

Autumn 2025



RIPPEROLOGIST

The Journal of Jack the Ripper, East End and Victorian Studies

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Dear Readers,

Welcome to Ripperologist Magazine No. 174. This year we celebrate the 30th Anniversary of Ripperologist Magazine by opening up the time-capsule and taking a look back at selections from some of the earliest issues.

Ripperologist Magazine began its life as 'The Cloak and Dagger Club Newsletter' under the editorship of Mark Galloway. By Issue 4 the newsletter had been rechristened 'Ripperologist' but was still the 'Newsletter of the Cloak and Dagger Club' and increased to 20 pages. Mark Galloway was the Honorary Editor and Martin Fido and Paul Begg had become committee members.

It was with issue 8 (December 1996) that Paul Daniel became editor of Ripperologist, albeit 'under the auspices of Mark Galloway' as Editor-in-Chief. Effectively, Paul was the editor and in charge of production. It was still a stapled-together magazine of 32 pages, plus a front and back cover of a colour different to the white pages inside. The content was greatly improved and there was a chatty style about it.

In issue 10, Paul Daniel wrote a short piece about a chap called 'Gilleman' who was reported to have discovered the body of Elizabeth Stride. Paul Begg then wrote a piece for issue 11 about 'Gilleman', arguing that it was a name used by or applied to Diemshutz, and in issue 12 there was a rather insulting response from Peter Turnbull. Begg wrote a piece in his own defense in issue 13, and finally, Paul Daniel stepped in to close the debate. In these days of Facebook and the message boards, it would probably have gone on and on and on.

Sometimes we really wish we could go back to the past, don't we?

But we must fast-forward to the present and you'll find that we've added two new staff members, and we welcome back a returning contributor. Debra Arif has agreed to be a much-needed research standards editor, and Michael Hawley will be aiding in the copy-editing department. Long-time columnist and fiction review editor David Green has returned to the pages the magazine and we are thrilled to have him back on board.

Until next time,

Jonathan Menges

Editor-in-Chief

Assisted by Paul Begg

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The Great American Doctor and Anatomical Knowledge – Part 4

Attempted the Life of a Boy

Michael L Hawley

Parts one, two, and three, of this article covered the first two and a half years of young Francis Tumblety's chosen occupation as a deceptive quack doctor, beginning in the spring of 1856 and ending in the fall of 1858 as he practiced in two of the four Canadian Provinces, Upper Canada, or Canada West, and Lower Canada, or Canada East. It was during this time we see Tumblety develop an interest in acquiring anatomical knowledge, surgical skill, and even human organs. The significance of this is it begins a path to the very reasons why Scotland Yard red-flagged Tumblety after having been arrested on suspicion for Whitechapel murders, a target of interest found in Scotland Yard files with the right means, motive, and opportunity.

Tumblety then left Canada for a full year and a half before returning and practicing in St. John, New Brunswick. His time in the US was from January 1859 to July 1860, and he practiced in three major US cities, Buffalo, New York, Detroit, Michigan, and Boston, Massachusetts. Having anatomical knowledge and a desire to acquire human organs is also evident during this 'American interlude' and even having the habit of walking city slums at night, but there is more. The subject of part four is his American interlude, because a new connection to the Whitechapel murders emerges; the first hint of Tumblety having a personality disorder found in many serial killers. Experts explain that these kinds of personality disorders manifest themselves by the age of fifteen or earlier. If so, then this twenty-plus-year old and future Jack the Ripper suspect might show signs of having a personality disorder, and that is what we see.

Tumblety left Toronto and first opened an office in Buffalo, New York, on January 12, 1859. He advertised that he would be in town for four months with the intention of returning to Toronto, "*The doctor will remain in Buffalo from 12th January to 12th April, 1859, when he will return to his office in Toronto, C.W.*"¹ Throughout January up to February 8, 1859, while physically in Buffalo, Tumblety was advertising in multiple newspapers across Canada West, such as the *Hamilton Spectator*, February 8, 1859, mail order for his medicines. Curiously, Tumblety never practiced in Toronto again.

Buffalo was situated on the westernmost point of Western New York bordering with the Province of Upper Canada, *aka*, Canada West (now Ontario, Canada) and is just a few hours train ride to Toronto. Tumblety's Indian herb doctor mentor, R.J. Lyons had recently moved his operation out of western New York south to western Ohio, headquartering in Cleveland. This meant that Tumblety did not encroach upon his mentor's territory when he began practicing in Buffalo.

At the time, Buffalo was nearly twice as large as Toronto with a population of 81,000 residents, so it made excellent business sense. Instead of claiming he was from the neighboring western New York city of Rochester (his hometown), he stated he was from "*Toronto, Canada West.*" In a future court case in New York City in April 1861, he told the court that he left Canada for Buffalo because "*times were hard.*"² The State of New York allowed doctors of all flavors to practice medicine without a license, so Tumblety had the opportunity to work his lucrative quack magic to full effect.

¹ *Buffalo Courier Express*, January 29, 1859

² *New York Evening Express*, April 1, 1861

Just as Tumblety conned patients in the Canadian Provinces, he continued the very same business practices in Buffalo. He would lure them into his office with deceitful cure-all advertising and supposed testimonials, diagnose them with a life-ending or life-altering disease, prescribe an herbal medicine of his creation, then claim the patient was cured after two weeks. According to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders Fifth Edition Text Revision (DSM-5-TR)*, someone with antisocial personality behavior (APSD) is deceitful, lies repeatedly, uses aliases, and cons for pleasure or personal profit. Further, they often manipulate others for personal gain, lack empathy, and seldom feel remorse for their actions. Tumblety fits every one of these signs. Not only did Tumblety lie repeatedly, claiming he has cured nearly all diseases known to man, including cancer, and his methods of deceitful business practices never changed. In the *Buffalo Courier Express*, January 31, 1859, he proclaims:

"The following Diseases can be cured by Dr. T. in the most obstinate stage of their existence, viz: Diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Liver and Throat. Also, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Cancers, fever Sores of however long standing. Also, all other Chronic complaints, which have baffled the science and skill of calomel doctors."

\$30 REWARD IF THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR fails to describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaint or illness without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice. Office, 181 Fulton street, corner Nassau, 2^d stairs.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as have no strife,
With Nature or the Laws of Life;
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.
Our Father—whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills,
The simple Herbs beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy Lea—
These, these shall speak with touching power
Of change and health to thee.

5,000 certificates can be seen at the Doctor's office.

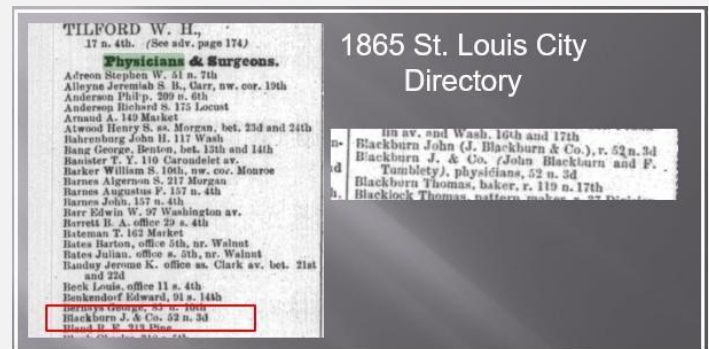
Brooklyn Eagle, October 3, 1863

As discussed in part two, instead of operating the usual Indian herb doctor office in Toronto six months before practicing in Buffalo, he opened a "Medical Institute" and claimed to be the principal for what ostensibly was a private medical school. It was clearly a move to convince the Toronto medical establishment that he was a qualified physician with a medical diploma and deserving of a medical license. The problem was, he never went to medical school, so he did not come to Canada with anatomical knowledge and clinical experience. There is evidence that this medical institute was acting as a true medical school. A very successful Cleveland medical examiner named Dr. Charles P. Jones did indeed claim to have been an 1859 graduate of Tumblety's Toronto Medical Institute.⁴ A medical school would not only require their instructors to have medical and anatomical knowledge and skill at running clinical labs operating on cadavers, but they would also have to lecture. A very credible eyewitness and life-long resident of Buffalo, Police Captain Thomas Cavanaugh, in May 1914 sat alongside ex-Chief of Police David Reynolds, Captain Samuel Notter, ex-Chief Wolfe, Detective Jerry Donovan, and Detective Patrick Mack, and reminisced Civil War stories to a *Buffalo Courier* correspondent.⁵ Their discussion focused primarily upon when John Wilkes Booth was in the city performing at Buffalo's Metropolitan Theater in July 1863. Cavanaugh recalled when Booth palled around with none other than Francis Tumblety:

"Booth made a very singular acquaintance while in Buffalo. In fact quite an intimacy sprang up between him and a Dr. Tumblety -or Tumulty. He drove around selling cure-alls for everything, giving lectures with

Calomel doctors referred to physicians with qualified medical diplomas, since in the mid-19th century they were still prescribing mercury. When Tumblety realized that his reputation was preceding him, he began to omit his name and even use aliases. In 1863, his name vanished from his advertisements in Brooklyn, New York, opting for "The Indian Herb Doctor."³

In the 1865 St. Louis City Directory, his office in the "Physicians and Surgeons" category was "Blackburn, J. & Co.":



³ *Brooklyn Eagle*, December 28, 1863

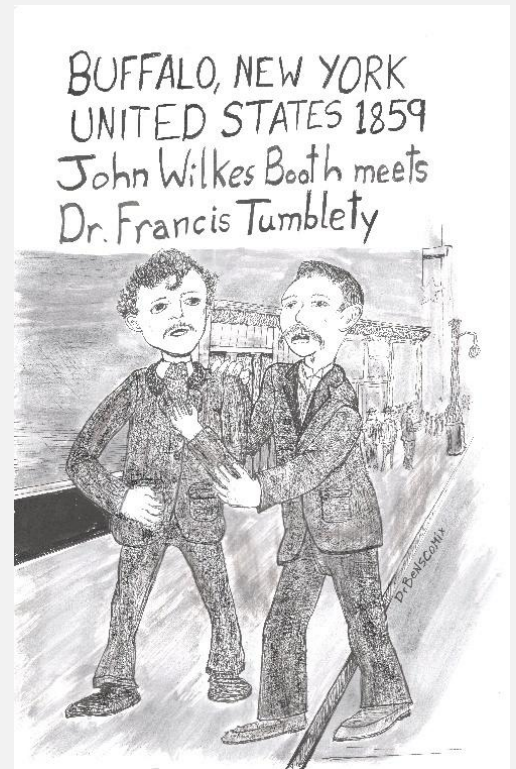
⁴ *Biographical Sketches section of the History of Wyndot County, Ohio*, Chicago: Leggett, Conaway & Co., 1884, p. 709

⁵ *Buffalo Courier*, May 31, 1914

Thespian emphasis. He frequently located himself on the Terrace, where he would draw a big crowd by distributing bags of flour, where he would draw a big crowd by distributing bags of flour. He was particularly susceptible to the allurements of the theatrical profession. He sought Booth and they were seen together treating each other with familiarity.”⁶ [Author emphasis added]

Booth did indeed perform in Buffalo in July 1863, and Cavanaugh likely did see the two together, but 1863 was not when Tumblety opened an office and distributed bags of flour to big crowds. This occurred in January 1859, and Cavanaugh seems to have merely mixed the two Tumblety events up. Still, Cavanaugh was accurate not only about Tumblety distributing flour but he was also correct about Tumblety’s passion for the theater. Cavanaugh stated that he recalled Tumblety giving lectures, and in context he clearly meant medical lectures. Corroborating Tumblety’s interest in lecturing in Buffalo is the following notice he placed in the *Buffalo Courier*, May 4, 1859:

“Departure of Dr. Tumblety. We learn from Dr. Tumblety that he has received a requisition from the citizens of Detroit, and is to leave this city in a few days for a new field of professional labor. The Doctor regrets to leave Buffalo, for it has been profitable for him to be here; and he contemplates returning in the fall, **to lecture** and to resume his practice.” [Author emphasis added]



It was expected in the 19th century for physicians and surgeons to give a medical lecture illustrated with anatomical organs collected by the lecturer. According to Michael Sappol, curator-historian at the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland, in the nineteenth century, “*Membership in the [surgical/medical] profession was consolidated by a common culture of collectorship [of anatomical specimens]...*”⁷ 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.”⁸

Just one and half years later in July 1861 Colonel Charles Dunham witnessed Tumblety giving a medical lecture in Washington DC to a room full of officers and illustrated the lecture with a huge assortment of human organs.⁹

It was in Buffalo that we first have an eyewitness account of Tumblety’s lifelong nightly prowling habits in city slums; locations much like the Whitechapel District. In the *Buffalo Times*, June 27, 1903, a *Times* reporter stated:

“In this city he was one of the best known habitues of the Tenderloin streets after midnight, and was known as “a night hawk” or “masculine street walker.” For several years following his arrest in London [in 1888], Tumblety resided in Buffalo, where he is said to have continued his nightly observations of the seamy side of life.”

Tenderloin streets was a commonly used phrase in the early 20th century that referred to a redlight district full of crime, prostitution, and corruption; not unlike London’s Whitechapel District. For the rest of Tumblety’s life, he visited cities, so his time in the larger cities of Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo, and Detroit seemed to have cultivated this passion.

⁶ *Buffalo Courier*, May 31, 1914

⁷ Sappol, “Morbidity curiosity”: The Decline and Fall of the Popular Anatomical Museum. *Common-Place, A Cabinet of Curiosities*, Volume 4, Number 2, January 2004

⁸ Bates, A.W., “Indecent and Demoralising Representations”: Public Anatomy Museums in Mid-Victorian England, *Medical History*, V. 52 (1): 1-22, Jan 1, 2008.

⁹ *Democrat and Chronicle*, December 3, 1888

Tumblety left Buffalo, New York, in April 1859, but instead of returning to Toronto he opened an office in Detroit, Michigan. In the April 10, 1859, issue of the *Detroit Free Press*, Tumblety published a notice stating he will “*shortly visit our city...Due notice of his arrival and location will be given.*” Three reasons why he would have selected Detroit was, first, it was not in R.J. Lyons’ territory, second, it was a large city equal in size to Toronto with a multitude of unsuspecting ‘patients,’ and third, Michigan was a location that did not require a license to practice. Curiously, while Tumblety did indeed advertise that his Buffalo office was only going to be in operation for less than six months, he did not go back to Toronto to practice as he professed, but he did continue advertising throughout Canada West. He then stiffed the newspapers out of payment. According to the *Kingston Whig-Standard*, April 5, 1859:

“We look upon Tumblety as a humbug. Lately he and his agent contracted for advertising most extensively in Canada. Having gained his object in having his name widely circulated throughout the country, he repudiated his contract by stating that having lost money in speculating in land, &c., he was unable to fulfil the terms of his contract, consequently paid nothing for advertising. -Brockville Recorder”

According to the *DSM-5-TR*, this actually conforms to yet another element of someone with ASPB, specifically, a failure to honor monetary obligations. This occurrence by itself may have nothing to do with ASPB, but a pattern of this throughout Tumblety’s life -especially if there is also evidence of a lack of remorse-may very well be evidence. In sworn testimony in 1904, young Joseph Mitchell from New Orleans stated he was approached by Tumblety in May/June 1902 and asked to be his errand boy for \$30 a month, which is over \$1,100 today.¹⁰ Mitchell agreed, quit his menial job, and worked for him for four months. Within that time, Tumblety was mugged and hit over the head with a lead pipe, causing a large open wound on his head. Mitchell cared for him day and night and even brought food from his family’s home. Throughout this time, Tumblety promised him he would soon pay him and even leave him \$20,000 (\$540,000 today) in his will. When Tumblety regained his health, he sneaked out of the city without telling Mitchell. He NEVER paid Mitchell for the four months and Mitchell was not in his will.

In the *Detroit Free Press*, May 15, 1859, Tumblety announced his arrival:

“Arrival – Dr. Tumblety, Indian Herb Doctor from Toronto, Canada, has arrived, and has taken rooms Nos. 5 and 6 in the Fireman’s Hall, Jefferson avenue. The recommendations the Doctor brings are perfectly satisfactory.”

Tumblety continued to deceive and claim he came from Toronto. In the *Detroit Free Press*, May 14, 1859, an “*F. Tumbley, MD Canada*” was named in the Hotel Arrivals section for the Biddle House, although, in the May 1, 1859, edition of the same paper, a letter was waiting for an F. Tumblety at the post office.

Tumblety left Detroit early, on or about July 31, 1859, just two and a half months after he had established himself. The *Detroit Free Press*, May 21, 1859, showed that his original intention was to stay six months, “*We are happy to hear that Dr. will remain with us six months...*” Why did he leave so quickly? Detroit could be referred to as a Toronto-sized city but without the requirement of a medical license to practice his quack doctor scams. The following eyewitness might have the answer and even stated “*...when ugly stories began to leak about him he would suddenly leave.*”

In November 1888, John Hurson told a *Los Angeles Tribune* reporter that he recalled seeing Tumblety in Detroit:

*“Well, sir, I first met him in 1874 in Detroit. He originally came from Toronto, Canada... He was a medicine fakir; he would open an office, advertise extensively... My business? I was with a circus then, took me about the country all the time, and I met him in Detroit, New Orleans and Memphis... He [Tumblety] was a hard case – you wouldn’t print all I could tell you about him, it is too vile... His tastes were indescribably low, and his **habits bestial beyond description**. It was generally supposed that he or it was a double sexed monstrosity... While it may be developed that he is not ‘Jack the Ripper,’ it is easy to imagine that such a depraved wretch, might find a hellish sort of pleasure in committing the peculiar atrocities which have excited all London.”* Mr. Hurson related one instance in Detroit, where it became

¹⁰ Circuit Court Archives, City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, Case Number 31430, Series A., 1904 – 1908.

known that *Tumblety had attempted the life of a boy, under indescribable circumstances, and is inclined to believe that he is indeed the dreaded "Jack the Ripper."*¹¹ [Author emphasis added]

Hurson related one instance in Detroit, where it became known that Tumblety had attempted the life of a boy, under indescribable circumstances, and is inclined to believe that he is indeed the dreaded "Jack the Ripper."

Los Angeles Tribune, November 29, 1888

Tumblety's habits being bestial, or beast-like, beyond description, since beyond description means indescribable. If true, then getting what he wanted may result in the death of a person.

Hurson was reported by the *LA Tribune* to claim he met Tumblety in Detroit in 1874. Why discuss Hurson's recollections when this article deals with Tumblety in 1859 and 1860? Hurson likely meant the year 1859. The only time Tumblety opened an office in Detroit - and advertised extensively in the newspapers - was from May 1859 to July 1859. Further, Hurson stated Tumblety came from Toronto, and it was at this time that Tumblety's advertisements stated this very thing; "*Tumblety, Indian Herb Doctor from Toronto.*" Also, between 1873 and 1875, Tumblety was not even in the US, having opened an office in Liverpool, England.

Hurson's recollections sound eerily familiar with what Richard Norris testified under oath on May 12, 1905, presided by Judge Gabriel Fernandez Jr. Norris was an interest of Tumblety in New Orleans beginning in 1881 and testified that Tumblety sexually molested him. He already admitted in court that he used to work as a male prostitute for extra money and testified that before Tumblety sodomized him he put a long knife to his throat and threatened his life if he did not cooperate.¹² It makes sense that Hurson recalled details of his "*bestial,*" or beast-like, treatment towards young men. Synonyms for the word bestial are brutal, savage, or violent. This type of behavior would certainly fit with someone having antisocial personality behavior with such sexual abuse and showing absolutely no remorse.

Before dismissing John Hurson's account as mere hearsay, it was not public knowledge that Tumblety had an intersex condition with both male and female features, or what Hurson called 'it' a double sexed monstrosity. The 19th century term used for this condition was a hermaphrodite, as in the case with Richard Norris testifying in court to his physical features. Lastly, recall that Hurson stated he worked for a circus that took him around the country and claimed he met Tumblety in Detroit, Memphis, and New Orleans. He may have been employed by the famous Antonio and

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GREAT WORLD
CIRCUS!**



Star Show of the United States!
This Company is selected from the best performers of Europe and America. Prominent among the Features of this Magnificent Establishment will be found

THE ANTONIO BROTHERS!

Amusements.

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THE GRAND TABERNACLE OF AMUSEMENTS.

The only Company that will be in Michigan this season, will exhibit at Detroit, on Williams' Reserve, above

**TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,
AUGUST 2nd, 3rd, AND 4th, 1859.**
Afternoon and evening, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Admission—Box, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents; children to boxes, HALF PRICE ONLY.

This is the most complete establishment of the season, combining with the world-renowned

**DIABLO FAMILY,
GUILLAMO, LORENZO, AUGUSTUS AND
ALPHONSO ANTONIO,
EQUESTRIANS, ACROBATS, GYMNASTS,
CLOWNS, PANTOMIMISTS, CORPS
DE BALLET,
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNES,**
Performing and Ring Horses,
And ensemble never before concentrated in any traveling exhibition, producing at every representation a brilliant range of entertainments equally rapid, exciting, and *recherché*, including the BEAUTIFUL TRICK HORSE, AMERICAN EAGLE, the best educated steed in America, exhibited by MAF. J. SHOWLES, and thrilling and dazzling performance of MR. J. SHOWLES AS THE FIRE KING, an act which beggars description, which is equally DARING, GRAND AND TERRIFIC, AND WILL BE PERFORMED EVERY NIGHT.

This vast establishment will make a tour of Michigan, visiting every city and town of consequence.

Andy SPRINGER, Agent.

Wilder's Great World Circus, which was performing in Detroit at the John R. Williams Reserve from August 2 to August 4, 1859, when Tumblety was still in Detroit. He left Detroit sometime in mid - to late - August for Boston placing his first newspaper advertisement in the *Boston Evening Transcript* on August 23, 1859. Tumblety's Detroit office was in rooms 5 and 6 at the Fireman's Hall, which was located in downtown Detroit near the Detroit River at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Randolph Street. Due north on Randolph Street just over a quarter of a mile and also in downtown Detroit was the John R. Williams Reserve and Antonio and Wilder's Circus. It was a traveling circus that did indeed perform in both New Orleans, Louisiana, and Memphis Tennessee.

¹¹ *Los Angeles Tribune, November 29, 1888*
¹² Circuit Court Archives, Op. Cit.

When Antonio and Wilder's Circus performed in Detroit, the 16-year-old daughter of a local farmer named Lafontaine was abducted by whom authorities initially believed was a circus hand. She successfully escaped and told authorities that the man met her, befriended her, and told her he worked for the circus and offered her excitement of travel. He then introduced her to a group of friendly women who tried to groom her in the art of seduction and sex. Once she realized what they were grooming her to do, she escaped. According to the *Detroit Free Press*, August 6, 1859, the abductor, named Hamm Norman, was not an employee of the circus but "*the proprietor of a side show*" who followed the circus. Antonio and Wilder wanted to make clear that prostitution rings following a traveling circus was abhorrent and that their circus was moral and upright. Detectives stated that Norman fled to Canada.

Tumblety's pastime was to walk city streets at night in red light districts infested with prostitution and a 19th century traveling circus seems to have been red light district on wheels. Even though Antonio and Wilder wanted the public to believe their circus was safe to perform in local communities, their circus hands had other ideas. After Detroit, Antonio and Wilder's Circus traveled west to Lansing, Michigan, and performed on Sunday, August 28. An editorial in the *Lansing State Journal*, August 30, 1859, complained about the circus hands rowdy after-hours behavior:

"Certain of the hands and canvas-men visited a disreputable house on the east side of the river, and there fell by the ears among themselves. One fellow followed up another with an axe, threatening to kill him... Later in the night, a citizen of this place was met by three of the circus hands and mauled and beaten severely."

When the same circus made its way to Grand Haven, Michigan, citizens discovered the same after-hours debauchery. According to the *Grand Haven News*, September 14, 1859:

"...the circus of Antonio & Wilder arrived, agreeable to the public notice, on Monday last; and with it came a great and a crowded day for Grand Haven... The performance was accompanied by a usual amount of drunkenness, profanity and boisterous hallooing in our streets, during the evening."

The unpublished big evening event was for locals to pay to see the elephant's large genitals. This type of traveling redlight district would have been tailor-made for a man like Tumblety seeking out the company of young men and young male prostitutes.

Tumblety's next office was in Boston, Massachusetts, opening in late August 1859 until July 1860. Over 50,000 Irish immigrants lived in Boston by 1850. Boston was a massive city of over 177,000 residents, which was twice the population of Buffalo and almost four times the population of Toronto. His thirst for evening walks in the streets would have been easily quenched. In fact, an eyewitness to Tumblety's time in Boston in 1859/1860 in the *Boston Globe*, November 21, 1888:

*"I should say he was about 30 years old when I knew him. **He liked the slums**, notwithstanding the fact that he always had plenty of money, and could have entered, if he had been inclined, into good society."* [Author emphasis added]

This decades-long interest occurred even nearer to the time of the Whitechapel murders. Richard Norris testified:

*"It seems to me he had peculiar habits, **every night going through all the dark streets**, walking like a Street Walker. **He would take the darkest streets, and the darkest spots at night**, and at one and two o'clock in the morning he would walk up Camp street, **and all the dark streets and dark corners**. I used to watch him very close because I did not know what kind of fellow he was."* [Author emphasis added]

Camp Street was the location of the Irish slums in New Orleans, and the corner of Camp Street and Poydras was the St. Charles Theatre.¹³ Dr. John B. Brooks, a physician at Hot Springs, Arkansas, corroborates Norris' sworn testimony. Brooks stated under oath a very similar statement about Tumblety:

¹³ Irish Culture in New Orleans, *New Orleans and Company*. <<https://www.neworleans.com/things-to-do/multicultural/cultures/irish/>>

“...and when he was walking around in the night he would take *the dark side of the streets, the dark streets*, but when I saw him at night on these occasions of course I would not stop to speak with him.”¹⁴ [Author emphasis added]

A.R. Smith, proprietor of the Hotel Navarre, Hot Springs. Served one term as mayor, 1882 to 1882, and knew Tumblety then. He stated under oath:

“I would see him on the streets frequently. As I say, he was a public character on the streets, and you would always find him on the streets just at nightfall. He spent a great deal of time on the streets.” [Author emphasis added]¹⁵

Tumblety left Boston in June 1860 for St. John, New Brunswick, which is the subject of part five. It is likely not a coincidence that the highly publicized visit from the Prince of Wales was scheduled to arrive in St. John on August 3, 1860. As will be shown, the pattern of deceptive business practices and abhorrent personal behaviors to both young men and women continues.

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...Weird Coincidences...

...Annie Chapman died in the early hours of the 8th September 1888. When the ‘Pinchin Street torso’ was discovered on the 10th September 1889, it was believed by Donald Swanson (based on his interpretation of medical reports) that she died on the 8th September 1889...

...Catherine Eddowes gave her name as ‘nothing’ at Bishopsgate Police Station, several hours later, part of her apron was found under the Goulston Street Graffito where it stated “the juwes are the people who will not be blamed for nothing’...

...Frederick Seband Hempleman, who owned the fish manure factory adjacent to where the Rainham torso was found in 1887 also served as the foreman on the inquest jury...

¹⁴ Circuit Court Archives, Op. Cit.

¹⁵ Circuit Court Archives, Op. Cit.