

# Inspector Andrews' Orders to New York City, December 1888

By MICHAEL L. HAWLEY

**In late November to December 1888, Scotland Yard's Inspector First Class Walter Andrews was assigned to escort a Canadian prisoner from London to Toronto, Canada. After the publication of Roger Palmer's three-part thesis on Andrews and his transatlantic mission in *The Casebook Examiner* in 2010, Ripperologists took seriously the possibility that he had a second mission, involving Dr. Francis Tumblety and the Whitechapel murders. Tumblety, a Jack the Ripper suspect, jumped bail on a misdemeanor court case and arrived in New York Harbor on December 2, 1888.**

Research by others continued; additional evidence was discovered, and this claim received pushback, ultimately concluding that Andrews' mission in North America was strictly extradition and it never involved the Whitechapel murders investigation. A discovery has just been made that not only refutes the extradition-only assertion, but also corroborates Palmer's conclusion.

At face value, the following December 21 1888 *New York World* article reports upon Inspector Andrews being directed by his Scotland Yard superiors around December 9 or 10, 1888, to add to his original assignment of escorting Canadian prisoner Roland Barnet from London, England, to Toronto, Canada, and assist two other Scotland Yard men in finding Jack the Ripper in America before returning:

ALL THE WAY FROM SCOTLAND YARD.

An English Detective Coming Here  
in Search of Jack the Ripper.  
[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD].

MONTREAL, Dec. 20 - Inspector Andrews, of Scotland Yard, arrived here to-day from Toronto **and left to-night for New York**. He tried to evade newspaper men, but incautiously revealed his identity at the Central Office, where he had an interview with Chief of Police Hughes. He refused to answer any questions regarding his mission, but said there were twenty-

three detectives, two clerks and one Inspector employed on the Whitechapel murder cases. And that the police were without a jot of evidence upon which to arrest anybody.

"How many men have you working in America?"

"Half a dozen," he replied; then hesitating, continued: "American detective agencies have offered to find the murderer on salaries any payment of expenses. But we can do that ourselves, you know."

"Are you one of the half dozen?"

"No, my boy; don't say anything about that. I meant detective agencies."

"But what are you here for?"

"I had rather not say, just at present, anyhow."

Ten days ago Andrews brought Roland Gideon Israel Barnet, charged with helping wreck the Central Bank of Toronto, to this country from England, **and since his arrival he has received orders from England** which will keep him in America for some time. It was announced at Police Headquarters to-day that **Andrews has a commission, in connection with two other Scotland Yard men, to find the murderer in America**. His inaction for so long a time, and the fact that a man suspected of knowing considerable about the murders left England for this side three weeks ago, makes the London police believe Jack has left that country for this.

It is said among Irish Nationalists here that they have information that Andrews is remaining in America for the purpose of hunting up certain men and evidence to be used by the London *Times* in the Parnell case.

**[Author emphasis added]**

As the above report shows, when Inspector Andrews arrived at police headquarters in Montreal, Canada, on December 20 1888, he was questioned by newspaper reporters on the Whitechapel murders investigation, reluctantly telling them there were 23 detectives, two

clerks, and one inspector employed on the Whitechapel murders case. Doubt has been placed upon this article, because the reporter claimed that Andrews “left to-night for New York”, and there is no direct evidence of this. In fact, there is evidence that Andrews left Montreal for Halifax and quickly boarded the SS *Sarnia*, disembarking on December 22 1888 for England.

The second reason for skepticism is because the reporter claimed to have received information from police headquarters in Montreal that Andrews has a commission “to find the murderer in America”; a suspect who left England for America three weeks ago. Since the claim involves Andrews on his way to New York and a suspect arriving in America weeks earlier, this narrows the suspect down to Francis Tumblety. Tumblety lived in New York and was a Scotland Yard suspect who left England three weeks earlier, around November 24 1888, and arrived in New York Harbor on December 2 1888. On the surface the skepticism is well-placed, since they knew Tumblety was in New York City, thus, finding him makes no sense.

In order to embrace the two reasons for skepticism, the only conclusion is that the reporters were making the information up. While being convinced by baseless rumors in the halls of the police station may explain the belief that Andrews was leaving for New York, the comments upon Andrews being commissioned to find Jack the Ripper has to be a bold-faced lie. The reporter claimed that this information was part of an announcement made at the police station.

The following report from a *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, which has also been challenged, suggests that Andrews did indeed arrive in New York:

*Eastern Morning News*, January 2nd, 1889  
 THE WHITECHAPEL TRAGEDIES.  
 SEARCH IN AMERICA.

Inspector Andrews of Scotland Yard [according to the] ***Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says he has arrived in New York from Montreal.** It is generally believed that he has received orders from England to commence his search in this city for the Whitechapel murderer. Mr. Andrews is reported to have said that there are half a dozen English detectives, two clerks, and one inspector employed in America in the same chase. Ten days ago Andrews brought hither from England Roland Gideon Israel Barnett, charged with helping to wreck the Central Bank, Toronto; and since his arrival he has received orders which will keep him in America for some time. The supposed inaction of the Whitechapel murderer for a considerable period, and the fact that a man suspect of knowing a good deal about this series of crimes left England for this side of the Atlantic three weeks ago, has produced the

impression that “Jack the Ripper” is in America. Irish Nationalists pretend that the inspector is hunting up certain evidence to be given before the Parnell Commission.

An argument has been made that the *Daily Telegraph* reporter was only guessing, just as the Montreal correspondent for the *New York World* had merely guessed that Andrews left for New York on the afternoon/evening of December 20, 1888. Supporting this is the observation that none of the information in this article is new, and all of it originated in the first *New York World* article. In view of this, the first reason for skepticism continues to be valid. Besides, the second reason for skepticism still stands.



**DR. TUMBLETY.**

A closer look at the *New York World* correspondent’s comment “newspapermen” being used in the plural form has allowed a check into the accuracy of the article. On the very same day the *New York World* article was published, the *Ottawa Daily Citizen* published its own account of the Andrews interview at Montreal Police Headquarters, yet is clearly not a reproduction of the *New York World* article. The article certainly does repeat Andrews’ comment on 23 detectives, two clerks, and one inspector dedicated to the Whitechapel murders case, and even uses the phrase “jot of evidence,” but this correspondent reported upon entirely different aspects of the interview:

*Ottawa Daily Citizen*, December 21, 1888  
 THE WHITECHAPEL SLAYER.

Twenty-three Detectives Anxious to Capture Him.  
 Montreal, 20th. – Inspector Andrews, the Scotland Yard detective who brought R.G. Barnett from England to Toronto, is in the city. **Talking to several members of the press** about the Whitechapel murders, he said:

"We are utterly powerless, as we have not a jot of evidence or clue of any kind moral or legal, against any man. I am of the opinion that the man has some surgical knowledge. This was shown in at least five of the six murders. They may continue for years, and I quite expect that he will go on with his work. He and his victim always avoid the police. No one has ever seen him approach or leave his victim. At Toronto the other day a man was at my hotel before I was up to give me the name and full description of the murderer. I said, "My dear sir, why don't you go over to London and secure the \$75,000 now offered as a reward and, also, in all probability, something for life?" I quite expect a similar experience in New York. We have a special staff of 23 detectives, two clerks and an inspector doing nothing else but working on this case. They have received at least 6,000 letters, each having a distinct idea on the murders." Inspector Andrews is a handsome man of about 40, with full brown beard and moustache. **[Author emphasis added]**

This report also comments upon Inspector Andrews being interviewed by more than one newspaperman, and even gives a first-hand account of what Andrews looked like. Additionally, when the *New York World* correspondent reported upon a part of his story that he did not receive from the Andrews interview, but from a later announcement at police headquarters, the second reporter did not report upon this. An announcement means multiple people heard this, so it begs the question if the *New York World* reporter would have purposely deceived readers on information that could have been corroborated.

Also conflicting with this scenario is a discovery made by David Barrat of an official letter written by Robert Anderson, who stated on March 17 1890 that Andrews was never in the United States:

Perhaps I should add for Mr. Matthews' information in the event any supplementary Q being asked, that at the date specified there was another of my Inspectors across the Atlantic (since pensioned) had taken an extradition prisoner to Canada (as papers in H.O. will [explain]) but he was not in the United States at all. This whole story is a stupid fabrication.<sup>1</sup>

While Barat has taken Anderson's word as gospel – thus, Andrews never made it to New York – a number of points need to be considered. Barrat must claim that Anderson's boss, Home Secretary Matthews lied. On that very day – March 17, 1890 – the Home Secretary commented to members of the House of Commons about the *Times* attempting to procure evidence in the United States against Parnell by using Metropolitan Police officials. Anderson's anger must have been festering for a

full year, because on March 21, 1889, the Home Secretary formally admitted in the House of Commons that Inspector Andrews went to America. According to the *Evening Star* of March 21 1889

**Home Secretary Matthews, in reply to a question, admitted that Police Inspector Andrews had visited America** since the passage of the Parnell commission bill, but he did not know whether Andrews had seen Le Caron, the informer, there. **[Author emphasis added]**



Henry Matthews

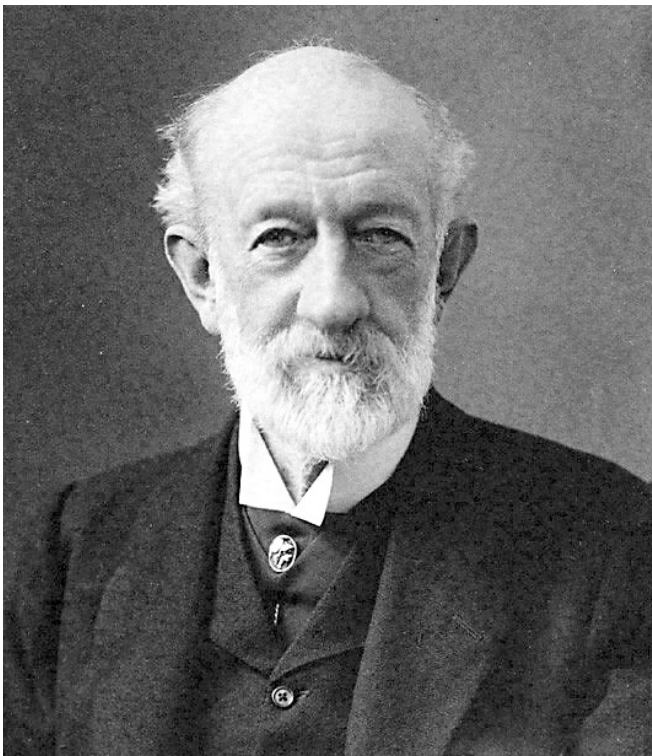
While it is true that Anderson's letter is an official document, Matthews' response in the House of Commons was also in an official capacity. Additionally, Anderson was commenting upon Andrews' supposed visits from Toronto to Detroit and Niagara Falls *before* he made his way to Montreal on December 19, 1888.<sup>2</sup> It was alleged that Inspector Andrews entered the United States between December 11 and 18, 1888 in an attempt to collect damning evidence in the United States against Charles Stewart Parnell. In a series of articles against Parnell and his Irish Home Movement in the London *Times* in 1887 which were titled "Parnellism and Crime", it was alleged that British Member of Parliament Charles Parnell was secretly and illegally involved with the violent wing of the Irish Independence Movement, much of which was based out of the United States. Anderson wanted to make it clear

- 1 National Archives: HO 144/478/X27302 1. See Barrat, D., "The Third Man, Suckered! A Trilogy", May 2015 [www.orsam.co.uk/xthethirdmanx.htm](http://www.orsam.co.uk/xthethirdmanx.htm).
- 2 Palmer, R., "Behind the Scenes in America, Inspector Andrews Revisited part three," *Casebook Examiner*, Issue 4, October 2010.



that Andrews never crossed the border. This was not the same trip that Andrews was reported to have gone to New York City, which was *after* his Montreal visit on December 20, 1888. Anderson may have been purposely ignoring the New York visit in order not to muddy the waters in the Parnell case, a conspiracy that could end his career.

Anderson did state that Andrews never made it to the United States “at all,” which means either Anderson was lying or Matthews was. Keep in mind, Assistant Commissioner Anderson was already secretly conspiring against Parnell in this case. In his memoirs in 1910, he finally admitted that he secretly authored the “Parnellism and Crime” articles, so Anderson had an incentive to be deceitful in this 1889 letter that contradicted Matthews.



*Robert Anderson*

When taken into perspective, the two reasons for skepticism by modern researchers – Inspector Andrews going to New York and him being commissioned to find the murderer in America – are actually presented to support an over-arching claim that Scotland Yard had little interest in Tumblety, and he was not considered a serious suspect. A closer look shows that these two reasons for skepticism actually corroborate Scotland Yard’s continued investigation into Tumblety, meaning Tumblety was a significant Jack the Ripper suspect in November and December 1888.

With respect to the first reason for skepticism, thanks to the *Ottawa Daily Citizen* article we now know the source for the *New York World* reporter believing Andrews left for New York after the interview, and that

source was Inspector Andrews himself. It was not a reporter’s invention. Inspector Andrews was stating to reporters that when he was at his hotel in Toronto, an armchair detective claimed he knew who Jack the Ripper was, which Andrews took as condescending to himself and the Metropolitan Police Department. He then stated to the Canadian reporter in Montreal, “I quite expect a similar experience in New York.”

We now know why the Montreal correspondent from the *New York World* reported that Inspector Andrews was on his way to New York. It was Andrews himself who told the reporters what he should expect when he gets to New York. It is only logical for the reporters to assume he was on his way to New York. This is powerful corroborating evidence that Home Secretary Matthews did *not* lie, and that Anderson either lied or was only referring to Andrews’ Detroit or Niagara Falls visits in his 1889 letter.

So, regardless of whether Andrews physically made the trip to New York City or not, his intention on the night of December 20, 1888, was to cross into the United States for a purpose other than his extradition orders. This directly conflicts with the claim that Andrews’ visit to North America was only for the extradition of Barnet. Further, the *New York World* reporter asked, “But what are you here for?” Andrews’ reply was cryptic, stating, “I had rather not say, just at present, anyhow.” Escorting Barnet was far from being a secret assignment since it was already public record, so Andrews had to have been referring to another assignment, one which involved going to New York City.

The *New York World* reporter was clear that the announcement (and by inference, others heard the announcement) about Andrews being commissioned to work with two Scotland Yard detectives on the Whitechapel murder case was the reason he was going to New York City. There certainly was a Scotland Yard detective reported to have been in New York City and there because of the Whitechapel murders case. He was following Francis Tumblety. Note how a *New York World* correspondent stationed in New York City reported the incident:

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 was a little man with enormous red side whiskers and a smoothly shaven chin. He was dressed in an English tweed suit and wore an enormous pair of boots with soles an inch thick. 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 [sic] 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. If he had been put on a stage just as he paraded up and down Fourth avenue and Tenth street yesterday he would have been called a caricature.

First he would assume his heavy villain appearance. 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, who was peering out behind the blinds at him with ever-increasing alarm. Then his mood changed. His hat was pushed back in a devil-may-care way and he marched by No. 79 with a swagger, whistling gayly, convinced that his disguise was complete and that no one could possibly recognize him.

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 nothink 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. [Author emphasis added]**

When night came the English detective became more and more enterprising. At one time he stood for fifteen minutes with his coat collar turned up and his hat pulled down, behind the lamp-post on the corner, staring fixedly at No. 79. Then he changed his base of operations to the stoop of No. 81 and looked sharply into the faces of every one who passed. He almost went into a spasm of excitement when a man went into the basement of No. 79 and when a lame servant girl limped out of No. 81 he followed her a block, regarding her most suspiciously. At a late hour he was standing in front of the house directly opposite No. 79 looking steadily and earnestly [sic].

The *New York Herald* reporter's eyewitness account was less detailed, yet had clearly seen the same Englishman:

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.

Both the *New York World* and *New York Herald* had competing stories on December 4, 1888, of an English detective in New York City staking out Tumblety's room with a reported mission to come over and get the chap that committed the Whitechapel murders. Two independent reports actually clarify where the English detective came from – Scotland Yard.



*Inspector Walter Andrews*

In the December 14, 1888, issue of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, an Associated Press article discussed an investigation on Tumblety going on in Cincinnati, which states, "...Dr. Francis Tumblety, one of the suspects under surveillance by the English authorities, and who was recently followed across the ocean by Scotland Yard's men. From information which leaked out yesterday around police headquarters..."

In the December 16, 1888, issue of the *San Francisco Examiner*, the article referred to the English detective in



New York City as, the “detective from Scotland Yard.”

Just days earlier in Toronto on December 11, 1888, Inspector Andrews told a *Toronto World* reporter the reason he wanted to meet Tumblety. He wanted to interview him, “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.” When Andrews stated “we,” he meant Scotland Yard as a whole, thus, his superiors wanted Tumblety interviewed, regardless of whether Andrews believed Tumblety was the murderer or not. This conforms with Andrews’ new commission he received around December 9 or 10, 1888. An interview requires the interviewer, in this case Inspector Andrews, to be present in New York City.

There has been a claim that Andrews wanted to interview Tumblety for the gross indecency case he jumped bail from, yet, an interview in the US would have been of absolutely no value. The case was done. The grand jury returned a true bill on November 19, 1888, meaning the prosecution’s case against Tumblety was so solid that it convinced the jurors to send the case up to Central Criminal Court. Also, New York Chief Detective Thomas Byrnes stated publicly that Tumblety jumped bail on a non-extraditable misdemeanor case, thus, Tumblety was untouchable. Byrnes, though, would have allowed Scotland Yard officials to interview him. Now, an interview about the Whitechapel murders investigation, an ongoing extraditable case, may very well have been fruitful, especially when Byrnes also stated that if Scotland Yard issued an extraditable warrant, then he would allow extradition, as reported in the *New York Sun*, December 4, 1888, “...but Inspector Byrnes said that no one has any right to bother him [Tumblety] for what occurred across the ocean, unless the Government becomes interested and issues a warrant for his detention.”

For argument’s sake, let us assume that Inspector Andrews did not go to New York City. Andrews may have cancelled his New York City trip given the whereabouts of Tumblety on December 20, 1888. Tumblety had vanished from New York City on December 5, 1888; less than one day after two New York City dailies reported on the English detective casing his room 69 E. 10th Street with the reported intent of “getting the guy who murdered those women.” Tumblety would have been convinced Scotland Yard intended on bringing him back to London.

On December 20, when Andrews was speaking with reporters in Montreal, Tumblety’s whereabouts were still undetermined. Unbeknownst to the Scotland Yard and the New York City officials, Tumblety was hiding out with his sister’s family in Waterloo, New York. In a small town New York newspaper, the *Waterloo Observer*, in its December

12 1888 issue, a Waterloo correspondent reported on Tumblety being in their town. Waterloo is about 40 miles east of Rochester, New York, his family residence. The report stated:

Wild rumors are afloat about villains in many villages and cities assaulting, insulting and molesting women and young girls on public streets after dark. All these places have a modified prototype of the White Chapel murderer. ‘Dick the Slasher.’ The announcement that Dr. Tumblety had come to New York and departed for a rural retreat, in the fancy of many timid females has been located in Waterloo. And this is the more certain; since the veritable doctor spent a summer here some ten years ago. Moreover, during the past week, a young lady was met about seven o’clock, in the evening on a public street in the first ward by a man who said, ‘You are the girl I want.’ And tried to seize her by the neck, when she beat him in the face with an umbrella and he fled. Also, in the lower ward, a woman was followed for a long distance in a menacing manner, and sought safety in a neighbor’s house and company home. If there is anything going on in this line more serious than trying to frighten timid females, the villain ought to be run down and punished.

A local Waterloo reporter had his article published in the local newspaper, so no one, other than locals, would have read the paper. Even though the *Waterloo Observer* may have received Associated Press news cables, stories they initiated would not have been wired. Tumblety hid for the next month and a half, yet Scotland Yard and the New York City Police Department had no idea when, or even if, he would return.



Further corroborating Andrews’s intended trip to New York is the geographic location of Montreal, Canada, which was due north of New York and situated on the shortest railway connection to New York City. This would have been the logical location for Andrews to take a train to New York, while any other Canadian location he stopped

at would not. It would also have been the perfect go-no-go time for him to either divert to New York City or continue on to Halifax to catch his scheduled transatlantic return trip onboard the SS *Sarnia* on December 22, 1888, or the SS *Peruvian* on December 24. Halifax was also connected to New York City by rail. It also explains why he visited Montreal police headquarters, an organization with direct, private police cable transmissions. It would have made sense when Andrews would be awaiting word by his superiors or the Scotland Yard detective in New York City before diverting to New York. If Tumblety was not available for an interview by the First Class inspector, then a trip to New York City would not have been as fruitful. Andrews could have cancelled the New York City leg of his journey and make his scheduled transatlantic ship with a full day to spare.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent who reported that Andrews *did* arrive in New York in what seemed to be a first-hand account now has corroboration. Andrews certainly did state that his next destination after Montreal was New York City. Once Andrews arrived, he would have been greeted by the New York City-based Scotland Yard detective, and would have been informed that Tumblety was not available for an interview by him, a First Class inspector. This would also have allowed Andrews to receive any documents acquired by the detective stationed in New York City. Andrews would then immediately catch the next train to Halifax on December 21, 1888, with ample time to board the SS *Sarnia* departing Halifax bound for England on December 22, or the SS *Peruvian* departing two days later.

The *New York World* reporter did comment upon his new commission will keep Andrews in America for an extended amount of time. If Tumblety had been found between December 5 and December 20, an extended visit to New York may very well have in order. Actually, this may still have happened. Andrews' name on any return trip has yet to be found.

The whereabouts of Francis Tumblety also explains the second skeptical claim specific to "finding the murderer in America." The *New York World* article stated that on or about December 10 1888, Andrews had a commission, or an amendment to his assignment, involving the Whitechapel murders. This was about five days after Tumblety vanished from New York City. Scotland Yard and the New York City Police Department knew this, so Andrews' orders would have been to first find Tumblety before he could interview him. Andrews himself was quoted by the *New York World* correspondent discussing finding the murderer in America when he stated that half a dozen American detective agencies "have offered to find the murderer on salaries and payment of expenses. But

we can do that ourselves, you know." American detective agencies, such as the Pinkerton Detective Agency, would only have been referring to a search in America, especially since the question to Andrews was about the Whitechapel murders investigation in America. Andrews commenting that Scotland Yard officials "can do that ourselves," means Scotland Yard detectives were searching in America.

This now explains the comments made by Guy Logan in his book *Masters of Crime* (1928):

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 mission was a failure.

Andrews not able to meet up with Tumblety in New York and interview him would have been considered a failure. An argument against the credibility of Logan's comments is that Andrews was not sent to America, but to Canada. While Andrews certainly was sent to North America in December 1888, thus, this comment is still accurate, even if Logan meant the United States when he wrote "America," it still makes sense. Recall that Andrews was sent to Canada in order to escort Barnet to Toronto, and then received new orders specific to the Whitechapel murders. Logan was clearly referring to the second set of orders, which pertained to the Whitechapel murders and involved Andrews traveling from Montreal to America, or New York City. If Logan's Scotland Yard source was privy to inside information, as he claimed, then the British reporter may have been correct and Andrews did indeed make it to New York City.

On his website David Barrat makes a claim – without stating any evidence – that Logan had weak connections and his source was most likely Chief Inspector Walter Dew, who was a junior detective during the murders.<sup>3</sup> Barrat claims that Dew was an uninformed junior detective at the time of the murders, who likely read a newspaper article on Inspector Andrews' trip to America being about Jack the Ripper, never corroborated it with any of his fellow detectives, then was completely convinced the newspaper story was true.

In Ripperologist 134, October 2013, Logan authority, author and rheumatologist at Cardiff University Jan Bondeson wrote the first of a two-part article on the history of Guy Logan and his literary connections to the

3 Barrat, D., *Ibid.*



Whitechapel murders.<sup>4</sup> In 2013 Bondeson also edited and republished Logan's first true crime novel on the Whitechapel murders, which Logan wrote in 1905, titled *The True History of Jack the Ripper*. Logan wrote *Masters of Crime* in 1928, and his first chapter was on the Whitechapel murders. Bondeson does not characterize Logan as having weak Scotland Yard connections as Barrat does, stating, "Guy Logan and George R. Sims moved in the same circles: both were playwrights and journalists, and they shared an interest in criminal history..." Sims knew Macnaghten and Major Arthur Griffiths, all three promoting the same drowned doctor theory. Logan's 1905 *The True History of Jack the Ripper* follows closely with this theory, suggesting Logan shared Sims' sources.<sup>5</sup> Further, Bondeson explains that former Assistant Commissioner at Scotland Yard, Sir Basil Thomson, wrote the preface to Logan's 1935 book *Verdict and Sentence*. This suggests that Logan certainly did get this information in his *Masters of Crime* book from a credible Scotland Yard source.

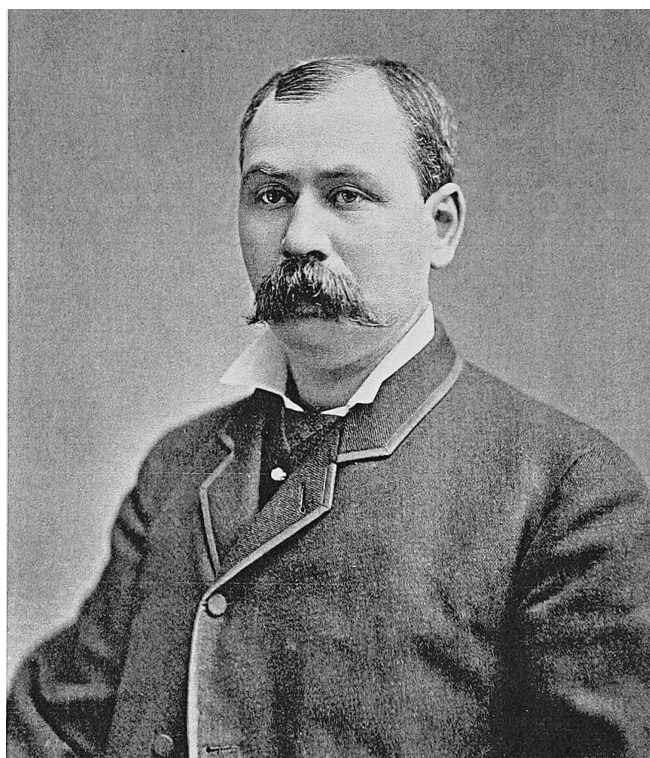
On a side note, Bondeson claims Logan was not referring to Tumblety when he stated "Inspector Andrews, was sent specially to America in December 1888, in search of the Whitechapel fiend on the strength of important information, the nature of which was never disclosed. Nothing, however, came of it, and the Inspector's mission was a failure." The main premise for his claim is that Tumblety's connection to the Whitechapel murders was fabricated by vindictive American newspapers, Bondeson stating:

The problem was that the good 'doctor', who was already notorious for his self-promotion and habitual untruthfulness, had accumulated a good many enemies within the American newspaper press. These individuals published articles about Tumblety's escape from London, hinting that his arrest had been connected to the Jack the Ripper murders, and even untruthfully alleging that Scotland Yard was trying to get him extradited. But the New York City police, who kept Tumblety under surveillance, said that there was no proof of his complicity in the Whitechapel murders...

Bondeson is concluding that because of this, Logan's source could not have meant Tumblety. After taking a paragraph to explain – with outdated information – why he personally believes Tumblety is not a viable suspect, Bondeson then asks, "Are there any other Ripper suspects that fit Guy Logan's profile of the 'travelling serial killer'?" In so doing, Bondeson has led the reader into believing Logan was not referring to Tumblety.

The fatal error in Bondeson's conclusion is that his premises are absolutely false. First, there is no evidence

that Tumblety accumulated enemies in the press. In fact, the press had no idea who Tumblety was. The last time Tumblety advertised, or self-promoted, in the American papers was over a decade earlier. In the 1880s Tumblety avoided being in the press. Tumblety arrived in New York Harbor on December 2, 1888, after sneaking out of England, and two New York detectives were waiting to identify him, then follow him. As he disembarked the SS *La Bretagne* and rushed down the gangplank, the *New York Herald* reported in its December 4, 1888 issue: "It was the now famous Dr. Tumblety," pointing out that he was not well known to the press before the autumn of 1888.



Thomas Byrnes

Secondly, it was Head of New York City's detective division Chief Inspector Thomas Byrnes, on November 18, 1888, who informed the American press that Francis Tumblety was arrested on suspicion for the Whitechapel crimes, but when they did not have enough evidence to bring the case to trial, they re-arrested him on a winnable misdemeanor case. The press went to Byrnes' office because on November 17, 1888, the *New York World's* London correspondent, E. Tracy Greaves, broke the story of a New Yorker named "Kumblety" was arrested on suspicion. Greaves' news cable detailed at least four Ripper-related stories out of London, and none of these stories were ever in the British papers. On two earlier occasions Greaves admitted that he had a Scotland Yard

4 Bondeson, J., "Guy Logan vs. Jack the Ripper", *Ripperologist* 134, October 2013.

5 Logan, G., *The True History of Jack the Ripper*, 1905.



informant, which could only have been his source for these stories. Greaves' headliner was that Sir George Arthur was arrested on suspicion. The Tumblety story was a subordinate story.

Thirdly, Bondeson states that American newspapers published on Tumblety's escape from London and at this time that the papers merely hinted that Tumblety was arrested on suspicion. While the very first report on Tumblety's arrest on suspicion was on November 19 1888, it was not until December 2 that the press found out Tumblety had escaped from London, and it again was E. Tracy Greaves, a man with a Scotland Yard informant, who broke this story. Chief Inspector Byrnes, though, admitted that he knew of Tumblety's escape "a week ago," and his source could only have been Scotland Yard. Bondeson then states that the papers "untruthfully" alleged that Scotland Yard was trying to extradite him, which is also absolutely false.

Fourth, never did Byrnes, nor anyone else in his office, state that there was no proof of Tumblety's complicity in the Whitechapel murders, as Bondeson claims.

With Bondeson's premises in error, logic dictates that his conclusion is neither valid nor sound. Since contemporary sources, i.e., E. Tracy Greaves and Chief Inspector Byrnes, show that Scotland Yard was ultimately the source of newspapers reporting on Tumblety being arrested on suspicion, it stands to reason that Logan's source informed him that Inspector Andrews' December 1888 North American trip involved Tumblety, who had arrived in New York City on December 2, 1888. Reinforcing this is that Tumblety had indeed vanished on December 5, thus, the December 9/10 commission by headquarters was to first find him, just as Logan stated. Since Tumblety stayed in hiding until mid-January 1889, then Andrews' mission involving Tumblety was not a success.

The last comment Logan stated was that their interest in Tumblety was based upon the strength of important information already in the hands of Scotland Yard. Notice the similarity of this comment and the following report out of Cincinnati just days before Andrews arrived in Montreal:

It has been known for some days past that the 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 Yard's men... The investigation in this city [Cincinnati] is

understood to be under the direction of English officials now in New York, **and based upon certain information they have forwarded by mail.** – *Daily Picayune*, December 17, 1888. **[Author emphasis added]**

This means that everything in Logan's comment was true, and it involved Tumblety. The fact that Logan was indeed accurate actually suggests that his Scotland Yard source was well-informed, and important.

A Canadian reporter actually quoted Inspector Andrews on December 20, 1888, commenting upon an event that he predicted would happen when he will be in New York City, Andrews stating: "I quite expect a similar experience in New York." The *New York World* correspondent stationed in Montreal corroborated Andrews talking to reporters about New York City, and it being the next leg of his journey. Regardless if Andrews made the trip or not, his intentions were to go. Nothing in New York City would have involved his extradition mission, but corroboration from numerous sources shows that this mission involved the Whitechapel murders and the search and interview of suspect Francis Tumblety.

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