

The *New York World's* E. Tracy Greaves and his Scotland Yard Informant

By MICHAEL L. HAWLEY

The very first time it was reported in the press that Francis Tumblety was arrested on suspicion for the Whitechapel crimes was on November 18, 1888, published concurrently in numerous US city newspapers, such as the *New York World*, *Chicago Daily Tribune*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Boston Globe*, and *Ottawa Free Press*.

The following article was published in the *Chicago Daily Tribune*:

GOSSIP SENT BY CABLE.

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

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 member of the Household Cavalry, and one of the best known of the many swells about town who glory in the glamor of the Guelphs, getting into custody on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer! It is the talk of all clubdom tonight. That was the case with Sir George Arthur of Prince Wales' set. He put on an old shooting coat and slouch hat and went to Whitechapel for a little fun. He got it. It occurred to two policemen that Sir George answered very much to the description of 'Jack the Ripper.' They watched him, and when they saw him talking with a woman they collared him. He protested, expostulated, and threatened them with the vengeance of the royal wrath, but in vain. Finally a chance was given him to send to a fashionable in the West End Club and 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.

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 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 and everybody is momentarily expecting to hear of another victim. The large sums offered in private rewards hundreds of amateur detectives to take a hand in the chase, but to no avail. Leon Rothschild has offered an income of 2 pounds a week for life to the man who will give information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin.

Most other newspapers reported the doctor's name as Kumblety with one less letter "t," thus, the original source likely published Kumblety. Although no one knew that Dr. Kumblety was Francis Tumblety until the very next day when it was revealed in follow-up newspaper reporting, this particular news dispatch was the first to expose his connection to the Whitechapel crimes. Notice that the Kumblety story is not the headliner but a subordinate story embedded in a dispatch containing four or five separate stories.

The common thread among all these stories is the Jack the Ripper case, demonstrating that this report had one purpose; update readers for the week on the author's inquests into the Whitechapel murders investigation, as evidence by the author statement, "*arrested by the police this week.*" There is a second pattern in the top three

stories, which is that they read from the perspective of the police. In the headliner it states, "It occurred to two policemen that." The Kumbley story states two phrases with a police perspective, "The police could not hold him," and "The police say this is the man's right name." The third story states, "A score of other men have been arrested by the police." Curiously, there is a third pattern in the information in this dispatch. Each and every story is a scoop, meaning they are all breaking stories not found in newspapers in London or the US. In fact, the Sir George Arthur headliner even states, "The affair was kept out of the newspapers." This means that the source for these stories was not merely taken from other newspapers, including London dailies. Also, it suggests that the source for all the stories came from a single, credible source.

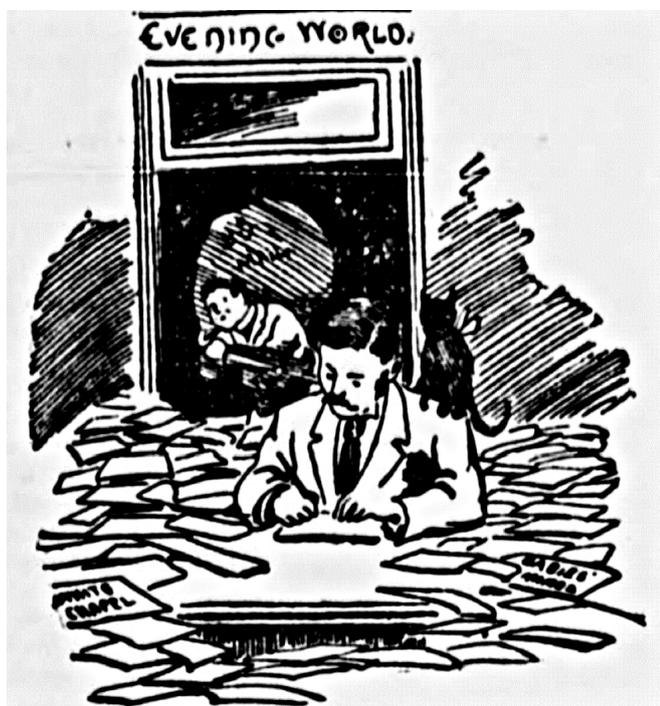


Image found in a digitized copy of the *New York World's* evening edition

The dateline of a newspaper article generally begins with the name of the city (in all capitals) where the report was released by the journalist, and in this case, it states, LONDON.¹ Immediately following the city origin is the date that the report was released. In view of this, the report was sent from London on November 17, 1888, and the statement, "SENT BY CABLE," means it was telegraphed, or transmitted "over the wire," via the transatlantic telegraph system. In 1888, the *New York World*, *Chicago Daily Tribune*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Boston Globe*, and *Ottawa Free Press* received much of their cable news dispatches from two major sources.² The first was a not-for-profit newsgathering organization called the Associated Press, or New York Associated Press, composed of an army of correspondents around the world

and funded by a loose cooperative of seven major New York newspaper organizations; *The Sun*, *Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Express*.³ It was organized to cheapen the cost of news, and these competitive newspapers ensured that the information received stressed no sensationalism or political bias. The Associated Press purposely avoided any copyright line and were instructed to only send "bare matter of fact."⁴ Since this particular November 17, 1888, newscable dispatch had a copyright line, the Associated Press was not the source.

The second cable source, and the origin of the above dispatch, was from the massive international newsgathering network of the *New York World* itself. The copyright line in the above article states the *Press Pub. Co., NY World*.⁵ The Press Publishing Company was the parent organization of the *New York World*. In an attempt to win over readers and beat its New York newspaper competitors, the *New York World* maintained a large newsgathering network around the world in order to publish breaking stories. In 1887, the owner of the *New York World*, Joseph Pulitzer, claimed the *World* was the most read newspaper on earth with a daily circulation of over 300,000.⁶ One way to defray the costs was to offer this information to other newspapers at an affordable price, and newspapers in the US and Canada took advantage of the international newsgathering giant. When a dispatch was sent from London across the Atlantic it was sent immediately to repeater stations for distribution.⁷ This explains why the *San Francisco Chronicle* and the *Boston Globe* broke the story on the same day as the *New York World*.

In the case of the November 17, 1888, dispatch with the Kumbley story, we even know who the *New York World* author was. The *Ottawa Free Press* published the very same newscable dispatch, although opting not to add the Kumbley story, and published the author. The *Ottawa Free Press* stated,

- 1 University of Illinois Library Board of Trustees, "What is a dateline?" *Global News Village Virtual Information Literacy and Growing Environment*, 8/14/09. www.library.illinois.edu/village/globalnews/mod1/pg17.htm.
- 2 Western Union Telegraph Company. *Postal Telegraph Pamphlets*, 1868.
- 3 *Ibid.*
- 4 Blondheim, M. *News Over the Wires*, Harvard College, 1994.
- 5 Edwards, R. 1896: *Journals & Newspapers in the Campaign*. Vassar College, 2000. projects.vassar.edu/1896/journals.html.
- 6 Gitlin, M, Pfaff, D.: *Joseph Pulitzer: Historic Newspaper Publisher*, Abdo Publishing Co., 2010.
- 7 FTL Design. *The Atlantic Cable*, 2014. www.atlantic-cable.com.

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...

The affair was kept out of the newspapers, but the jolly young baronet's friend at Brook's Club considered the joke too good to be kept quiet. Sir George is quite a figure in his way in London. He is a son of the late Sir Frederick Arthur.

A score of other men have been arrested by the police on suspicion of being the murderer, but the right man still roams at large. The large sums offered for the capture of the fiend have induced hundreds of amateur detectives to take a hand in the chase, but all of no avail. [Emphasis added]

A strategic and integral part of the *New York World's* international newsgathering network was having correspondents stationed in London, England.⁸ These journalists were often referred to as special correspondents or foreign correspondents, but were more often referred to as London correspondents, as in the case with the *Ottawa Free Press*. In 1888, besides the *New York World* having London correspondents, so did at least six other US newsgathering organizations, particularly out of New York City. The *New York Herald's* correspondent was Oakey Hall, the *New York Times's* was Harold Frederick, the *New York Tribune's* was George W. Smalley, the *New York Sun's* was Arthur Brisbane then Frank White in December 1888, the *Boston Herald's* was Arthur Warren, and the Associated Press' was James Maclean.⁹ The London correspondent for the *Freeman's Journal* out of Ireland was James Tuohy; noted because Tuohy joined the *New York World's* team in early 1889.

In early 1888, the *New York World* stationed more than one correspondent in London and T.C. Crawford was Chief London correspondent, having been in the position for three years.¹⁰ E. (Edwin) Tracy Greaves was newly-assigned as his subordinate in January 1888.¹¹ In the summer of 1888, Crawford was tasked for the Hatfield-McCoy feud story back in the U.S. and never returned to London.¹² By early August 1888, E. Tracy Greaves was the sole London correspondent until Tuohy was added to the payroll in early 1889, although Tuohy likely had a close relationship with Greaves in 1888. In view of this, when the *Ottawa Free Press* stated that the author of the November 17, 1888, news dispatch was the London correspondent, it could only have been one person; E. Tracy Greaves.

E. Tracy Greaves was born in Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Wales in 1859/60, and his parents soon emigrated to Hartford, Connecticut, becoming naturalized in 1871.¹³ He educated in Hartford, Connecticut, and according to



New Haven, Connecticut's *Morning Journal and Courier*, on December 3, 1887 he became a journalist at the *Hartford Times*.¹⁴ In 1885 Greaves found his way to New York City and worked for the *New York Times*, having already worked for the *New York Herald*. In 1886, he came to the *New York World* as a Night Editor of its *Evening World* paper, and in 1887 he was the Managing Editor until he left for London in January 1888. In London he was a member of the Savage Club, a club all foreign correspondents joined.¹⁵ "Amongst the US foreign correspondents," the 30-year-old Greaves was considered the hard-charger:

GETTING LONDON NEWS,

Yankee Correspondents at the World's Capital.

LONDON, Sept. 7. - There is probably no post in journalism which American newspaper men desire so much as that of London correspondent... By common

8 Hamilton, J M. *Journalism's Roving Eye: A History of American Foreign Reporting*, LSU Press, 2009.

9 New York Times. *The Reminiscences of a Colleague*, October 23, 1898.

10 Crawford, T.C. *English Life*. Lovell & Co. 1889.

11 *Hartford Times Supplement*, Hartford, CT, December 27, 1888.

12 New York Times. *The Reminiscences of a Colleague: op. cit.*

13 England and Wales Census 1871; United States, New England, Naturalization Index, 1791-1906.

14 Biographical Directory Company, New York. *Biographical Directory of the State of New York*, 1900, p.168, Column 2.

15 New York Times. *The Reminiscences of a Colleague: op. cit.*

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.

(*The Day*: New London, Connecticut, Sep. 22, 1891)

According to T.C. Crawford, the most effective method for foreign correspondents to collect European stories was to take the stories directly out of the London newspapers, who had a well-funded and well-established newsgathering network throughout Europe and Asia. With standard time on the east coast of the US five hours later than England, foreign correspondents could transmit timely stories.¹⁶

Remember, the information in the November 17, 1888 *New York World* news dispatch out of London were all breaking stories, thus, Greaves used a different source. Although he admitted using information from the London dailies, Greaves also admitted using information received directly from the police involving the Whitechapel murders. He states this in his two previous weekly Whitechapel murders updates in early- and mid-November:

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...

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...

With respect to the November 17, 1888 dispatch, which contained the Kumblety scoop, recall that each story was an exclusive and that the perspective was from the police, suggesting the source was indeed the police. The fact that Greaves claimed the police were a source for special correspondents is further corroboration. In fact, the following two reports are record of Greaves not only using the police as a news source for the Whitechapel investigation, but also having an informant at police headquarters, or Scotland Yard:

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

A STARTLING THEORY.

[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, prosperous resident of Grosvenor Square is the man thus under police surveillance. He moves in the best of society and is completely removed from derogatory suspicion among those who are his daily associates. This man, however, as I am assured, has been tracked and traced until...

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. - ...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...

Greaves would not have known about Tumblety's Wednesday, November 14, 1888 committal hearing and subsequent incarceration in Holloway Prison from the British papers. While the British press generally reported police court cases in excruciating detail, they never reported Tumblety's hearing.¹⁷ The American journalist would have been completely ignorant of Tumblety's case, especially since police courts around London were only attended by British journalists. With Greaves receiving the story from an informant at Headquarters not involved in Tumblety's arrest, as opposed to the arresting officers, does explain why the police would say in the Kumblety story that "*is the man's right name.*" In view of this, Kumblety was not an alias but merely the Scotland Yard informant misreading Tumblety's name in cursive handwriting. An expressive capital T in cursive is indeed similar to a capital K in cursive. Corroborating this is the fact that Tumblety was never known to use Kumblety as an alias.

¹⁶ Crawford: *op. cit.*

¹⁷ Marriott, T. *Doctor at Sea*. Ripperologist 127, August 2012.

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With the Kumblety story stating “A score of men have been arrested by the police this week on suspicion of being the murderer,” Greaves clearly received the scoops at the end of the week, either on Friday, November 16, or Saturday, November 17. Greaves does state that he later visited Sir George Arthur’s evening hangout at the Brooks Club “tonight,” meaning Saturday, which allowed for a richer, deeper headliner. Since Tumblety had posted bail on Friday, November 16, 1888, Greaves would likely have never have met Tumblety. In fact, four days later Greaves believed Tumblety was still in custody:

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...



Inside Holloway Prison

Since the Kumblety scoop dealt with information “this week”, meaning events occurring between November 9 to November 16, 1888, does this mean Tumblety’s initial

arrest had to have occurred within these dates? According to the Central Criminal Court calendar, Tumblety was received into custody for the lesser crimes on November 7, 1888, so his remand hearing would have been within 24 hours of this date. According to the Kumblety story, his initial arrest on suspicion for the Whitechapel crimes was before this date, which would fall outside the November 9 to November 16 dates, seemingly creating a conflict. Tumblety certainly may have been arrested a second time between these dates, and it would not be surprise that we have no record of the arrest since the only extant official records are court records. There is actually a simpler answer that matches the evidence, which supports the court records that Tumblety’s initial arrest on suspicion did indeed occur on or before November 7. The answer is recorded in the Kumblety story itself: “but he has been committed for trial in the Central Criminal Court under a special law passed soon after the modern Babylon exposures.” This took place on Wednesday, November 14, which explains why Tumblety’s name was in the weekly Scotland Yard file in the first place. Additionally, knowing Tumblety’s bitter taste for court appearances and his practice of sending his attorney in his stead, as he did on November 20, it is not a stretch of logic that the November 14, 1888, warrant of committal required them to arrest him.

There is a questions as to why Greaves never reported on Tumblety’s pre-November 7 arrest on suspicion in an earlier newscable dispatch weekly update. The clear explanation is that Greaves, along with all other journalists, were completely ignorant of the arrest. Greaves’ source was not a local East End police station but Scotland Yard, and Tumblety’s initial arrest was not released to him, especially since the big news was Mary Kelly’s murder. He, and all other foreign correspondents, were greatly welcomed when Commissioner Warren was at the helm. According to Rumbelow, Warren had directed subordinates not to speak with journalists on the case, especially if they were visiting Headquarters with the requirement of signing in at the front desk and at such a hectic time.¹⁸ Once Warren publically announced he was resigning on November 9, 1888, he essentially became a lame duck Commissioner until he officially left. Scotland Yard officials may have been more open to speaking with foreign correspondents at Scotland Yard, especially since Assistant Commissioner Anderson gave a personal interview by the *New York Sun*’s London correspondent on November 14, 1888, on the very day that Tumblety had his committal hearing:

18 Rumbelow, D. *The Complete Jack the Ripper*, Virgin Books Limited, 1988.

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..."

Corroborating the veracity of *the New York World* reporting on Tumblety was from the British paper the *Evening Post*, on February 16, 1889. The *Evening Post* wrote an article in response to Tumblety publishing his February 1889 autobiography, titling the article, "*Sketch of the Life of the Gifted, Eccentric, and World-famed Dr. Tumblety;*" a take on the title of Tumblety's 1889 autobiography. The article begins by stating,

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 release immediately it was found there was no evidence to incriminate him...

The British reporter then writes, "*The World is probably not aware that Dr. Tumblety was afterwards taken into custody on another charge...*" Not only was this not published in the United States, but it also shows that the journalists at the *Evening Post* investigated the Tumblety Whitechapel arrest and confirmed that Tumblety was arrested on suspicion.

On December 1, 1888, Greaves continued to report that Tumblety was initially arrested on suspicion. Significant to this particular report, Greaves received accurate information on Tumblety sneaking off to Havre where he was "*last seen*":

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, 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 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...

On December 2, 1888, the day this dispatch hit the streets, Tumblety arrived in New York Harbor on the *La Bretagne*, which left Le Havre at noon on November 24, 1888. Knowing Greaves visited Scotland Yard on a weekly basis and that the amazingly specific information he released about a sighting at Le Havre would have been known by the police and by few others, this suggests his Scotland Yard informant was indeed the source. Scotland Yard having knowledge of Tumblety in Le Havre on or about November 23, 1888 has corroboration from New York City's Chief Inspector Thomas F. Byrnes. When Francis Tumblety arrived in New York Harbor on the steamship *La Bretagne* on December 2, 1888, two New York City detectives were observed waiting for him. A *New Orleans Daily Picayune* journalist in New York City stated in the December 10, 1888 issue that on December 4, "*Two New York detectives and one London detective were on the dock when he [Tumblety] landed here and followed the carriage which took him...*" The *New York World* even reported on the very same day the names of these detectives, "*The two keen-looking men jumped into another cab and followed him. The fine-looking man was the notorious Dr. Francis Twombly or Tumblety, and his pursuers were two of Inspector Byrnes's best men, Crowley and Hickey.*" "Inspector Byrnes", as he was known by his subordinates, was Chief Inspector of New York City's detective bureau in 1888. The reporter from the *New York Sun* added an additional statement made by Byrnes in their December 4, 1888 issue which explained why Detectives Crowley and Hickey beat Tumblety to the docks,

...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 by having men who knew him on the wharf when the steamer arrived. Tumblety was short enough of luggage to make it appear that his departure from the other side was hurried. He was among the first to leave the steamer; and he went direct to a house in Tenth street, just west of Third avenue, where furnished rooms are let. He will probably be an object of curiosity to the police for some time, but Inspector Byrnes said that no one has any right to bother him for what occurred across the ocean, unless the Government becomes interested and issues a warrant for his detention.

Having been informed by Scotland Yard, it is not a

surprise that Byrnes immediately knew that the particular charge Tumblety fled from was not extraditable, as reported by the *New York World* on December 4, 1888:

Inspector Byrnes was asked what his object in shadowing Twombly. "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."

Remember, the reporter from the *New York Sun* added that Byrnes' detectives would arrest Tumblety if Scotland Yard "issues a warrant for his detentions" in the near future specific to the Whitechapel murders case. Byrnes makes it clear this is why he had two of his detectives waiting for Tumblety at the docks and then follow him when he knew he was legally free. In view of Scotland Yard having full knowledge of Tumblety being seen in Havre, then quickly dispatching this information to the New York City Police Department, Byrnes' point that they could quickly act upon a warrant for Tumblety's detention is highly suggestive that he believed his British counterparts had an above normal interest in Tumblety.

There were actually two reasons why the New York press, and the public for that matter, had concerns about this Scotland Yard fugitive now in their midst. The first concern was that Tumblety was reported to have been arrested on suspicion for the Whitechapel murders, and the second was the "re-arrest" of a "convictable" charge involving the Babylon exposures, the Maiden Tribute Act,

DECEMBER 4, 1888

New York Tribune

DR. TUMBLETY ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

Inspector Byrnes promptly received reports from his men regarding the new arrival, and ordered his subordinates quietly to keep an eye on the doctor. He has been charged with a fondness for collecting anatomical specimens, and this has made his connection with the Whitechapel atrocities appear probable. It is a fact that after he was discharged for lack of evidence from the accusation of being implicated in the Whitechapel horrors he was re-arrested in London for a violation of the "Maiden Tribute" act...

Even if Tumblety was not known as a Jack the Ripper suspect, he was now considered by the public as a sexual predatory threat to a certain segment of the American population - girls. It is a misconception that the public in 1888 had knowledge of Tumblety's arrest for gross indecency. The Maiden Tribute Act is explained in its name; an act signed into law as a direct result of sexual abuse



Sergeant Timothy J. Golden, one of the detectives who waiting on the docks for Tumblety. Golden had a history with Tumblety.

against young maidens, or girls. In July 1885, the editor and investigator for the British newspaper *Pall Mall Gazette*, W.T. Stead wrote a series of twelve articles collectively known as the "Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon," which was about the problem of child prostitution in England, specifically about girls.¹⁹ For example, one particular article was titled, "The Violation of Virgins." Another article was titled, "How Girls Were Bought and Ruined." The phrase "Maiden Tribute" referred to the prostitution, abduction, procurement and sale of young English virgins. Note that in the entire series of articles, the terms "girl/girls" or "maiden" were used 115 times, while the term "boy/boys" was never used, and "young men" was used only once. While a Bill was introduced into legislation in 1881, it stalled until the Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon articles were published and caused public outrage. The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885 resulted. Even this particular law had little to do with homosexuality until MP Henry Labouchere pushed for an amendment, which clarified the legal term of gross indecency as criminal sexual activity between men short of sodomy (required penetration).

The following *New York World* report in its December 9, 1888 issue demonstrates the public's concern about Tumblety's predatory interest in girls. The article was titled "Afraid of Tumblety":

¹⁹ WTSRS, *W.T. Stead Resource Site*, 2018. www.attackingthediabol.co.uk/pmg/tribute/mt1.php

The school children of Public School No. 25, and the people living in the neighborhood of Sumner and Lewis avenues... in Brooklyn, were alarmed yesterday by the report that the notorious Dr. Tumblety, the Whitechapel suspect, has been prowling around that portion of the city insulting young girls.

It makes sense that the press and public believed the reference to Maidens meant girls, since Jack the Ripper mutilated females. The following report supports this continued fear. Soon after Tumblety arrived in New York City on December 2, 1888 he vanished. While journalists in New York City had no idea where Tumblety went, a Western New York newspaper, the *Waterloo Observer*, did. Tumblety was hiding out in their town of Waterloo, New York, which was about 40 miles east of Rochester, New York. Tumblety's sister, Elizabeth Powderly, along with her family, lived in Waterloo. With Tumblety being reported to be a Jack the Ripper suspect *and* arrested on a charge involving the Maiden Tribute Act, note the Waterloo residents' fears for both women *and* girls:

Wild rumors are afloat about villians 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 he 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.

One particular Associated Press article in the December 5, 1888 issue of *New Ulm Weekly Review* titled "Jack the Ripper, Ubiquitous" is more specific and accurate about a lesser charge Tumblety was arrested for, but the reporter seems to have had no idea about the second charge of gross indecency,

Police Superintendent Campbell of Brooklyn received a cable dispatch from Mr. Anderson, the deputy chief of the London police, asking him to make some inquiries about Francis Tumblety, who is under arrest in England on the charge of indecent assault.

While it is true that one of the lesser charges against Tumblety was indecent assault, this criminal infraction on its own was not gender specific. A search in the database of *The Proceedings of the Old Bailey, London's Central Criminal Court 1674-1913* website between May 1888 and December 1888 came up with nine cases of indecent assault, and in each case the offence was a male adult assaulting an under-aged girl.²⁰ One case was a man named Kirk Gorringer who pleaded guilty of indecent assault upon thirteen-year-old Alice Mary Cole on July 2, 1888. Another case was a William Ward, who was found guilty of indecent assault upon Amy Turton, under aged 13, on September 17, 1888. In view of this, along with the Associated Press report, it seems unlikely the public would have inferred Tumblety was committing indecent assault upon a young man.

Tumblety eventually returned to NYC and even gave an interview to the *New York World* at the end of January 1889. Within six months, Tumblety found himself in trouble with the law again in New York City:

The notorious Dr. Francis Tumblety, who was arrested on Nov. 18 last in London, on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer... For women he is said to have an aversion amounting to positive hatred, and this, for one reason, led to his arrest in London as being possibly "Jack the Ripper." There was no evidence of murder upon which to hold him, so he was detained on two less serious, but more degrading charges, but bailed in the sum of \$1,500, jumped his bail and returned to New York. He has visited and is known personally to many people in every city in the world, but no one ever knew him to have a friend, and his life and antecedents are unknown to any save himself. He was dressed very shabbily this morning... He lives at 82 Clinton Place.

New York World, June 5, 1889

The significance of this article is that it reported on a particular fact that no-one but British officials knew of up until 1993, upon Stewart Evans' acquisition of the Littlechild letter. Remember, the public did not know the "Modern Babylon exposures" and Maiden Tribute Act referred to the minimal section of gross indecency in Tumblety's case. Further, they did not know Tumblety was charged with two misdemeanors, gross indecency *and* indecent assault. This *New York World* article, though, reported on *two* "less serious, but more degrading charges." The *New York World* correspondent, who was not Greaves but a reporter stationed in New York City, must have known about both the gross indecency and indecent assault charges. If true,

20 Hitchcock T., Shoemaker R., Emsley C., Howard S., and McLaughlin L., et al. The Old Bailey Proceedings Online, 1674-1913 (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 7.0, 24 March 2012).

this reporter did not merely read old newspaper articles, but must have received his information from a *New York World* "Tumblety" file, a file filled with information collected by E. Tracy Greaves out of London from the previous year. Might Greaves have received this information from Central Criminal Court records and not Scotland Yard? Two facts conflict with this. First, we know that Greaves had a Scotland Yard informant he used on information dealing with the Whitechapel murders, and second, foreign correspondents received their court information from the London dailies, and we know Tumblety's case was never in the newspapers. Lastly, the *New York World* correspondent from New York City stated Tumblety's arrest on suspicion was on November 18, and the court records specifically stated that he was initially received into custody on November 7, eleven days earlier.

Just as E. Tracy Greaves' predecessor, T. C. Crawford, held the reigns as the *New York World's* Chief London correspondent for three years, Greaves did as well, returning to New York in 1892,²¹ to be replaced by Fred Doneka. He soon married a New York City socialite, the British actress and widow Ethel Greybrooke, who at the time was a member of Frohman's acting company at New York City's Lyceum Theatre. Greybrooke's first husband, actor Henry Holland, died on March 26, 1891 due to alcoholism.²² There were a couple curious connections with Henry Holland and the Whitechapel crimes. Holland was a member of Richard Mansfield's acting company and played a roll in Mansfield's *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, which opened on August 5, 1888, in London's Lyceum Theatre.²³ Colorful reviews of the play were in the British newspapers the very next day, commenting upon Mansfield's transformation from Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde:

His devilish gloating over evil, his malignant sarcasms, his fierce energy of hate and reveling in all sinful impulses awaken strange sensations in the spectator..."²⁴

How ironic that on the very next evening, Martha Tabram was murdered. Then, written in the *New York World's Evening Edition*, December 3, 1888, possibly by E. Tracy Greaves himself, we see Henry Holland involving himself in the Whitechapel murders investigation:

Miss Ethel Greybrooke's husband, Henry Holland, who was a member of Mansfield's company in London, says that he and a friend went out "amateur detecting" in Whitechapel and nearly got "run in." They had a firm conviction that they could discover the Whitechapel fiend."

Greaves soon left the *New York World* and became the managing editor for the *Philadelphia North American*, but

he eventually returned to New York City filling various editor positions for the *New York Times* and *The Journal*.²⁶ In another strange coincidence, Greaves passed away on July 17, 1905 from the very same disease that contributed to Tumblety's death, kidney disease.

E. Tracy Greaves, the London correspondent for the *New York World* in the fall of 1888, was the journalist who broke the story that Francis Tumblety was arrested on suspicion for the Whitechapel crimes, and he claimed to have had a Scotland Yard informant who gave him information on case. Greaves very likely never met Tumblety in London, since he would have had no knowledge of Tumblety's committal hearing on November 14, 1888. The hearing was never published in the British newspapers, which was the usual source for court cases for foreign correspondents. Additionally, Greaves believed Tumblety was still in custody five days after he was released on bail, which was just two days before Tumblety was in France. Each story in his November 17, 1888 news dispatch, including the "Kumblety" story, were never reported in any newspapers. The information Greaves reported on, such as Sir George Arthur's arrest and Tumblety being seen in Le Havre just before sailing on to New York, was inside information which Scotland Yard, and few others, would have been privy to. The *New York World* published accurate information on Tumblety being arrested on two lesser charges; a fact no one knew until the 1990s. These lines of evidence lead to one credible conclusion; Greaves' scoop on Tumblety's arrest on suspicion for the Whitechapel crimes came from his Scotland Yard informant. The Scotland Yard file on Tumblety has been lost to history, including any official arrest documents. This may cause some to conclude that Tumblety was never arrested, but these stubborn and corroborating facts.

21 Town Topics, *Journal of Society*, July 20, 1893, V. 30, p. 17.

22 *Pittsburg Dispatch*, March 28, 1891.

23 *The Daily News*, August 6, 1888.

24 *Ibid*.

25 *Rockaway Beach NY Wave of Long Island*, July 22. 1905.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks goes out to Joe Chetcuti, Roger Palmer, and Brian Young for their review and advice.



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