Governor of the State of New York in 1902, and has since that time been one of the most prominent and successful of our Governors. He has been elected to the position of Governor of the State of New York in 1902, and has since that time been one of the most prominent and successful of our Governors.

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HE KEPT HIS OWN GRAVEYARD.

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THE HONORABLE JAMES H. HANCOCK, under the banner of the "American People's Party," has been elected to the United States House of Representatives from the New York district which includes New York City. Hancock has campaigned for a commercial union of the United States with the British Empire, and has been elected on the basis of his promises to "bring the peace of the world to the people of the United States."

Hancock was elected to the House of Representatives in the 1912 election, and was re-elected in 1914. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1916, and was re-elected in 1918. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1920, and was re-elected in 1922. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1924, and was re-elected in 1926. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1928, and was re-elected in 1930. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1932, and was re-elected in 1934. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1936, and was re-elected in 1938. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1940, and was re-elected in 1942. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1944, and was re-elected in 1946. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1948, and was re-elected in 1950. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1952, and was re-elected in 1954. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1956, and was re-elected in 1958. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1960, and was re-elected in 1962. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1964, and was re-elected in 1966. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1968, and was re-elected in 1970. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1972, and was re-elected in 1974. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1976, and was re-elected in 1978. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1980, and was re-elected in 1982. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1984, and was re-elected in 1986. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1988, and was re-elected in 1990. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1992, and was re-elected in 1994. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1996, and was re-elected in 1998. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 2000, and was re-elected in 2002. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 2004, and was re-elected in 2006. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 2008, and was re-elected in 2010. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 2012, and was re-elected in 2014. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 2016, and was re-elected in 2018. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 2020, and was re-elected in 2022.

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London is as much excited as one would imagine. Scores of arrests have been made and hundreds of theories formed. An American doctor named Twombly is now held because he is an erratic character, and because one theory is that some American medical institution wants specimens of the female uterus, which it happens that Jack the Ripper often takes from the bodies of his victims. It has been thought that Jack is a Greek sailor who

Notice the article states, *Twombly is now held*. In the past, people automatically assumed this to be inaccurate, but...

[illegible]

Page 10 of 10

This also means Tumblety was connected to the theory of an American medical professional desiring uterus specimens before the US public was even aware of Tumblety being suspected of the crimes.

- Harvesting organs

is as much excited as one would expect. Scores of arrests have been made, hundreds of theories formed. An American named Twombly is now held because of an erratic character, and because it is that some American medical inventors specimens of the female uterus, happens that Jack the Ripper often found in the bodies of his victims. It has been thought that Jack is a Greek sailor who

Tumblety even stated one of the reasons he was arrested was because of this connection:

*"The London police, who, it might be incidentally remarked, are uniformed jackasses, think all Americans wear slouch hats, and because I happened to wear one and was an American, and **because some unknown American doctor was suspected**, I was arrested, and for no other reason." - Pensacola Daily Commercial, January 31, 1889.*



...The other theory in support of which I have some curious information, puts the crime down to a young American medical student who was in London during the whole time of the murders, and who, according to statements of certain highly respectable people who knew him, made on two occasions an endeavour to obtain a certain internal organ, which for his purpose had to be removed from, as he put it, "the almost living body."

Dr. Wynne Baxter, the coroner, in his summing up to the jury in the case of Annie Chapman, pointed out the significance of the fact that this internal organ had been removed.

But against this theory put forward by those who uphold it with remarkable details and some startling evidence in support of their contention, there is one great fact. The American was alive and well and leading the life of an ordinary citizen long after the Ripper murders came to an end...

Apparently Sims and his Scotland Yard sources didn't get the memo in October of 1888 that the young American medical student was a less-than-young reputable physician with a large practice in Philadelphia.

Or there's more to the story and by November, Scotland Yard connected it to Tumblety.

So, when did the original theory publicize about an 'almost living body'?

Chicago Tribune, Sunday, 7 October 1888

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

*LONDON, Oct. 6. - ...that the mysterious American who was here a few months ago offering money for specimens of the parts taken from the bodies of the victims has been discovered. **He is a reputable physician in Philadelphia with a large practice,** who was over here preparing a medical work on specific diseases. He went to King's College and Middlesex Hospitals and asked for specimens, and merely said he was willing to pay well if he could not get them otherwise. The statement that he offered £20 each...*

How coincidental that the very next paragraph in the Chicago Tribune article is so Tumblety-esque specific to an elixir of life:

...An American who used to live in New York keeps a herb shop now in the Whitechapel district. A detective called at his place this week and asked him if he had sold any unusual compound of herbs to a customer since August. Similar inquiries were made at other shops in the neighborhood. The basis of this investigation has a startling Shakespearean flavor. An eminent engineer in London suggested to the police the theory that the murderer was a medical maniac trying to find the elixir of life and was looking for the essential ingredient in the parts taken from the murdered bodies; that, like the witches in "Macbeth," he spent the time over a bubbling caldron of the hellbroth made from the gory ingredients looking for the charm. (Chicago Tribune, Sunday, 7 October 1888)

‘murdered bodies’ = ‘almost living bodies’

Tumblety actually wrote about an elixir somewhere in the vegetable world that can cure all. In his 1872 autobiographical pamphlet, he quotes Dr. A.R. Porter's address to the Botanical Medical Reformer:

“...In the vegetable kingdom there may be found the elixir of health — there may be found the healing balm. Would to Heaven that the study of this extensive division of natural objects was more generally pursued and appreciated; because, if it were, and the medicinal properties of plants better understood, disease might be more easily and successfully treated...”

The uterus is the organ where life begins. It stands to reason this organ would be used for an elixir of life. – Another connection of the uterus with Francis Tumblety.

Extras

Broad brushstroke argument –

“The only evidence connecting Tumblety to the Whitechapel murders (besides the faulty memory of an old Scotland Yard official two decades later) are US newspaper articles. These secondary sources we must use with “extreme caution”, since these papers had a sensationalist agenda to sell papers as opposed to reporting the truth, especially the New York World.”

Claim: Tumblety was at best a minor suspect and possibly not even a suspect at all.



Were the New York papers credible, specifically, the *New York World*?



THE WORLD: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

DISON'S SALAD | MAYOR-ELECT GRANT'S NEW HOUSE | THE WORLD: A NOV

HE IS A MYSTERY TO ALL.

WHO AND WHAT IS "DR." TWOMBLETY, THE WHITECHAPEL SUSPECT?

A Familiar Figure in This Country and Europe, Yet No One Seems to Know Aught of His Life Story—he Was a Lounger at the Fifth Avenue Hotel When Guiteau Used to Write His Letters There.

Among the scores of men arrested by the London police, suspected of having had something to do with the Whitechapel horrors, only one is still regarded with suspicion. He is said to be an American and his name has come over the cables as Humberty, Twumberty and Tumberty, but the description which accompanied the various names was the same all the time, and it told of a man who, once seen, was not likely to be forgotten. He is known from one end of the country to the other, but, strange to say, while scores of people can give the most minute particulars as to his dress, carriage and personal appearance, from the color of his scarf to the size of his boot, no one appears to have the least idea of his home life, his business, his associates or his friends.

Men who have known him by sight for thirty years never saw him greet any one as a friend, never saw him in company with any one, and never knew just what his business was. It seems impossible that a man whose appearance is so striking as to attract universal attention, on a crowded street should be able to throw about his movements an air of such impenetrable mystery. He has been seen in almost every city of the country from San Francisco to Bangor, Me., yet no one knows where he was born, where he was raised, whether he is married or single, childless or with a family, or a hundred other little details which ordinary men are so fond of talking about.

"Dr." Twomblety, for that is the name by which he is known in New York, is a man who evidently

According to biographers Martin Gitlin and Daniel Pfaff, Joseph Pulitzer took over the *New York World* in 1883, and in the 1880s, he maintained high journalistic principles which “*set the standards for fairness and accuracy.*” It was only later, beginning in 1895, that he got caught up with the Yellow Journalism period between his paper and the *New York Journal*, owned by the wealthy William Randolph Hearst.



WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.--Mr. **Edward Haywood**, of the Bureau of Accounts in the State Department, has known Tumblety since boyhood.. "I am in my fifty-second year," said Mr. Haywood to a World correspondent today, "and...**Lieutenant Larry Sullivan**, who belonged to a Rochester regiment, came up to him one day...'

New York World, December 2, 1888

TUMBLETY IS MISSING

The American Charlatan Suspected of the Whitechapel Murders Skips from London

HE WAS LAST SEEN AT HAVRE

Is He On His Way Home Over the Ocean to New York?

HE HAD A BITTER HATRED OF WOMEN

Copyright 1888 by the Press Publishing Company (New York World)

London, Dec. 1.

The last seen of Dr. Tumblety was at Havre, and it is taken for granted that he has sailed for New York. It will be remembered that the doctor, who is known in this country for his eccentricities, was arrested some time ago in London on suspicion of being concerned in the perpetration of the Whitechapel murders. The police, being unable to procure the necessary evidence against him in connection therewith decided to hold him for trial for another offense against a statute which was passed shortly after the publication in the Pall Mall Gazette of "The Maiden Tribute," and as a direct consequence thereof Dr. Tumblety was committed for trial and liberated on bail, two gentlemen coming forward to act as bondsmen in the amount of \$1,500. On being hunted by the police today, they asserted that they had only known the doctor for a few days previous to his arrest.

TUMBLETY'S CAREER.

The Grounds of Suspecting Him of Committing the Crimes.

A London detective wishing to get information about the man now under arrest for complicity in some way with the Whitechapel crimes has only to go to any large city the world over, describe the curious garb and manners of Francis Tumblety, M.D., and he can gather facts and surmises to almost any extent. In London he calls himself Twomblety. In this city there are scores who know him, and not one has a kind word to say for the strange creature, but from those most intimate come rumors, reports and positive assertions of the practices of the man. In this city he had a little experience with the law, and this enabled the lawyers to worm out something of his history. William P. Burr, of No. 320 Broadway, speaking of the man yesterday, said: "I met him in July 1880. He brought a suit against a Mrs. Lyons, charging her with the larceny of \$7,000 worth of bonds, and I was retained to defend her. It seems that several years before he met the son of Mrs. Lyons while walking on the Battery. The lad had just come from college and was a fine looking young man. He was out of employment. Tumblety greeted...

- Simon's claim: The entire article must be rejected because not only did Charles Dunham lie, the others interviewed either lied or did not exist.

-The agenda of the *NY World* had less to do with truth than to sell papers.

'William P. Burr, of No. 320 Broadway, speaking of the man...'
Burr lied; there was no case
He brought a suit against a Mrs. Lyons, charging her with the larceny of \$7,000 worth of bonds...'

'Captain W.C. Streeter, an old resident of Rochester, N.Y., is quite sure that Tumblety is a native...'
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Sullivan, who belonged to a Rochester regiment, came up to him one day...'

"A Treatise on the Law of Commercial Paper" (2nd edition, volume 2, 1899)
Francis Tumblety, Appellant, against William P. O'Connor, Respondent. (**Decided April 13th, 1885.**) APPEAL from a judgment of this court entered upon the dismissal of a complaint at the trial. The facts are stated in the opinion.

Van Hoesen, J. - One fact is indisputable, and that is, that **Lyons** did not obtain the bonds under or means of the power of attorney. Tumblety himself carried the bonds to **Lyons'** house, and there gave them to **Lyons'** mother,...

LAREMORE and J.F. Daly, JJ., concurred. Judgment affirmed. -Joe Chetcuti (June 2009)

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'Captain W.C. Streeter, an old resident of Rochester, N.Y., is quite sure that Tumblety is a native of this city. W.C. Streeter didn't exist owner of a fine canal boat that piers between this city and Buffalo...'

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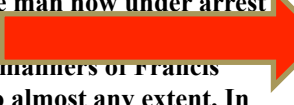
According to Perry Streeter, his ancestor, William Streeter, born 1804, was the very first boat captain to transit through the Erie Canal. He would have been an 'old resident' at the age of 84. His son Captain George Wellington Streeter continued in his father's footsteps with the canal boat owned by his dad.

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He brought a suit against a Mrs. Lyons, charging her with the larceny of \$7,000 worth of bonds...'*

Burr told the truth

*'Captain W.C. Streeter, an old resident of Rochester, N.Y., is quite sure that Tumblety is a native...
owner of a fine canal boat that plies between this city and Buffalo...'*

W.C. Streeter existed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.--Mr. **Edward Haywood**, of the Bureau of Accounts in the State Department, has known **Sullivan** for fifty-several years. **Haywood** corresponded with **Sullivan**, who belonged to a Rochester regiment, came up to him one day...'

Haywood lied; Lt. Sullivan didn't exist

'Sullivan, who belonged to a Rochester regiment, came up to him one day...'



Lt. Jerry Sullivan and his Rochester regiment was assigned to Fort Corcoran, and beginning in October 1861 their soldiers were assigned guard duty along the Potomac for 6 months.

Larry v. Jerry, Speaking of Kumblety v. Tumblety...

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.--Mr. Edward Haywood, of the Bureau of Accounts in the State Department, has known... Lt. Sullivan existed; Haywood told the truth... Sullivan, who belonged to a Rochester regiment, came up to him one day...'

At first, no one knew 'Dr. Kumblety from New York' was the infamous Indian Herb Doctor Francis Tumblety (Twomblety).

How, then, on the very next day (November 18, 1888), did the New York papers find out the answer WITHOUT QUESTION?

New York World, Nov 19, 1888 -

...A special London despatch to THE WORLD yesterday morning announced the arrest of a man in connection with the Whitechapel crimes, who gave his name as Dr. Kumblety, of New York... His name however is Twomblety, not Kumblety ...

If not from Scotland Yard, then from Tumblety (dispatch to back to respective London correspondents for verification)?

Problems: 1) On Nov 17/18, Tumblety was already released on bail (16th), immediately hiding from police. Plus, a search for a Kumblety in London would have been fruitless. 2) NO ONE knew he was out on bail until December 1, 1888, and if they did find him free on the 18th, they would have reported it.

Actually, two New York papers mention their source...

Per the NY papers: The New York City Police, specifically, the detective division.

New York Herald, Nov 19, 1888 -

*Dr. Tumblety's Queer Antics in this City - **Known to the Police.***

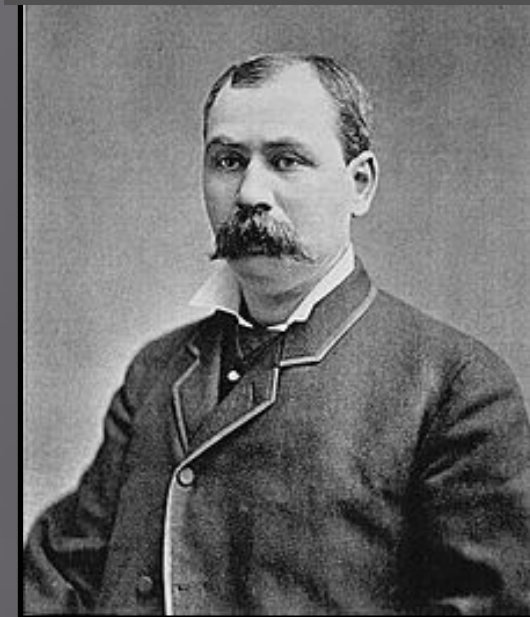
*...**The prisoner has been known to Inspector Byrnes for over twenty years...***

*...Some days after this exposure the Doctor met Editor Ralston in the barroom of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Ralston was at the time chatting with Supervisor Briggs and **Central Office Detective Timothy J. Golden.***

*Tumblety assaulted Ralston and a lively fight was the result, in which the editor came off first best. Tumblety afterward wanted Mr. Ralston to fight a duel, but the latter said that the fellow was really not worth fighting with. **Detective Golden arrested Tumblety** for assault, but Ralston declined to make any complaint and the prisoner was let go. This occurred about 1872.*

...but, how would they have known?

Thomas F. Byrnes



Timothy Golden.
Detective Sergeant retired after long service.

Det. Sgt. Golden was one of Byrnes' top detectives working Wall Street crime in 1888. Retired with Byrnes.

The New York press already knew Chief Inspector Byrnes, and Scotland Yard had an effective line of communication in place about mutual travelling prisoners by using telegraph dispatches:

NY World, January 1886 -

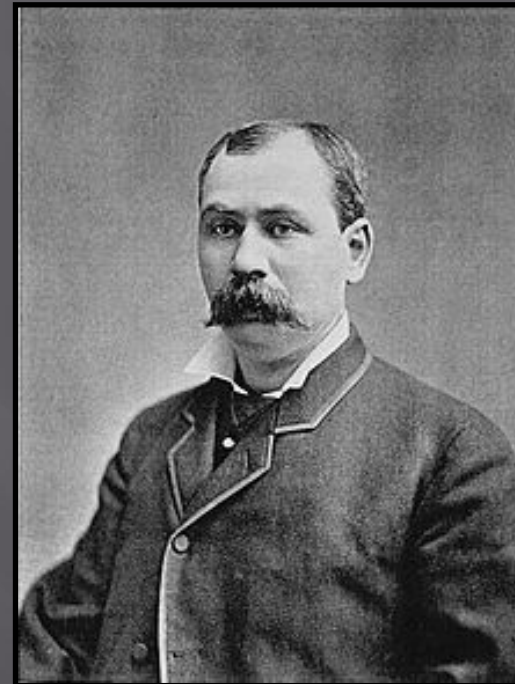
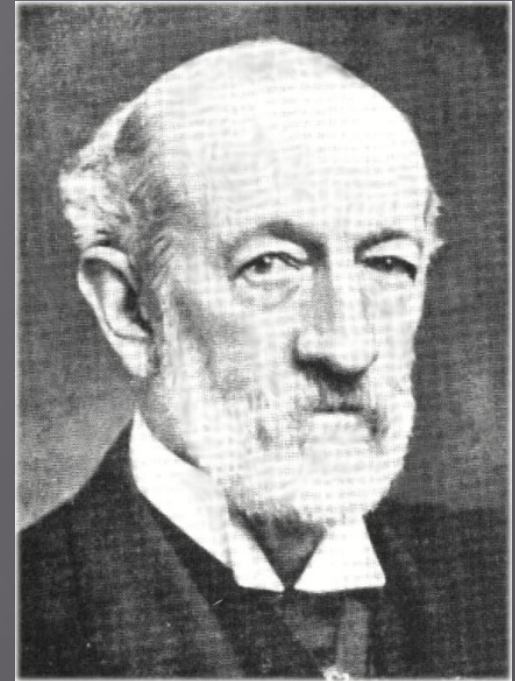
*...Of course, it is a great help to a man in my [Inspector Byrnes] business to keep well posted on the movements of all the big criminals, not only in this city but all over the United States and part of Europe. Now, here, for example, is a letter **from our correspondent from London.** It contains, as you see, details of the movements of several well-known American crooks who have found New York too dull a field and went to England a few months ago... **The same system of correspondence follows their movements there, and I can tell almost to the day where they have been. When they make up their minds to return to America I know...***

...even with Tumblety:

*...Inspector Byrnes said yesterday that he knew of Tumblety's **expected** arrival in this city a week ago and had... (NY Sun, Dec 4, 1888)*

So, the source of the daily New York newspaper reports of Dr. Kumblety of New York being arrested on suspicion seems to have been Scotland Yard, via, the New York World London Correspondent.

...the source of the daily New York newspaper reports of the notorious Indian herb doctor Francis Tumblety being arrested on suspicion seems to have been Scotland Yard, via, the New York City Police Department.



Neither the New York papers nor Tumblety were the source of Tumblety being implicated in the murders.

American journalists gathered police court news from the British newspapers, not by police court/prison visits

The American journalist sent to a European capital to collect news for his paper at home is soon made painfully aware of the lack of certain important sources of information... There comes to the newly exiled American reporter, no matter how well he may be placed in London or Paris, comparatively speaking, a belated appreciation of the usefulness to the newsgetter of publicly filed papers in the law courts, and the general willingness of court clerks and officers to help him in his calling. The easy accessibility of the American public officers, Federal, State and municipal, now seems to him as a lost boon...

(Edward A. Dithmar. The Bookman, Volume 19, The American Newspaper, the European Correspondent.)

...The police courts all over the city are reported at great length, the unimportant reports being given just as much space as the most important ... (English Life (1889), TC Crawford, Chief London Correspondent NY Word until August 1888)

GOSSIP SENT BY CABLE.

A BARONET GOES ON A LARK THAT GETS HIM IN TROUBLE.

Humming in the Whitechapel District, One of the Prince of Wales' Set Is Arrested on Suspicion of Being "Jack the Ripper"—French Hunting Parties Meeting with Great Success—Gossip of the Parisian Capital—Dramatic Notes—The Movements of Americans.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
(Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.)

the Prince of Wales' own exclusive set, a member of the Household Cavalry, and one of the best known of the many swells about town who glory in the glamour of the Guelphs, getting into custody on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer! It is the talk of clubdom tonight. Just now it is a fashionable fad to slum it in Whitechapel. Every night scores of young men who have never been in the East End before in their lives prow around the neighborhood of the murders, talking with frightened women and pushing their way into overcrowded lodging-houses. So long as two men keep together and do not make nuisances of themselves the police do not interfere with them, but if a man goes alone and tries to lure a woman of the street into a secluded corner to talk with her he is pretty sure to get into trouble. That was the case with Sir George Arthur of the Prince of Wales' set. He put on an old shooting coat and a slouch hat and went to Whitechapel for a little fun. He got it. It occurred to two policemen that Sir George answered much the popular description of "Jack the Ripper." They watched him, and when they saw him talking with women collared him. He protested, expostulated, and threatened them with the vengeance of royal wrath, but in vain. Finally a chance was given him to send to a fashionable in the West End club to prove his identity, and he was released with profuse apologies for the mistake. The affair was kept out of the newspapers, but the jolly young baronets at the Brooks Club consider the joke too good to keep quiet.

Sir George is quite a figure in London. He is the son of the late Sir Frederick Arthur, who was an influential man in his day. Sir George was conspicuous on the turf a few years ago, and was intimately associated with the Duchess of Montrose. Then he turned his attention to theatricals, and when Bancroft produced "Fédora" he let Sir George appear as the corpse. The report is tonight that he is going to Monte Carlo for a few weeks.

Another arrest was a man who gave the name "Dr. Kumbletty of New York." The police could not hold him on suspicion of the Whitechapel crimes, but he has been committed for trial in the Central Criminal Court under a special law passed soon after the modern Babylonian exposures. The police say this is the man's right name, as proved by letters in his possession from New York, and that he has been in the habit of crossing the ocean twice a year for several years.

A score or other men have been arrested by the police this week on suspicion of being the murderer, but the right man still roams at large and everybody is momentarily expecting to hear of another victim. The large sums offered in private rewards induced

hand in the chase, but with no avail. Leon Kothschild has offered an income of £2 a week for life to the man who will give information that will lead to the arrest and con-

Details of the Headline story of Sir George Arthur's arrest came from "*jolly young baronets*" at the aristocratic gentlemen's club, the Brook's Club. A reporter visiting such an exclusive club with nobles as members suggests he merely stopped in following a lead; not socializing all evening for new leads. Supporting this: "*It is the talk of clubdom tonight*", it being the last set of details of the headline story before he transmitted the Ripper investigation cable.

Legal details of the Kumbletty story would not have been the subject of gossip in the Brook's Club.

Chief Inspector Thomas F.
Byrnes

*...Inspector Byrnes was asked what his object in shadowing Twomblety. "I simply wanted to put a tag on him." he replied, "so that we can tell where he is. Of course, he cannot be arrested, **for there is no proof in his complicity in the Whitechapel murders,** and the crime for which he was under bond in London is not extraditable."*

"Do you think he is Jack the Ripper?" the Inspector was asked.

*"I don't know anything about it, and therefore I don't care to be quoted. **But if they think in London that they may need him, and he turns out to be guilty our men will probably have a good idea where he can be found.**" (NY World, Dec 4, 1888)*



Extraditable if it becomes a case.

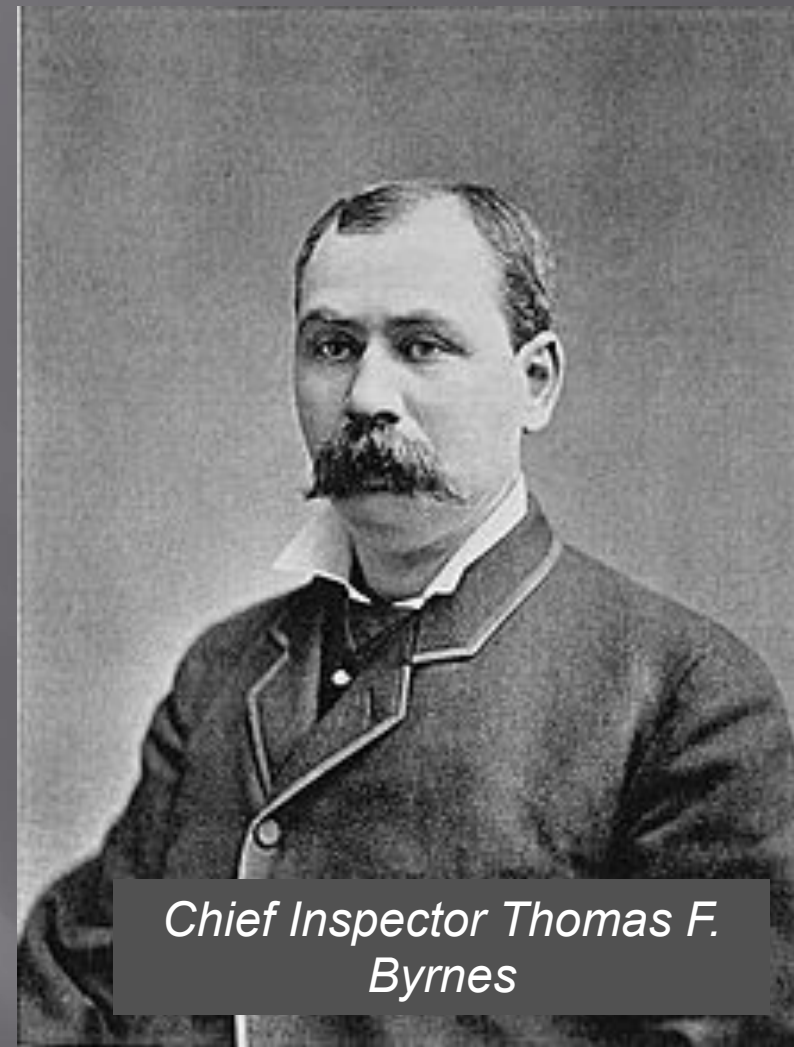
If Scotland Yard approached Byrnes only for the gross indecency case on Tumblety, then why did he connect his intentions of shadowing Tumblety with the murders?

The Sun (New York), December 4, 1888

TWOMBLETY ARRIVES.

Came Away from London in a Hurry Without His Luggage.

*“Dr.” Francis Tumblety or Twomblety, who was arrested in London on suspicion of knowing something about the horrible Whitechapel murders. ...he had sailed from there [Havre] for this country. **Inspector Byrnes said yesterday that he knew of Tumblety’s expected arrival in this city a week ago and had determined to make sure that his information was correct...***



Chief Inspector Thomas F.
Byrnes

If Tumblety was so important to Scotland Yard, why didn't they have Byrnes arrest him on the spot and extradite him back to the England?

...because that's not how Byrnes operated with foreign misdemeanor cases:

*Chief Inspector Thomas F.
Byrnes*

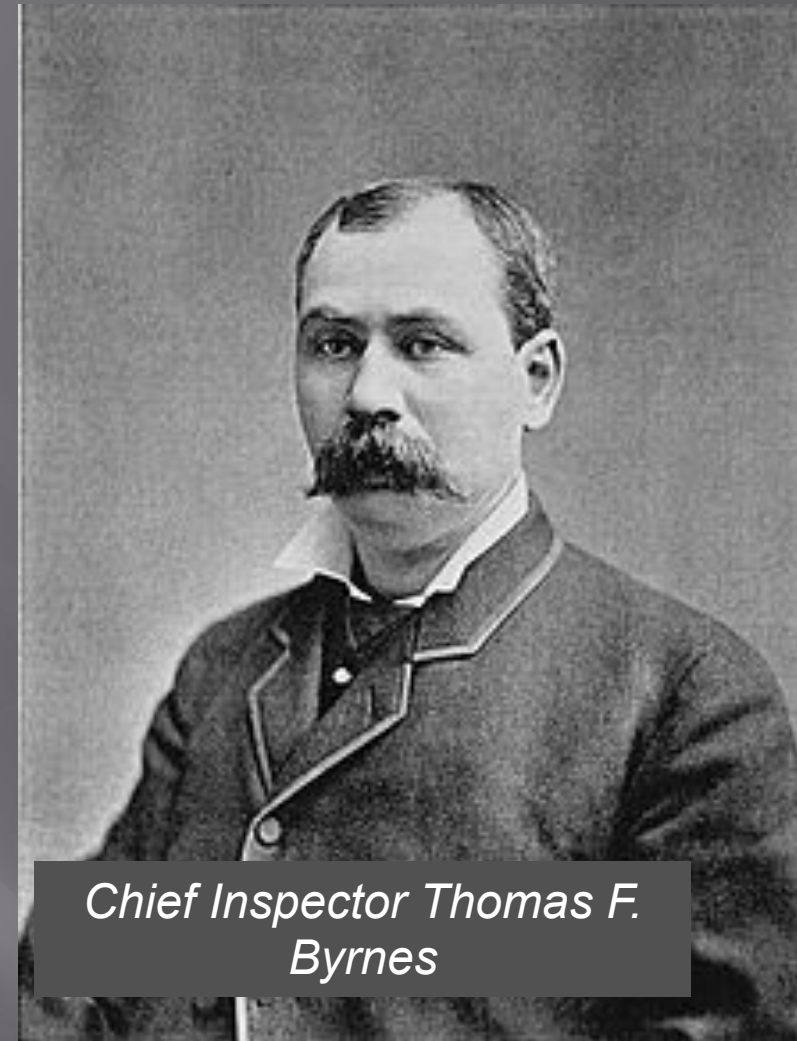
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First, Byrnes himself knew Tumblety's gross indecency and indecent assault case was not extraditable. Second, he treated the Tumblety case exactly how he always did with similar foreign cases out of England...

NY World, January 1886 -

*...Of course, it is a great help to a man in my [Inspector Byrnes] business to keep well posted on the movements of all the big criminals, not only in this city but all over the United States and part of Europe. Now, here, for example, is a letter from our correspondent from London. It contains, as you see, details of the movements of several well-known American crooks who have found New York too dull a field and went to England a few months ago... The same system of correspondence follows their movements there, and I can tell almost to the day where they have been. When they make up their minds to return to America **I know by what steamer to expect them, and my men are ready to meet them at the steamer's pier and keep an eye on them as long as they remain in New York.***



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This is exactly what he did with Tumblety:

*... arrived by La Bretagne of the Transatlantic Line Sunday. **Chief Inspector Byrnes had no charge whatever against him, but he had him followed ...as a matter of ordinary police precaution.** (NY Times, December 4, 1888)*

*...Chief Inspector Byrnes **knew of his coming and had the arrival of the French vessel watched. Detective Sergeants Hickey and Crowley were on hand on Sunday when La Bretagne made fast to her pier...** (NY Herald, December 4, 1888)*

Same 'English detective' equated with 'Scotland Yard men'

*"...Dr. Francis Tumblety, one of the suspects under surveillance by the English authorities, and who was recently followed across the ocean by **Scotland Yard men**."*
(Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec 14, 1888)

*"The investigation in this city is understood to be **under the direction of English officials now in New York, and based upon certain information** they have forwarded by mail."*

"JACK THE RIPPER."

Is He Tumblety's Man Friday?

English Detectives Prosecuting Inquiries in This City.

The Mysterious Man Who Figured in the Doctor's American Career,

**And Later Went With Him to Europe—
A Shadow That Never Left His Master's Side.**

It has been known for some days past that detectives have been quietly tracing the career in this city of Dr. Francis Tumblety, one of the suspects under surveillance by the English authorities, and who was recently followed across the ocean by Scotland Yards men.

From information which leaked out yesterday around Police Head-quarters, the inquiries presented here are not so much in reference to Tumblety himself as to a companion, who attracted

ALMOST AS MUCH ATTENTION

As the doctor, both on account of oddity of character and the shadow-like persistence with which he followed his employer.

The investigation in this city is understood to be under the direction of English officials now in New York, and based upon certain

former features were lacking, and the police were doubtful if it was the work of the same hand.

On September 10th in the same year the dismembered trunk of a woman, probably of the same class as the other victims, was found under an archway in Pinchin Street, Whitechapel.

Medical opinion was that she had been dead at least four days. The remains had been probably brought to the spot in a sack and there deposited, but as any person carrying a sack or bundle late at night in that district at that time would assuredly have been challenged by the first policeman he encountered, it was assumed that a coster's cart or barrow had conveyed it there, and that the sack may have been hidden underneath a quantity of cabbages or the like. The identity of this victim of a fearful murder was never established, but the crime was not at all after the "Ripper" pattern, and was probably another "imitation." The murders ceased, I think, with the Miller Court one, and I am the more disposed to this view because, though the fact was kept a close secret at the time, I know that one of Scotland Yard's best men, Inspector Andrews, was sent specially to America in December, 1888, in search of the Whitechapel fiend on the strength of important information, the nature of which was never disclosed.

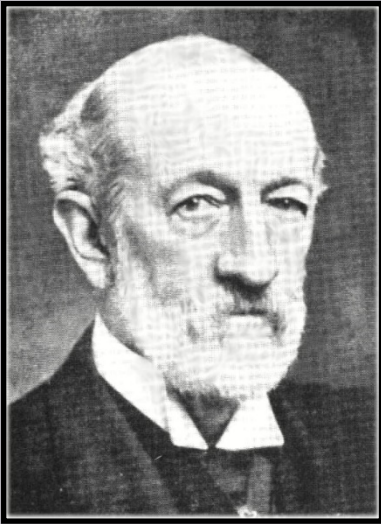
Nothing, however, came of it, and the Inspector's

Masters of Crime (1928)
by Guy Logan

Investigation based upon
Important Information

Logan is referring to the same
series of events.

*"The murders ceased, I think, with the Miller Court one, and I am the more disposed to this view because, **though the fact was kept a close secret at the time, I know that one of Scotland Yard's best men, Inspector Andrews, was sent specifically to America in December, 1888, in search of the Whitechapel fiend on the strength of important information, the nature of which was never disclosed.**"*



Assistant Commissioner CID Robert Anderson

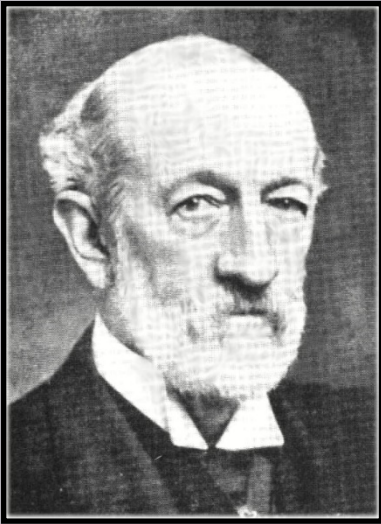
Brooklyn Citizen, November 23, 1888, ***“Is He The Ripper?”***

*A Brooklynite Charged With the Whitechapel Murders Superintendent Campbell Asked by the London Police to Hunt Up the Record of Francis Tumblety - Police Superintendent Campbell **received a cable dispatch yesterday from Mr. Anderson**, the deputy chief of the London Police, asking him to make some inquiries about Francis Tumblety...*

Claim: Anderson asked Campbell for handwriting samples only for the gross indecency case (match up with incriminating letters found on his person). Nothing in the cable on the Whitechapel murders. The *Brooklyn Citizen* reporter merely connected the two on his own.

First, Anderson discussed handwriting samples with San Francisco's police chief (Crowley), not Brooklyn's police chief: *“asking him [Campbell] to make some inquiries about Francis Tumblety.”*

Inquiries on his past in Brooklyn would not have satisfied the elements of a gross indecency case involving the four young men in London.



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Second, actually the contents of Anderson's cable are unknown, thus a false claim, plus a *Brooklyn Standard-Union* reporter heard the same police debrief and made the same Ripper connection:

Brooklyn Standard-Union, November 23, 1888

...the London Police are evidently doing their level best to fasten the Whitechapel murders upon Dr. F. T. Tumblety. Today Police Superintendent Campbell received a telegram from Assistant Police Commissioner Anderson, acting Chief since the resignation of Police Commissioner Warren, in reference to Tumblety. Mr. Anderson ***wants some information as to his life in Brooklyn***, and says he is accused of indecent assault in London, where some say he was known as “Brooklyn's Beauty.”

GOSSIP SENT BY CABLE.

A BARONET GOES ON A LARK THAT
GETS HIM IN TROUBLE.

Humming in the Whitechapel District, One
of the Prince of Wales' Set Is Arrested
on Suspicion of Being "Jack the Rip-
per." - Knech Hunting Parties Meeting

Did the reporter interview Tumblety before transmitting the cable on November 17, 1888?

So, if he met with Tumblety, might it have been at Holloway prison on the 14th or 15th; knowing he was there by reading the days' court records?

Problem: Accessibility to court records and Holloway Prison. Reporters needed approval (order request) to see a prisoner for interview.

1. US reporters were "looked upon with suspicion":

*...There comes to the newly exiled American reporter, no matter how well he may be placed in London or Paris, comparatively speaking, a belated appreciation of the usefulness to the newsgetter of publicly filed papers in the law courts, and the general willingness of court clerks and officers to help him in his calling. The **easy accessibility** of the American public officers, Federal, State and municipal, **now seems to him as a lost boon**... (Edward A. Dithmar. *The Bookman*, Volume 19, *The European Correspondent*.)*

2. Sir Edmund Du Cane, Director of Prisons (from 1865 – 1898):

"Gates were slammed against the magistrates and society at large [beginning in 1877]... Reasonable access to journalists and investigators did not again become regularly available until the 1970s and 1980s." (The Oxford History of the Prison (1998), Norval Morris & David Rothman)

Did the reporter visit Tumblety at Holloway prison on the 14th or 15th? Using visiting hours would only have meant knowledge of him being there.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Just think of it. One of the Prince of Wales' own exclusive set, a member of the Household Cavalry, and one of the best known of the many swells about town who glory in the glamour of the Guelphs, getting into custody on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer! It is the talk of clubdom tonight. Just now it is a fashionable fad to slum it in Whitechapel. Every night scores of young men who have never been in the East End before in their lives prowl around the neighborhood of the murders, talking

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The NY World reporter did indeed have access to the police court records on a daily basis. TC Crawford, the chief London correspondent for the New York World until August 1888 (Greaves' old boss) stated:

“The police courts all over the city are reported [in the London daily newspapers] at great length, the unimportant reports being given just as much space as the most important. The pettiest local quarrels appear in these reports written in a dry, statistical fashion, without a particle of color or life...” English Life (Crawford T.C., English Life (1889). Frank F. Lovell & Company (Princeton Univ).

Just one problem: Tumblety's court case was not reported in the court records, per the London press. He would not have known Tumblety was in Holloway prison.

by the police this week on suspicion of being the murderer, but the right man still roams at large and everybody is momentarily expecting to hear of another victim. The large sums offered in private rewards induced hundreds of amateur detectives to take a hand in the chase, but with no avail. Leon Kothschild has offered an income of £2 a week for life to the man who will give information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin.

What benefit would Scotland Yard have had by sending a detective across the Atlantic?

“...to get the chap that did it,” in other words, direct the continued investigation.

*“The investigation in this city is understood to be **under the direction of English officials now in New York**, and based upon certain information they have forwarded by mail.” (Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec 14, 1888)*

“JACK THE RIPPER.”

Is He Tumblety's Man Friday?

English Detectives Prosecuting Inquiries in This City.

The Mysterious Man Who Figured in the Doctor's American Career,

And Later Went With Him to Europe—
A Shadow That Never Left His Master's Side.

It has been known for some days past that detectives have been quietly tracing the career in this city of Dr. Francis Tumblety, one of the suspects under surveillance by the English authorities, and who was recently followed across the ocean by Scotland Yards men.

From information which leaked out yesterday around Police Head-quarters, the inquiries presented here are not so much in reference to Tumblety himself as to a companion, who attracted

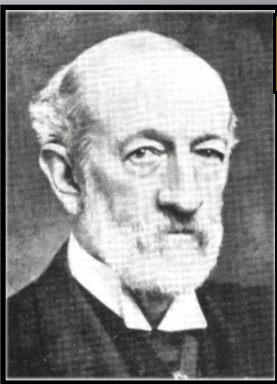
ALMOST AS MUCH ATTENTION as the doctor, both on account of oddity of character and the shadow-like persistence with which he followed his employer.

The investigation in this city is understood to be under the direction of English officials now in New York, and based upon certain

“Another arrest was a man who gave the name “Dr. Kumbletty of New York.” The police could not hold him on suspicion of the Whitechapel crimes, but he has been committed for trial in the Central Criminal Court under a special law passed soon after the modern Babylon exposures. The police say this is the man's right name, as proved by letters in his possession from New York, and that he has been in the habit of crossing the ocean twice a year for several years.

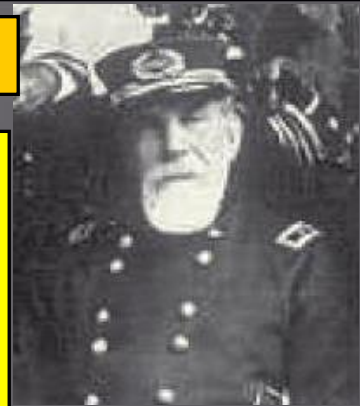
*A score of men have been arrested by the police **this week** on suspicion of being the murderer, but the right man still roams at large...”*

*-Chicago Daily Tribune, **Saturday**, November 17, 1888*



Asst Comm Robert Anderson

SF Chief of Police Patrick Crowley

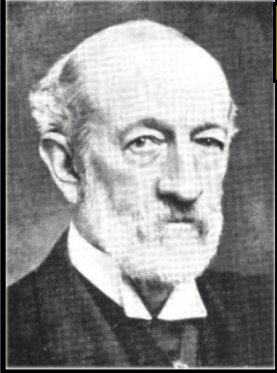


Who initiated contact?

San Francisco Chronicle, Nov 23, 1888

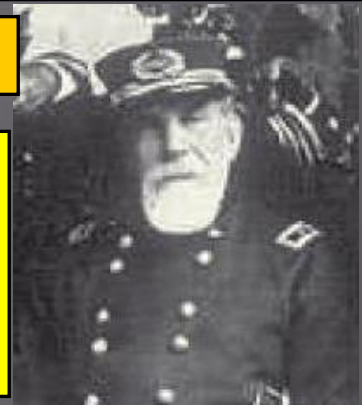
*When the news was received of the arrest of Dr. Tumblety a few days ago on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer, **Chief Crowley instituted inquiries** regarding his antecedents. Tumblety arrived in this city in the spring of 1870 from Toronto Canada, and practiced medicine for a few months. He opened an account with the **Hibernia Bank**...*

*...**Chief Crowley telegraphed** to Scotland Yard asking whether a sample of his handwriting or signature was required. Yesterday he received a reply...*



Asst Comm Robert Anderson

SF Chief of Police Patrick Crowley



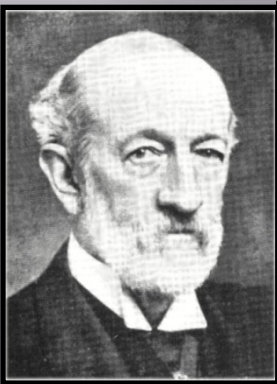
Who initiated contact? Reports are not really conflicting. Crowley did indeed offer handwriting samples, but from 'further' info'.

San Francisco Chronicle, Nov 23, 1888

*When the news was received of the arrest of Dr. Tumblety a few days ago on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer, **Chief Crowley instituted inquiries** regarding his antecedents. Tumblety arrived in this city in the spring of 1870 from Toronto Canada, and practiced medicine for a few months. He opened an account with the **Hibernia Bank**...
...Chief Crowley telegraphed to Scotland Yard asking whether a sample of his handwriting or signature was required. Yesterday he received a reply...*

San Francisco Examiner, Nov 23, 1888

*All facts in relation to the suspected "doctor" are being carefully collected, and, as Tumblety was once in this city, there has been **considerable telegraphing** between the Police Departments of San Francisco and London. **Chief of Police Crowley has succeeded in gaining some further information** about Tumblety, who came to this city in 1870 and opened an account at the **Hibernia Bank**... When the Chief of Police learned these facts, and that the bank still had several letters written by Tumblety, **he telegraphed to the Superintendent of Police of London that he could, if desired, furnish specimens of Tumblety's handwriting.** The dispatch was sent on the 19th instant, and yesterday this answer was received...*



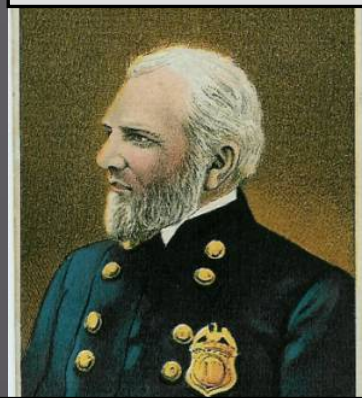
Assistant Commissioner CID Robert Anderson

Anderson contacted US chiefs of police
AFTER Tumblety's committal hearing.



San Francisco
Chief of Police
Patrick
Crowley

On the same day, Anderson cabled both Crowley and Campbell with the exact same request; info on Tumblety (not handwriting) – same type of official, same request, same suspect, same subject, same day. He initiated contact with Campbell whether inspired by Crowley or not.



Brooklyn Police
Patrick
Superintendent
Campbell

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Reporter from another daily confirms subject - Ripper case:

Brooklyn Standard-Union, November 23, 1888
*...the London Police are evidently doing their level best to fasten the Whitechapel murders upon Dr. F. T. Tumblety. Today Police Superintendent Campbell received a telegram from Assistant Police Commissioner Anderson, ...in reference to Tumblety. **Mr. Anderson wants some information as to his life in Brooklyn...** [Ripper connection IN the body of the article]*

Tumblety's Lucky Number: *“On reaching the place we found covers laid for eight--that being the 'doctor's' lucky number...”*

-Tumblety actualized his lucky number.

Note the 8's:

1. The first of the canonical five was murdered in 1888 in the 8th month, August.