



Communication: Fall Gathering 2013

The Pleasant Places of Florida

THE 37TH ANNUAL FALL GATHERING
NOVEMBER 2, 2013
SARASOTA, FLORIDA



THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JACK THE RIPPER MURDERS

Program

Welcome
"Dear Boss"

Toasts

"I saved some of the proper red stuff in a ginger beer bottle..."

The Musgrave Ritual
"...give it out straight."

Repast

"tother piece I fried and ate it was very nise." (sic)

Quizzes

"I have laughed when they look so clever and talk about being
on the right track."

Presentations

"Grand work the last job was."

Announcements

"You will soon hear of me with my funny little games."

Farewells

"Depart from me. I never knew you."

221B

"Good Luck."

TOASTS

Her Majesty, The Queen by Wanda Dow

Throughout the Commonwealth, the Loyal Toast is most commonly composed solely of the words "The Queen." If the sovereign is head of another state, the monarch's position is used, such as "Ladies and gentlemen, The Queen of Canada." If the sovereign holds an honorary position within a regiment, in that regiment the toast is: "Ladies and gentlemen, The Queen of Canada, our Captain-General," or whatever rank the monarch may hold. Now, the Queen is the symbolic head of the Commonwealth of Nations, so in that instance, the Loyal Toast would be "Ladies and gentlemen, The Queen, Head of the Commonwealth."

Official etiquette dictates that the Loyal Toast may be given following either the introduction of honored guests and opening remarks or the completion of all courses of the meal, that it be the first toast given, and that a glass of any beverage other than a cocktail be used. We constantly blow this bit. It is also customary not to smoke until the sovereign has been toasted, something we no longer have to worry about in smoke-free establishments. In carrying out the toast, the event's host will rise and request the audience's attention. Once accomplished and the guests are standing, the host raises his or her glass and recites the toast without any other words or music. The audience then responds to the toast by repeating "The Queen." So, let us toast, as best we can. I give you, "The Queen."

Sherlock Holmes by Diane Madsen

When Sherlock Holmes checks out a clue
His deductions turn out to be true.
When the game is afoot
He's never hard put
To walk in the murderer's shoe.
Sherlock Holmes was the sleuth of the day
When the Ripper was stalking his prey.
With his deductive powers
He'd have nabbed Jack in hours
If he'd only been in on the fray.

So let us raise our glasses and toast the consulting detective –



the man whose business it was to know what other people don't know; the man who would have made a highly efficient criminal; and the one man of his time who undoubtedly could have - and indeed may have - solved the Jack the Ripper murder case.

Dr. Watson by Jeffery Dow

Watson had one fatal predisposition:
Turning a case into an entertaining composition.
Holmes would often de-emphasize,
Saying the story was hardly the prize
Watson, it seems, was quite a magician.
I give you the writer, John Hamish Watson.

The Woman by Charles Amick

To Sherlock Holmes she was always "The Woman." I shall resist the obvious temptation to dwell on the lesser known case related to the Irene Adler affair—that of the "Missing Delicate Slipper," or "The Sandal in Bohemia"—and instead to simply state that to Holmes Irene Adler was "The Woman" and to Carol Nelson Douglas she was the inspiration for a series of some eight adventures from *Good Night, Mr. Holmes* to *Spider Dance*.

Only Irene Adler could tempt Ms. Douglas from her excellent series of more than twenty adventures of fiction's shortest and hairiest detective, Midnight Louie, the black cat private eye of Las Vegas who works with the lovely Miss Temple Barr to foil evil doers. She has worked her way through the alphabet with Louie's adventures beginning with *Cat Nap* and *Pussyfoot* and then from *Cat on a Blue Monday* though *Cat in an Ultramarine Scheme*.

The Lady can write.

So let's toast "The Woman" and all the authors she has inspired.

The Woman.

Moriarty was toasted by Tom Madsen

Founder Rev. Leslie Marshall by Wanda Dow

In 1971, a gentle soul living in the south side of St. Petersburg was suddenly slung into the spotlight by St. Petersburg Times writer, Dick Bothwell, who wrote about this shy Englishman who worked the stamp mission of a local Swedenborgian church. This man was also a member of the Baker Street Irregulars and had just returned from a birthday dinner in New York in January. Perhaps the spotlight is too large a term. It was taken notice, however, by several fans of the Holmesian tales who lived nearby. So Leslie Marshall decided it was time to form a local club for the like-minded to gather. And it was done. Ladies and gentlemen, I raise my glass to the Founder, the late Rev. Leslie Marshall, BSI

Recorder and Luminary Ben Wood was toasted by David McCallister

The Literary Agent was toasted by

Lunelle Siegel

THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL was led

BY MIKE BRYAN

There were no quizzes; rather, the puzzle for the day was, "Who was Jack the Ripper?"

PRESENTATIONS

DOYLE & THE JACK THE RIPPER CASE

(Tom Madsen)

The Jack the Ripper murders occurred between August 31 and November 9, 1888. The police never brought the Ripper to justice, though many of the police officials claim, in later writings, to have known the identity of the Ripper. PLEASE NOTE THAT DESPITE THIS CLAIM, THEY NEVER IDENTIFIED HIM IN THEIR WRITINGS.

The Ripper case caused a sensation in London and throughout the world. Conan Doyle, who in later years was consulted by the police on various cases, seems to have had five documented connections with the Ripper case over the years, apart from what he may have read in the popular press. Chronologically, these are:

Doyle visited Scotland Yard's Black Museum on December 2, 1892, four years after the Ripper murders. He was shown one of the Ripper letters. He said that the murderer might have dressed as a woman.

"Dr. Philip Gilbert, Physician at London's two biggest prisons, Newgate and Holloway (for women), arranged for ACD to visit Scotland Yard's crime museum, hidden away in the basement of its new granite headquarters on Victoria Embankment. It was officially closed to the public, designed to inspire and assist police in the performance of their duties. Already it was known as the Black Museum because of its macabre collection of exhibits, such as murderers' death masks. Arthur took two colleagues, Jerome K. Jerome and Willie



Hornung. He did not say much about his visit, except that he was shown a letter supposedly written by Jack the Ripper and wondered why Scotland Yard, true to fictional form, had not taken more trouble to investigate its handwriting. Sherlock Holmes, he confidently said, would have made a facsimile of the signature and published it in the leading newspapers of the world to see if anyone could come up with a match." p. 194-195 of *The Man who Created Sherlock Holmes* by Andrew Lycett

The second contact Doyle had with the Ripper case is difficult to date or to confirm. Doyle and Dr. Joseph Bell, one of the world's first forensic pathologists, were friends and colleagues. Few people know that Bell was part of the police net that was thrown around the Ripper, in spite of the fact that Dr. Bell lived hundreds of miles from the Ripper murders in London. Dr. Bell was set up in Edinburgh while the Ripper murders took place in London. However, the London force was under so much pressure, they were ready to try just about anything. Dr. Bell was given all the facts of the case by the Metropolitan Force. Based on this, he wrote a report which named the suspect he believed was the Ripper. However, Dr. Bell's report disappeared and has never been found. It is speculation that Bell shared this information with Doyle, though the two men did correspond frequently.

The third instance occurred in 1894 during Doyle's trip to America when he outlined to an American journalist just how SH would have set about tracing the culprit: " I am not in the least degree either a sharp or an observant man myself. I try to get inside the skin of a sharp man and see how things strike him. I remember going to Scotland Yard Museum and looking at the letter which was received from the Ripper. Of course it may have been a hoax, but there were reasons to think it genuine, and in any case, it was well to find out who wrote it.

It was written in red ink in a clerky hand. I tried to think of how Holmes might have deduced the writer of that letter. The

most obvious point was that it had been written by someone who had been in America. It began 'Dear Boss' and contained the phrase 'fix it up' and several others which are not usual with Britishers. Then we have the quality of the paper, and a round, easy, clerky hand. He was, therefore, a man accustomed to the use of a pen.

"Having determined that much, we cannot avoid the inference that there must be somewhere letters that this man has written over his own name, or documents or accounts that could readily be traced to him. Oddly enough, the police did not, as far as I know, think of that, and so they failed to accomplish anything. Holmes' plan would have been to reproduce the letters in facsimile and on each plate indicate briefly the peculiarities of the handwriting. Then publish these facsimiles in the leading newspapers of Great Britain and America and in connection with them offer a reward to anyone who could show them a letter or any other specimen of the same handwriting. Such a course would have enlisted millions of people as detectives on the case."

The fourth contact with the Ripper case occurred on April 19, 1905, nearly 7 years after the murders. A number of police gave Doyle a guided tour of all the Ripper murder sites in Whitechapel. Doyle said the police knew who the Ripper was.

John Churton Collins accompanied Doyle and wrote in his diary: "Yesterday, I went round all the scenes and sites of the Whitechapel Murders (the nine, as well as where the trunk was found) with Conan Doyle, Laurie, Ingleby, Oddie, & Dr Crosse of Norwich. Dr Gordon Browne was our escort and two detectives also escorted us. Conan Doyle seemed very much interested, particularly in the Petticoat Lane part of the expedition, and laughed when I said 'Caliban would have turned up his nose at this.'"

The last Conan Doyle involvement in the Ripper murders can neither be verified or accurately dated. It begins with Nigel Morland, who died in 1986. Mr. Morland

possessed an enormous library of books on criminology and his wide circle of friends shared his considerable knowledge of the subject, especially the mystery of Jack the Ripper. Morland said *Edgar Wallace had told him he knew the Royal identity of Jack the Ripper and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle told him the same thing*, but it was not until he met Dr Thomas Stowell, an elderly physician who had been on the staff of St Thomas's Hospital and had known a number of people intimately concerned with the Jack the Ripper case, that he became convinced of the truth of the Stowell's story. Dr. Thomas Stowell published an article in the November 1970 issue of *The Criminologist* called "A Solution," indicating he had seen evidence implicating Prince Eddy in the Jack the Ripper Murders. He then appeared on BBC on November 2nd and talked about the material. On November 5th he wrote to the *Times*: "I have at no time associated His Royal Highness, the late Duke of Clarence, with the Whitechapel Murderer." He died on November 8th. His letter was published on November 9th. Dr. Thomas Stowell's files were destroyed within hours of his death, burned by his son, who never explained why and refused to discuss the matter at all.

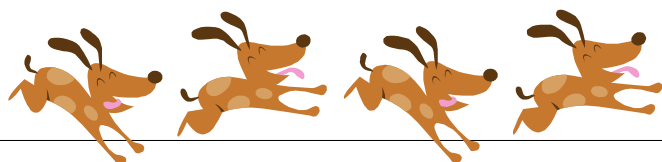
Finally, his son, Adrian Doyle, told Tom Cullen in 1962 what he remembered of his father's views on the Ripper case:

"More than 30 years having passed, it is difficult to recall his views in detail on the Ripper Case. However, I do remember that he considered it likely that the man had a rough knowledge of surgery and probably clothed himself as a woman to approach his victims without arousing suspicion on their part."

(From: *Conan Doyle, Detective*, By Peter Costello)

The Ripper murders were notorious then and now. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was famous, a celebrity who popularized the science of detection. Given these two facts, it is startling that Doyle had so little to say about the Ripper.

To me, Conan Doyle's silence brings to mind the incident of the dog that did not bark in the night.



SHERLOCK HOLMES AND JACK THE RIPPER

(Diane Madsen)

All avid readers and fans wish for a head to head battle between Sherlock Holmes, the world's most famous detective and Jack the Ripper, the world's most infamous criminal. We ask, Could the real Sherlock Holmes have stopped Jack the Ripper? We know he could have, so we next ask, why wasn't Holmes on the trail of the Ripper?

To answer this, we must search the canon to find where Holmes was during the timeframe of August through November, 1888, times coinciding with the murders of the five victims. We see that he was on other cases and out of London.

1888

AUG – Aug 7, Celebrating Watson's Birthday

AUG - Aug 22, Celebrating Mycroft Holmes' birthday

SEPT – Sept 12, "The Greek Interpreter"

SEPT – Sept 18, *The Sign of the Four* beginning

SEPT – Sept 21, *The Sign of the Four* resolved

SEPT 25th – Oct 20th - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* takes place September 25 - October 20, 1888 -- which means that it overlaps the Jack the Ripper murders, according to Baring-Gould.

OCT – 23 – 30th "Silver Blaze"

Tuesday, October 23, 1888, Holmes receives telegrams from Colonel Ross and Inspector Gregory asking for his help in finding the missing racehorse Silver Blaze.

Thursday Oct 25th – Holmes waits until Thursday Oct 25th to investigate.

Tuesday October 30th - Holmes delays his solution of the case until he has a chance to win money betting on the Wessex Plate on October 30th.

Despite Holmes being on these other cases at the time of the Ripper murders, many readers have looked for a connection between Holmes and the Ripper either within the Ripper case itself or within the Canon. Here are some connections we can uncover.

After THE RIPPER CASE, Sir Robert Anderson, head of Scotland Yard's Criminal

Investigation Department said in his book *The Lighter Side of my Official Life*, that: "One did not need to be a Sherlock Holmes to discover that the criminal was a sexual maniac of a virulent type; that he was living in the immediate vicinity of the scenes of the murders; and that, if he was not living absolutely alone, his people knew of his guilt, and refused to give him up to justice."

And for those who believe that Freemasons were involved in the Ripper murders, we find that there are at least five instances in the canon where Holmes references Freemasonry.

In "A Scandal in Bohemia," Holmes disguises himself as a groom to obtain information and explains to Watson that there is a "freemasonry among horsy men."

In *A Study in Scarlet*, Enoch Drebbler, the murder victim is described wearing a ring with a Masonic device.

In "The Red-Headed League," Jabez Wilson is identified as a Freemason by a gaudy square and compasses pin.

In "The Adventure of the Norwood Builder," Holmes observes John Hector McFarlane's Masonic watch fob and famously deduces: "Beyond the obvious facts that you are a bachelor, a solicitor, a Freemason, and an asthmatic, I know nothing whatever about you."

And fifth, in "The Adventure of the Retired Colourman," Holmes notices a tie pin on Barker, another detective, which identifies him as a Freemason.

YOU SAY KOSMINSKY, I SAY KAMINSKY
(Wanda Dow)

Between 1888 and 1891, the deaths of eleven women in or around the Whitechapel district of the East End of London were linked together in a single police investigation known as the "Whitechapel murders." Seven of the victims suffered a slash to the throat, and in four cases the bodies were mutilated after death. Five of the cases, between August and November 1888, show such marked similarities that they are generally agreed to be the work of a

single serial killer, known as "Jack the Ripper". Despite an extensive police investigation, the Ripper was never identified and the crimes remained unsolved.

Years after the murders, documents were discovered that revealed the suspicions of police officials against a man called "Kosminski". An 1894 memorandum written by Sir Melville Macnaghten, the Assistant Chief Constable of the London Metropolitan Police Service, names one of the suspects as a Polish Jew called "Kosminski" (without a forename). Macnaghten's memo was discovered in the private papers of his daughter, Lady Aberconway, by television journalist Dan Farson in 1959, and an abridged version from the archives of the Metropolitan Police Service was released to the public in the 1970s. Macnaghten stated that there were strong reasons for suspecting "Kosminski." "because he "had a great hatred of women ... with strong homicidal tendencies".

In 1910, Assistant Commissioner Sir Robert Anderson claimed in his memoirs (strangely titled, at least in reference to this subject) *The Lighter Side of My Official Life* that the Ripper was a "low-class Polish Jew." Chief Inspector Donald Swanson, who led the Ripper investigation, named the man as "Kosminski" in notes handwritten in the margin of his presentation copy of Anderson's memoirs. He added that "Kosminski" had been watched at his brother's home in Whitechapel by the police, that he was taken with his hands tied behind his back to the workhouse and then to Colney Hatch Asylum, and that he died shortly after.

Anderson claimed that the Ripper had been identified by the "only person who had ever had a good view of the murderer," but that no prosecution was possible because both the witness and the culprit were Jews, and Jews were not willing to offer testimony against fellow Jews. However, it has been reported that Israel Schwartz and Joseph Lawende, both of whom believed they had witnessed the Ripper, gave descriptions of the man they saw to the police, so that theory does not hold true.

Swanson's notes state that "Kosminski" was identified at "the Seaside Home," which was the Police Convalescent Home in Brighton.

There is skepticism that this identification ever happened, but some authors use it as evidence for their theories. Going back to the Macnaghten memorandum, however, it states that "no-one ever saw the Whitechapel murderer," which directly contradicts Anderson's and Swanson's recollection.

Sir Henry Smith, Acting Commissioner of the City of London Police at the time of the murders, dismissed Anderson's claim scathingly in his own memoirs written later in the same year, calling it a "reckless accusation" against Jews.

Inspector Edmund Reid, initially in charge of the investigation, also challenged Anderson's opinion. So, with the exception of Macnaghten's memo, there is no record of Aaron Kosminski in any surviving official police documents.

In 1987, Ripper author Martin Fido searched asylum records for any inmates called Kosminski, and found only one, an Aaron Kosminski who lived at the time of the murders, either on Providence Street or Greenfield Street, both addresses of which are close to the sites of the murders. The addresses given in the asylum records are in Mile End Old Town, just on the edge of Whitechapel. The description of Aaron's symptoms indicates that he was a paranoid schizophrenic. Macnaghten's notes say that "Kosminski" indulged in "solitary vices" and in his memoirs, Anderson wrote of his suspect's "unmentionable vices," both of which may match the claim in the case notes that Aaron committed "self-abuse".

This being the Victorian era, it has been presented that Kosminski's "unmentionable, solitary vices" and his "self abuse" might have been terminology for "self pleasure" as it were, or masturbation.

Swanson's notes match the known details of Aaron's life in that he reported that the suspect went to the workhouse and then to Colney Hatch, but the last detail about his early death does not match Aaron, who lived until 1919.

In Kosminski's defence, he was described as harmless in the asylum. He once brandished a chair at an asylum attendant in January 1892 and he threatened his sister with a knife, but these two incidents are the only known indications of violent behavior. The five killings that are most frequently blamed on the Ripper ended in 1888 but Kosminski was still at large until 1891. One might argue that the other cases were, in fact, related to the case and he continued to kill, albeit with a slight difference.

There is, however, another theory about Kosminsky. Another Polish Jew proposed as a suspect in the Jack the Ripper murders was Aaron Davis Cohen or David Cohen, whose incarceration at Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum roughly coincided with the end of the murders. He was committed on 12 December 1888, about one month after the murder of Mary Jane Kelly on 9 November. He was described as violently antisocial, exhibited destructive tendencies while at the asylum, and had to be restrained. He was the same age as Kosminski, and died at the asy-

lum in October 1889. Author Martin Fido suggested in his book *The Crimes, Detection and Death of Jack the Ripper* (1987) that the name "David Cohen" was used by the asylum as a simple name for an inmate whose true name (Kosminski or Kaminsky) was too difficult to spell or easily misunderstood, much as John Doe is used in the United States. Fido identified Cohen with "Leather Apron," a Polish Jewish bootmaker blamed for the murders in local gossip. He speculated that Cohen's true identity was Nathan Kaminsky, a bootmaker living in Whitechapel who had been treated at one time for syphilis. Fido was unable to trace Kaminsky after May 1888; records of Cohen began December 1888. Fido suggested that police officials confused the name Kaminsky with Kosminski, resulting in the wrong man coming under suspicion. As with Kosminski, the asylum case notes say he spoke only Yiddish. However, asylum treatment being what it was, perhaps no one really tried to talk with Kaminsky anyway. I haven't been able to find if a boot maker would need to speak English to service his customers, but indications are that he would at least have to be able to keep some kind of books.

The theory is that Kaminsky's syphilis was not cured in May 1888 but in remission, and he began to kill prostitutes as an act of revenge because it had affected his brain. If he was in fact, David Cohen then why does cohen's death certificate make no mention of syphilis? Cause of death is listed as "exhaustion of

mania" with phthisis, a then prevalent form of pulmonary tuberculosis, as the secondary cause. If Kaminsky merely died as an "unknown" as hundreds of people died each year in the late 19th century, that would account for Fido's inability to find a record of his death in England and Wales during the probable period of his life.

Nigel Cawthorne dismissed Cohen as a likely suspect because in the asylum his assaults were undirected, and his behavior was wild and uncontrolled, whereas the Ripper seemed to attack specifically and quietly.

Now, I have found that treatment for syphilis in the 1800s, was mercury, bismuth and arsenic. Mercury consumption can result in emotional *liability* and *memory* impairment. Too much arsenic can result in headaches and confusion. Bismuth can result in encephalopathy, the hallmark of which is an altered mental state. Depending on the type and severity of encephalopathy, common neurological symptoms are loss of cognitive function, subtle personality changes, inability to concentrate, lethargy, and depressed consciousness. Small wonder that Cohen's (or Kaminsky's) personality would change if he had been treated for syphilis.

Another theory is that he was bi-polar. Such attacks untreated can suppress the immune system, causing it to weaken with tuberculosis and/or syphilis. After a manic episode, individuals often crash, their emotions exhausted. Mental and physical

activity may be so frenzied there is a loss of coherent thinking and behavior.

Also, former FBI criminal profiler John Douglas has asserted in his book *The Cases That Haunt Us* that behavioral clues gathered from the murders all point to a person "known to the police as David Cohen ... or someone very much like him". Using criminal profiling techniques Douglas and Roy Hazlewood concluded that the Whitechapel murderer would have been someone of Kosminski's or Cohen's age, marital status and social class who exhibited erratic or irrational antisocial behavior and who lived close to the scenes of the murders.

Just as Watson changed the names and dates to protect the innocent, so, it seems, has history become a master of confusion in the facts about Jack the Ripper. We may never know for sure who Jack was, but some have put their bids on David Cohen, alias Nathan Kaminsky.

RIPPER FOR A DAY (Jeff Dow)

MUSIC: Green Peppers.

KYLE: It's time to play...who wants to be...Ripper for a Day. Hey, and welcome to Ripper for a Day. The only show that lets you be Jack the Ripper. I'm your announcer Kyle Gleason. And here's your host - Mark Gayburn.

MUSIC DOWN

MARK: Hey, a great good afternoon to ya. Great show for ya today. We've got three great contestants, so what do you say, let's get to them right now.

MUSIC: El Garbanzo.

MARK: Contestant Number 1 is an unemployed soccer-net maker from Manchester. He likes weaving baskets out of hair in his spare time, which he has lots of, please welcome Rupert Burnside. Contestant Number 2 is a pickle-inspector from Glasgow. He

makes a mean Rob Roy and looks great in a kilt, please welcome to the show Duncan McKinnon. And Contestant Number 3 is a trumpet analyst from Soho. He likes dogs, sunsets and listening to Barry Manilow albums, please say hello to Clive Grimesby-Smythe.

MUSIC DOWN

MARK: So, what do you say, gentlemen, are you ready to play...Ripper for a Day? Rupert, you won the toss backstage. You choose first.

RUPERT: Uhh, let's see Mark. I'll take Anatomy for 100.

MARK: Here is your question: What is the artery of choice if you wanted to incapacitate your victim most quickly?

RUPERT: Uhh, that would be the carotid, I believe.

MARK: Correct—and for an additional 50 points can you tell me where you would find the carotid?

RUPERT: Uhh, the upper arm, I think.

MARK: Sorry no. Anyone else? Clive.

CLIVE: That would be the neck, Mark.

MARK: Good for fifty points and control of the board.

CLIVE: Let's have weapons for 200, please, Mark.

MARK: For narrow cuts, what type of scalpel blade would you use?

CLIVE: A flat face 1.6 millimeter chisel blade—why, any idiot knows that.

DUNCAN: What are ya talking about, man? Just use yer hands. You don't need a blade.

MARK: Please, Duncan.

DUNCAN: I really don't know what I'm doing here. The man outside said he needed a third man—promised me a drink if I came inside the studio.

MARK: We'll get to that a little later, Duncan. Right now, it's time to spin the Wheel of Victims. [Spin] Our victim is five foot five, blonde hair, blue eyes, with a small mole on her left cheek. Is this your kind of victim? Rupert.

RUPERT: Well, I supposed it depends on how long she's been yelling at me and calling me worthless and stupid and basically useless as a man.

MARK: Sorry, no. Duncan?

DUNCAN: What are ya talkin' about, man?

MARK: Not even close. Clive?

CLIVE: I'd have a go at her, particularly if she under-cooked the meat pie.

MARK: That is correct. Clive has taken the lead. Now, let's move on to Round Two. Since you have the advantage, Clive, you get to pick the situation from the Situation Board.

CLIVE: Let's see, restaurants.

MARK: Excellent choice, Clive. You're in a restaurant and you are served a big basket of fish and chips, and not only is the fish not dripping with cooking oil, but the

newspaper around it is three days old. Do you: A. Eat your fish and chips in silence? B. Send it back and demand more oil and a better newspaper? Or C. Wait until closing time and follow your waitress home and cut her to shreds? Clive? CLIVE: Clearly C.

MARK: Rupert?

RUPERT: Well, I suppose it depends on how long she's been yelling at me and calling me worthless and stupid and basically useless as a man.

MARK: That's not a choice.



Sherlock Holmes Versus Jack the Ripper is an adventure game for Microsoft Windows and Xbox 360, developed by Frogwares. It is the fifth game in the Sherlock Holmes series of adventure games developed by Frogwares. The game takes place in the London district of Whitechapel in 1888, the historical site of the Jack the Ripper murders.

Following the remastered version of *Sherlock Holmes: The Awakened* and *Sherlock Holmes versus Arsène Lupin*, *Sherlock Holmes versus Jack the Ripper* offered the ability to play in a third-person perspective in addition to the first-person perspective. The French version of the game was released on April 30, 2009. The English version was released on May 24.

The game is set in the late Victorian period, a time at which the British Empire was at its peak. As the première world power, the United Kingdom was a model of wealth, yet Whitechapel was the capital's most squalid neighbourhood. Within its boundaries lived some of the country's poor-

est inhabitants including alcoholics, beggars, prostitutes, as well as a large community of Jewish immigrants fleeing Eastern Europe's ever growing anti-Semitism. In this terrible hole of misery, tens of thousands of people lived crammed within a maze of narrow, dank and dirty streets. In those streets, between 3 April 1888 and 13 February 1891, a series of horrifically violent murders occur. It is within this sinister and faithfully rendered setting, that Holmes must investigate, track and apprehend Jack the Ripper, thereby solving one of the greatest mysteries in criminal history.

The player can play from a first- or third-person perspective as Holmes or Watson. Holmes and Watson arrive to inspect each crime scene after the murder takes place, giving the player a close-up look at Jack's work.

Each crime scene allows the player to reconstruct what happened, taking the pieces of evidence and linking them together until forming a conclusion. For instance, when examining the body of Annie Chapman, the player discovers pertinent clues such as blood on a fence, bruises under the right side of the jawbone, and a bloated tongue, which allows the player to deduce that the victim was killed while lying down after being choked with a left hand. These deductions are chosen from pulldown lists.

The player is also required to solve mysteries at Holmes' famous 221B Baker Street flat, a process which involves combing through dialogue

and documents to establish murder times, before developing detailed theories about why the murders are being committed. The player pieces together torn-up notes, assembles objects, and takes on sliding-block challenges.

Characters:

Sherlock Holmes: Famous consulting detective who lives in 221B Baker Street with his loyal friend Dr. John Watson. Holmes' methods are unique and he must put all of his exceptional powers of deduction in this case.

Doctor John H. Watson: A doctor and Holmes' best friend. He will do whatever is possible in order to help his friend catch Jack the Ripper.

Jack the Ripper: The serial killer who strikes at the sinister district of Whitechapel. He kills prostitutes with no mercy and mocks the police, and is regarded both as a madman and a genius.

Inspector Frederick Abberline: A police inspector who refuses Holmes's help. He believes he can easily solve the case.

Baker Street Irregulars: A gang of poor children who help Holmes and Watson in their difficult case.

The game received mixed to positive reviews from critics, but its mechanics and gameplay were heavily panned. Reviewers negatively commented on the way the player gathers clues in the game, as they must first run errands from the police.

WIKIPEDIA ARTICLE

HAND OUT SHEET

If you'd like a walk thru of the game, you can go to: <http://www.gameboomers.com/wtcheats/pcSs/SHvsRipper/SHvsRipper.htm>

REASONS FOR ADMISSION 1864 TO 1889

<p>INTEMPERANCE & BUSINESS TROUBLE KICKED IN THE HEAD BY A HORSE HEREDITARY PREDISPOSITION ILL TREATMENT BY HUSBAND IMAGINARY FEMALE TROUBLE HYSTERIA IMMORAL LIFE IMPRISONMENT JEALOUSY AND RELIGION LAZINESS MARRIAGE OF SON MASTURBATION & SYPHILIS MASTURBATION FOR 30 YEARS MEDICINE TO PREVENT CONCEPTION MENSTRUAL DERANGED MENTAL EXCITEMENT NOVEL READING NYMPHOMANIA OPIUM HABIT OVER ACTION OF THE MIND OVER STUDY OF RELIGION OVER TAXING MENTAL POWERS PARENTS WERE COUSINS PERIODICAL FITS. TOBACCO & MASTURBATION POLITICAL EXCITEMENT POLITICS RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM FEVER AND LOSS OF LAW SUIT FITS AND DESERTION OF HUSBAND ASTHMA BAD COMPANY BAD HABITS & POLITICAL EXCITEMENT BAD WHISKEY BLOODY FLUX BRAIN FEVER BUSINESS NERVES CARBONIC ACID GAS CONGESTION OF BRAIN DEATH OF SONS IN WAR DECOYED INTO THE ARMY DERANGED MASTURBATION DESERTION BY HUSBAND</p>	<p>DISSOLUTE HABITS DOMESTIC AFFLICTION DOMESTIC TROUBLE DROPSY EGOTISM EPILEPTIC FITS EXCESSIVE SEXUAL ABUSE EXCITEMENT AS OFFICER EXPOSURE AND HEREDITARY EXPOSURE AND QUACKERY EXPOSURE IN ARMY FEVER AND JEALOUSY FIGHTING FIRE SUPPRESSED MASTURBATION SUPPRESSION OF MENSES THE WAR TIME OF LIFE UTERINE DERANGEMENT VENEREAL EXCESSES VICIOUS VICES WOMEN TROUBLE SUPERSTITION SHOOTING OF DAUGHTER SMALL POX SNUFF EATING FOR 2 YEARS SPINAL IRRITATION GATHERING IN THE HEAD GREEDINESS GRIEF GUNSHOT WOUND HARD STUDY RUMOR OF HUSBAND MURDER SALVATION ARMY SCARLATINA SEDUCTION & DISAPPOINTMENT SELF ABUSE SEXUAL ABUSE & STIMULANTS SEXUAL DERANGEMENT FALSE CONFINEMENT FEEBLENESS OF INTELLECT FELL FROM HORSE IN WAR FEMALE DISEASE DISSIPATION OF NERVES</p>
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List of reasons for admission to an insane asylum from the late 1800s; Hand out brought by W. Dow.



<http://jakemcmillan.wordpress.com/2011/04/13/jack-the-ripper-murder-sites-then-now/>

RUPERT: Then A, I guess.
 MARK: Duncan?
 DUNCAN: Are ya daft, man? I'd order haggis.
 MARK: But that's not a—
 DUNCAN: I said, I'd order haggis.
 MARK: Very good. The correct answer is...C. Clive gets fifty more points.
 CLIVE: Looks like I've got it wrapped up, eh?
 MARK: Not really. It's time to move into the final round, where all the correct answers are worth 300 points, and it's anyone's game. Now when I say a word, I want you to say the first thing that pops into your head. Slash.
 RUPERT: Roast beef.
 DUNCAN: Whisky.
 CLIVE: Satisfying.
 MARK: Stab.
 RUPERT: Potatoes
 DUNCAN: Whisky.
 CLIVE: Heart.
 MARK: Puddle of blood.
 RUPERT: Mrs. Lovett.
 DUNCAN: Whisky.
 CLIVE: Release.
 MARK: Oh, no, we've got a three-way tie. So, now we have to move into the lightning round. The winner will be based on the answer to one last question: What makes you a good ripper? Duncan?
 DUNCAN: What do you mean, "Ripper?"
 MARK: You know, someone who murders women.
 DUNCAN: Is that what this is? I'm a lover, not a fighter. Can I get that drink now?
 MARK: Ohhh, I'm sorry no. Rupert?
 RUPERT: Well, I suppose it depends on how long she's been yelling at me and calling me worthless and stupid and basically useless as a man.
 MARK: Ohhh, so close, Rupert, so close. Clive.
 CLIVE: Well, I'm basically misogynistic, having been raised by a mum who didn't care a thruppence for my well-being, being more interested in her drinking and Ringo Starr Cookie Jar collection. I objectify women because I don't

feel they are worth anything. I treat women like chattel because I never received the love and attention that I should have received as a lad. [Cries.]

MARK: Oh, Clive, you were almost there. So close. But no, sorry, thank you for playing. Kyle, tell them what they've won.

KYLE: You've won the home version of Ripper for a Day, a case of Skippy's Peanut Butter, and a mink stole from Dicker and Dicker of Beverly Hills.

MARK: From everyone here at Ripper for Day, have a great afternoon. And stay tuned for *Who Wants to Open that Old Dispatch Box*, followed by *What Stupid Thing Have You Done Now, Les-trade?*

THE CASE AGAINST HRH DUKE OF CLARENCE BEING JACK THE RIPPER (Mark Levitt)

THE CASE FOR MONTAGUE DRUITT (David McCallister)

JACK THE RIPPER DATABASE HANDOUT (Philip K. Jones)

The database lists one hundred and three items as involving "Jack the Ripper" and Sherlock Holmes:

These include thirty eight short stories, twenty seven novels and seven plays, two of which are actually musicals. Can you imagine sitting through a musical celebrating "Saucy Jack?" The novels include a wide variety of efforts, including Lyndsay Faye's excellent *Dust and Shadow* (source for one of the musicals), Ellery Queen's classic *A Study in Terror*, two of Carole Nelson Douglas' "Irene Adler" Series, *Chapel Noir* and *Castle Rouge*, and the always chilling *Samba for Sherlock* by Brazilian, Jo Soares, as well as twenty two others.

There are also seven novels and three outright parodies. In addition, there are four released screenplays and three narrative articles (those are articles that add 'facts' to the information about Sherlock presented in The Canon). There are also two full hour radio scripts, JACK1 and JACK2, by Matthew J. Elliott written for the Jim French Productions and broadcast in November, 2004.

Finally, there are two PC-Game scenarios, two illustrated novels in comic-book format, four poems

and four Manga-format illustrated novels. The only subject more popular in Sherlockian fiction is *The Hound of the Baskervilles* with one hundred and eighty eight items listed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Shimberg Playhouse at the Straz Centre in Tampa will be presenting a unique version of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, adapted by Peepolykus and Steven Canny. An ancient family curse, a desolate moor, a spectral hound and a deranged killer on the loose. *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is the most celebrated Holmes story of all, a



masterpiece of mystery and suspense. And lord it's scary ... really, really scary. In

2007 Peepolykus broke box office records with their highly successful production, and Baskervilles has gone on to achieve great critical acclaim. Fans of Jobsite's productions of *The 39 Steps* and the various (*abridged*) offerings will not want to miss this three-person tour-de-force! For the official website, visit job-sitetheater.org.

221B RECITATION BY MARK LEVITT



The following are other hand-outs from the meeting.

TIMELINES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES AND JACK THE RIPPER

AUGUST 1888 - NOVEMBER 1888 CROSS REFERENCED

1888

SUMMER 1888 - The Crooked Man

JULY 1888 - Naval Treaty (BG SAYS 1889)

In addition to this case, the month includes two others that remain unchronicled: The Adventure of the Tired Captain and The Adventure of the Second Stain (apparently different from the published case of that title, as it implicates "many of the first families in the kingdom," and involves Holmes with both French and Polish authorities)

AUGUST 1888

August 7 - Celebrating Watson's Birthday (1852)

August 22 - Celebrating Mycroft Holmes' birthday

August 31 - Polly Nichols killed in Bucks Row # 1. Robert Anderson appointed Assistant Commissioner for Crime; selects Donald Swanson to head the case. L.P. Walter writes to the Home Office, requesting a reward be offered for capture of the murderer. Request is denied by E. Leigh Pemberton.

SEPTEMBER 1888

September 8 - Annie Chapman killed in Hanbury Street. #2. Amelia Palmer identifies Annie's body at 11:30 am. Robert Anderson leaves for Switzerland on sick leave.

Sept. - A Case of Identity IDEN Holmes tracks down a wayward suitor for Miss Mary Sutherland. He has also recently been consulted on: the Dundas separation case...and has "some ten or twelve" other cases on hand, including an intricate matter referred to him from Marseilles 9/91 Adventures

Sept 12, "The Greek Interpreter"

Sept 18, *The Sign of the Four* beginning

Sept 21 - *The Sign of the Four* resolved

Sept 25 - Oct 20 - *The Hound of the Baskervilles* takes place September 25 -October 20,1888 -- which means that it overlaps the Jack the Ripper murders, a matter of some importance to Baring-Gould. (Other chronologists have set *The Hound* in either 1889 or 1900.)

Sept 26 - HOUND

September 27 - The 'Dear Boss' letter is received at the Central News Agency, the first to use the name 'Jack the Ripper.'

THE ROYAL PARDON

Daily Telegraph, Saturday 10th November 1888:

During the course of last evening [Friday 9th November] Dr. G. B. Phillips visited the House of Commons, where he had a conference with the Undersecretary for the Home Office, Mr. [C.B.] Stuart-Wortley.

Star, Saturday 10th November 1888:

A Cabinet Council was held at noon to-day at the Foreign Office." On Nov 10, 1888, the Cabinet resolved to offer a pardon to any accomplice who came forward with information that led to the conviction of the actual murderer

Queen Victoria issued a pardon, via the *London Times*, Monday 12th November 1888:

MURDER. - PARDON. - Whereas on November 8 or 9, in Millers-court, Dorset-street Spital-fields, Mary Janet Kelly was murdered by some person or persons unknown: the Secretary of State will advise the grant of Her Majesty's gracious pardon to any accomplice, not being a person who contrived or actually committed the murder, who shall give such information and evidence as shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder.

CHARLES WARREN, the Commissioner of police of the Metropolis, Metropolitan Police-office, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., Nov. 10 [Saturday], 1888:

This Royal Pardon was issued the day after the murder of Mary Kelly. They had to have some knowledge, especially since Royal Pardons are only issued upon *named* persons. There is no precedent to issuing a Royal Pardon to an un-named person, especially one who is an "accomplice" to murder, and almost certainly not to an accomplice not within 24 hours of that murder. Never before or never since the murder of Mary Jane Kelly has a royal pardon been issued or granted for a capital offence. The pardon was done decisively and in haste. "It is asserted that the Home Secretary's offer of a pardon to any accomplice was mainly at the instigation of Dr. G. B. Phillips, the Divisional Surgeon of the H Division, who pointed out to the authorities at the Home office the desirability of such a step being taken." What very incriminating knowledge did Doctor Phillips know [or had discovered] which led to the offer of a pardon to an accomplice?

Sept 27 - SEPT 30 - HOUND

September 30 - Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes killed at 1:00 and 1:45 am, respectively. Double Event. . #3 & 4 Whitechapel Vigilance Committee sends letter to the Home Office requesting a reward be officially offered. Request denied.

Diary entry in the Swedish Church Parish Register records the death of Stride, possibly "murdered by Jack the Ripper?" If indeed written on the 30th September, this is the earliest known use of the name "Jack the Ripper."

OCTOBER 1888

October 1 - Morning issue of the *Daily News* first prints the text of the Dear Boss letter. Thomas Coram finds a bloodstained knife in Whitechapel Road, with a blade of about 9 inches. The Financial News contributes £300 toward a reward for the capture of the murderer. Lord Mayor offers £500 reward. Sir Alfred Kirby offers £100 reward and 50 militia men to help apprehend the criminal. Offer declined.

October 1-20th - HOUND

October 2 - George Lusk sends petition to the Home office requesting a reward be offered by the police.

October 7 - George Lusk writes the Home Office, requesting that a pardon be granted for the murderer's accomplice(s), in the hope

that these accomplices would reveal his identity.

October 9 - Police test out the bloodhounds Barnaby and Burgho, successfully, at Regent's Park. Sir Charles Warren replies affirmatively to Lusk's request of a pardon, but the idea is struck down by Matthews.

October 16 - George Lusk receives a package including the "From Hell" letter and half a kidney, allegedly from the body of Catharine Eddowes.

October 17 - HOUND - Watson notes in his diary bad weather and empathizes with "the convict ...upon the ...shelterless moor...."

October 20 - Resolution - *Hound of the Baskervilles*

October 23 - Holmes receives telegrams from Colonel Ross and Inspector Gregory asking for his help in finding the missing racehorse Silver Blaze.

Oct 25th - Holmes waits until Thursday Oct 25th to investigate.

October 30th - Holmes delays his solution of the case until he has a chance to win money betting on the Westsex plate on October 30th.

NOVEMBER 1888

November 9 - Mary Kelly killed in Millers Court. Sir

Charles Warren resigns.
November 10 - Pardon offered to “anyone other than the murderer” by the Home office.

JULY 1889

July 25 - Letter signed ‘Jack the Ripper’ arrives at Scotland Yard, reading: “Dear Boss --You have not caught me yet you see, with all your cunning, with all your ‘Lees’ with all your blue bottles. I have made two narrow squeaks this week, but still though disturbed I got clear before I could get to work -- I will give the foreigners a turn now I think -- for a change -- Germans especially if I can -- I was conversing with two or three of your men last night -- their eyes of course were shut and thus they did not see my bag. Ask any of your men who were on duty last night in Piccadilly (Circus End) if they saw a gentleman put 2 dragoon guard sergeants into a hansom. I was close by & heard him talk about shedding blood in Egypt I will soon shed more in England. I hope you read mark & learn all that you can if you do so you may and may not catch - Jack the Ripper.”

AUGUST 1889

August 31 - “The Adventure of the Cardboard Box”

JACK THE RIPPER THROUGH TIME AND SPACE

by Carl L. Heifetz

In the year 1888, the brutal death of at least five prostitutes in a seedy area of London set off a massive search for a killer called “Jack the Ripper” by the press. The furor that was set off by these events could be the episode of the TV show “Criminal Minds.” Although these murders were thought to be the work of a single man, no criminal was brought to justice. And, although these specific crimes were thought to be connected brutality against women was rampant in the area known as Whitechapel.

Since that time, interest in the identity of the murderer has not waned. Instead there has been a steady drumbeat of articles and books as theories become more and more convoluted and complex.

Also, the question has continued to be asked “Why didn’t Sherlock Holmes succeed in identifying the killer or, alternatively, why was his solution never reported to the world by his biographer, Dr. John H. Watson?” This query deserves great and intensified inspection, and is the subject of the discourse of the 37th Annual Fall Gathering of the Pleasant Places of Florida on November 2, 2013, the centerpiece of which will be the book *The Conan Doyle Notes: The Secret of Jack the Ripper* by Diane Gilbert Madsen.

It is no surprise then that Jack the Ripper has stirred the mind of the excellent Science Fiction writers who populated the original Star Trek series with many interesting concepts. The noted writer Robert Bloch scripted the story “Wolf in the Fold” that appeared in the 2nd season of this classic science fiction program. Jack the Ripper appears as a time traveling monster who serially inhabits men for the purpose of brutally killing

women. This creature, known as Redjac, thrives on the fear of women as they are savagely murdered. He had gotten away with this for many years, including 1888, but made the serious mistake of taking on the brave and ingenious crew of the Enterprise in stardate 3614.9.

The Plot: After a scream erupts from a foggy alley, Scotty is found with a dead woman and a bloody knife in his hand. He immediately becomes the suspect. After he appears to have committed a second such offense against a psionic priestess, she reveals with her dying breath that there is a creature who hates women present in the room. Scotty tranquilizes all males in the area, and the villain returns to its previous host who is beamed into space.

Reference : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AMoflin_the_Fold

The Pleasant Places of Florida

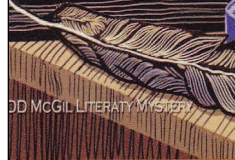
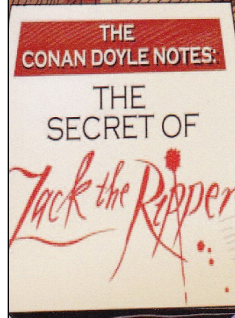
(founded in 1972)

For the Record:

THE LAST COURT OF APPEALS

David McCallister, Master of the House, (Master of Ceremonies at most gatherings, host of the annual Wessex Cup)
Carl Heifetz, Representative (both with the Servants and with the Tradespeople), (Correspondent)
Wanda & Jeff Dow, The Papers on the Sundial, (Communications and Bookkeeping)

Rev. Leslie Marshall, B.S.I. 1972-1977
Dr. Benton Wood, B.S.I. 1977 - 1988
Bill Ward, B.S.I. 1988 - 1999
Dr. Benton Wood, B.S.I. 1999 -1996
The Last Court of Appeals 1997 - present



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Notes:
The Secret of Jack the Ripper
by:
Diane Gilbert Madsen
www.dianegilbertmadsen.com

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Notes
The Secret of JACK THE RIPPER



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Learn the Secret!