Jack the Ripper

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Teacher’s notes

Aims of the workshop

This videoconference workshop is designed for those taking the Edexcel GCSE coursework option on Jack the Ripper. Through a study of original correspondence taken from the Metropolitan Police Letter Books and the Jack the Ripper letters held here at the National Archives, students will investigate why the police were unable to catch the murderer.

They will research the different methods employed by the police in their efforts to apprehend Jack the Ripper, as well as those suggested by members of the public, to question whether or not they were to blame for not bringing him (or her!) to justice.

The Jack the Ripper letters will also be examined to understand the impact they had on the police investigation of the case, and what they reveal about society’s attitudes to the murders.

In addition to this, students will examine original census returns from 1881 to build up a picture of Whitechapel at the time of the murders and consider how this evidence can also help us to understand the difficulties faced by police in their investigations into the case.

Who’s who

Sir Charles Warren: Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police until November 1888
Sir James Munro: Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police from November 1888
Sir James Fraser: Commissioner of the City of London Police
Henry Matthews: Secretary of State for the Home Office (Home Secretary)
Percy Lindley: a breeder of bloodhounds from Loughton, Essex
Thomas Blair: a member of the public from Gribton, Dumfries

Documents

Police letter, undated. From an unknown person to Henry Matthews, the Secretary of State, reporting on trials of police boots

**Document 2: reference MEPO 1/48**
Police letter, 9 October 1888. From Charles Warren to Sir James Fraser, suggesting that the two police forces should be in closer communication

**Document 3: reference MEPO 1/48**
Police letter, 1888. From Charles Warren to Percy Lindley on the subject of bloodhounds

**Document 4: reference MEPO 1/55**
Police letter, 9 October 1888. From Charles Warren to Henry Matthews at the Home Office, regarding the offer of a pardon to any accomplices that the Ripper may have

**Document 5: reference HO 144/221 A49301C (p.204 – 205)**
Police letter, 11 Nov 1888. From Thomas Gribton suggesting that policemen should dress up as women

**Document 6: reference MEPO 2/227**
Police letter, 11 September 1889. From James Munro to Henry Matthews, requesting further police officers in the Whitechapel area
Learning Curve
Education Service workshops

Document 7: reference MEPO 3/142 (4 – 5)
‘Jack’ letter, 24 Sept 1888. ‘Dear Sir I do wish to give myself up …’

Document 8: reference MEPO 3/142 (195)
‘Jack’ letter, 4 Oct 1888. ‘Spring Heel Jack The Whitechapel Murderer’

Document 9: reference MEPO 3/142 (160)
‘Jack’ letter, 8 Oct 1888. ‘I am … amongst the slogging town of Brum …’

‘Jack’ letter, 19 Oct 1888. ‘Dear boss iff you are the boss …’

Document 11: reference MEPO 3/3157
‘Jack’ letter, 29 Oct 1888. Sent to Dr Openshaw, ‘Old boss you was rite …’

Document 12: reference MEPO 3/142 (272)
‘Jack’ letter, 17 Oct 1889. ‘Dear Sir I shall be in Whitechapel on the 20th…’

Resources

- Worksheet for use with Police letters
- Worksheet for use with ‘Jack the Ripper’ letters

Activity

This must be completed before the videoconference.

Divide the students into six groups. Give each group one of the Metropolitan Police letters (documents 1 – 6) plus a worksheet, and one of the ‘Jack the Ripper’ letters (documents 7 – 12) plus a worksheet. Allow them time before the videoconference to study their documents and to complete the accompanying worksheets, either in class or as a homework activity. If the students have any questions, they can save them to ask the Education Officer during the videoconference.

The workshop

The workshop will begin with a discussion based on the preparation materials taken from the Metropolitan Police Office Letter Books. Students will be asked to share the result of their research into police methods and to draw some conclusions about the advantages and disadvantages of these methods to catch the murderer.

We then go on to examine an 1881 census return for Albert Square in Whitechapel and use this to consider some of the problems the police faced when investigating these murders, particularly the difficulties arising from the area in which they took place.

As a final activity, we consider the Jack the Ripper letters. Students will be asked to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the decision taken by the police to publish the ‘Dear Boss’ letter. We will then go on to consider how reliable the letters are, as a source for helping us to identify Jack the Ripper, and why they might also have made it so difficult for the police to apprehend the killer.

To conclude the workshop, students will be encouraged to discuss and draw conclusions based on the original evidence they have studied, as to what extent the police were to blame for not apprehending Jack the Ripper.
Knowledge, skills and understanding

Students taking part in this workshop will develop their knowledge, skills and understanding by:

- Studying key events, people and issues in the period appropriate to their course of study
- Studying key features and characteristics of the period and, where appropriate, the social and ethnic diversity of, and the experiences of men and women in, the society studied
- Studying history through a range of sources of information, such as written and visual sources, including the use of ICT
- Using historical sources critically in their context, recording significant information and reaching conclusions
- Debating with the Education Officer leading the workshop, and amongst themselves to organise and communicate their knowledge and understanding of the subject in question
- Drawing conclusions and appreciating that historical judgements are liable to reassessment in the light of new or reinterpreted evidence

Examination board specification

- Edexcel GCSE History A (Modern World and European) Section C
  [www.edexcel.org.uk/VirtualContent/120455.pdf](http://www.edexcel.org.uk/VirtualContent/120455.pdf)

Useful links

- Information and activities on the origins of the Metropolitan Police: [www.learningcurve.gov.uk/candp/prevention/g08/default.htm](http://www.learningcurve.gov.uk/candp/prevention/g08/default.htm)
- Book a workshop [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/contact/form/educationserviceform.asp?id=7&action=1](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/contact/form/educationserviceform.asp?id=7&action=1)
- Find out more about workshops [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/educationservice/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/educationservice/)
Police letter. Undated. From an unknown person to Henry Matthews, the Secretary of State, reporting on trials of police boots

During the past twelve months, Sir Charles Warren has had trials made of several kinds of boots, both leather, waterproof, or sile, none have yet proved suitable for the use. Some of the leather showed a great amount of looseness, where the changes of weather and weather made no difference. The Constables have to walk up to 6 hours, and the greatest caution is required in making changes in his boots, as upon these his efficiency so much depends.

Two important complaints against the present boots are, that the weaver is very much more fatigued than when ordinary boots are worn; that the foot are drawn and made sore.

Many very strong reasons have been sent to the Commissioner by the public in favor of the retention by Police on their best of boots which are not rigid.
During the past twelve months Sir Charles Warren has had trials made of several varieties of boots with [text missing] waterproof or silent [text missing] none have [text missing] suitable for the [text missing] police force of [text missing] adapted [text missing] when the changes of [text missing] and weather are taken into consideration though in [text missing] instances they have been found very suitable in particular cases.

The constable has to walk daily for 8 hours and the greatest caution is required in making changes in his boots, as upon these his efficiency so much depends.

Two important complaints against the noiseless boots are that the wearer is very much more fatigued than when ordinary boots are worn, and that the feet are ‘drawn’ and made sore.

Many very strong reasons have been sent to the Commissioner by the public in favour of the retention by Police on their beats of boots which are not silent.
Document 2: reference MEPO 1/48
Police letter, 9 October 1888. From Charles Warren to Sir James Fraser, suggesting that the two police forces should be in closer communication

9th October, 1888

My dear Sir,

In order to prevent any working doubly on the same ground, I have suggested that one of us should be in more constant communication with you about the W. Murder.

Could you send an officer? O.K. and Warren here every morning to consult a day or two. I send an officer every morning to consult with your officers.

We are immediately with urgent

Yours truly,

Charles Warren
Document 2 transcript: reference MEPO 1/48
Police letter, 9 October 1888. From Charles Warren to Sir James Fraser, suggesting that the two police forces should be in closer communication

9.10.88

Sir J Fraser

My dear Fraser,
In order to prevent our working doubly over the same ground I have to suggest that our CID should be in more constant communication with yours about the W[hitechapel] murders.

Could you send an officer to Ch[ief] Insp[ector] Swanson here every morning to consult or may I send an officer every morning to consult with your officers.

We are inundated with suggestions and names of suspects.

Truly Yours,
C.W. [Charles Warren]
Dear Sir,

I have seen your letter in the Times on subject of bloodhounds. Perhaps you could answer a question I have put to many without satisfactory reply.

Supporting a hound to trace may once be a novelty after a murder, how is he to know what are the tracks? To which is the scent of the murderer or how is he to know that you want the particular track taken.

If the murderer left a portion of his clothing behind or some of his blood, I can understand a dog following it. Or if you could think him a particular spot where he had been standing ever, but not a London street, where people have been walking all the evening there may be scores of scent almost as heavy as those of the murder. This seems to me to be the

With difficulty, I should be glad if you could give me a solution to it.

Truly yours,

Would a hound follow up a person in whose hands was the blood of a murderer person if he is there the blood on the ground. I scarcely think he could.
Percy Lindley  
York Hill  
Loughton  

Sir,

I have seen your letter in the Times on subject of bloodhounds and perhaps you could answer a question I have put to many without satisfactory reply.

Supposing a hound to be brought up at once to a corpse after a murder how is he to know what are the tracks or which is the scent of the murderer or how is he to know that you want the particular track tracked.

If the murderer left a portion of his clothing behind and some of his blood I can understand a dog following up or if you could show him a particular spot where he had been standing even but on a London pavement where people have been walking all the evening there may be scores of scents almost as keen as those of the murderer. This seems to me to be the initial difficulty and I should be glad if you could give me a solution to it.

Truly yours,

C.W. [Charles Warren]

Would a hound follow up a person on whose hands was the blood of a murdered person if he is shown the blood on the ground. I scarcely think he could.
Document 4: reference MEPO 1/55
Police letter, 9 October 1888. From Charles Warren to Henry Matthews, regarding the offer of a pardon to any accomplices that the Ripper may have.

In reply to your inquiry of the 5th for the information of the case, I am in a position to say that during the last week or six days have been coming to the conclusion that urgent need must be pressed by the offer of a pardon to accomplice. Among the various of these cases is the possibility that his murderer is someone else.
Sir,

In reply to your immediate [text missing] just received on the subject of [text missing] for the information of the Secretary of State that during the last three or four days I have been coming to the conclusion that useful results would be produced by the offer of a pardon to accomplices. Among the variety of theories there is the possibility that the murderer is someone who during the daytime is sane, but who at certain periods is overtaken in his mind; and I think it possible in that case that his relatives or neighbours may possibly be aware of his peculiarities and may have gradually unwittingly slid into [the roles of accomplices].

On the other hand if it is the work of a gang in which only one actually commits the murder, the free pardon to the accomplice may make the difference of information being obtained.

As a striking commentary on this matter I have today received a letter from a person asserting himself to be an accomplice and asking for a free pardon; and I am commencing a communication with him through an advertisement in a journal. This letter is probably a hoax, for we have received scores of hoaxing letters, but on the other hand it may be a bona fide letter and if [text missing] would be to the discovery of the murderer by omitting to offer the pardon; and I cannot see what harm can be done in this or any further case by offering a pardon.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Charles Warren
Document 5: reference HO 144/221
Police letter, 11 Nov 1888. From Thomas Gribton suggesting that policemen should dress up as women

This plan is based on the theory that the murderer would be more likely to approach women in the female manner if women of that class were selected, and as far as possible of effeminate appearance, but of known courage to train them, dress them as females of the class from whom the victims are selected, arm them with the best and lightest weapons, and distribute them over the district haunted by the murderer.

Note: The men would require to be fair actors, and behave in the natural manner of women of that class, further they would require to be shadowed by help, in an unobtrusive way, and the whole scheme would require to be kept absolutely secret, for once let the force get a hint of it, and farewell to any chance of success.
### Document 5 transcript: reference HO 144/221

Police letter, 11 Nov 1888. From Thomas Gribton suggesting that policemen should dress up as women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date 11 Nov 1888</th>
<th>Mr Thomas Blair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References, &amp;c</td>
<td>East End Murders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offers suggestion for capturing the murderer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pressing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUTES</td>
<td>Police to dress and act as women decoys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ackn[owledge] and Lay by C[harles] [Warren] Nov 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pressing**

Nov 11th 88

Plan for entrapping the Whitechapel Murderer. Let a number of men – say twelve be selected, of short stature, and as far as possible of effeminate appearance, but of known courage and tried nerve.

- dress them as females of the class from whom the victims are selected,
- arm them with the best and lightest weapons and distribute them over the district haunted by the murderer.

---

Note. The men would require to be fair actors, and behave in the natural manner of women of that class, further they would require to be shadowed by help, in an unobtrusive way, and the whole scheme would require to be kept absolutely secret, for once let the press get a hint of it, and farewell to any chance of success.

This plan is biased [sic] on the theory that the murderer solicits intercourse and that the woman accompanies him to a quiet spot, where the crime is committed, while in the act. So that men who undertook the duty of capturing him would require to have all their wits about them

Thomas Blair
Gribton
Dumfries
Document 6: reference MEPO 2/227
Police letter, 11 September 1889. From James Munro to Henry Matthews, requesting further police officers in the Whitechapel area

H. O.

Our experience in connection with the late Whitechapel murder shows that a network of sending some policemen to the scene of murder has been essential to stop the flow of murder on the streets, and that fear of the loss of life can keep up the detective police. At the moment without being stronger, I fear that if the force I have at my disposal are not stronger, I am likely to become a menace to the force. For this reason I am anxious to take action. For the purpose of this force, I require 100 men, 50 men, both uniform and plain. I have already furnished men for the last three months, and I have not yet had a letter or a note from the Board of Police, and I cannot possibly arrange police duties. I am asked for 100 men for the next three months, and I have not had a letter or a note from the Board of Police, and I cannot possibly arrange police duties.
Police letter, 11 September 1889. From James Munro to Henry Matthews, requesting further police officers in the Whitechapel area

11. 9. 89

Done G

H.O.

Our experience in connection with the last Whitechapel Murder shows that notwithstanding every precaution the murderer has been enabled to slip through our patrols, and dispose of the body of his victim without being observed by police. All that I can do is to strengthen the force of police in the locality, and make it more difficult than before for these lamentable occurrences to take place. For this purpose I shall require 100 more men, both uniform and plain clothes. I cannot possibly arrange for their transfer from other Divisions, which have already furnished men for the East End, and I therefore ask for an augmentation of 100 men for a couple of months, in addition to those whom I here already have under HO letter.

As soon as I can see my way to reduce the number S[ecretary] of S[tate] may rely upon my doing so, but we must put a stop to these Whitechapel Outrages, and for this the number of men applied for is absolutely necessary. I trust therefore that I may receive immediate sanction to supply the above number of men for the time mentioned.

JM

11/9
Worksheet for Police letters

It is December 1888. The Metropolitan Police and the City Police still have no clue as to the identity of Jack the Ripper.

As part of a Home Office investigation into the way in which the police have been handling the case, you have been asked by the Secretary of State to study a selection of police records. It is your job to decide whether the police are to blame for not yet apprehending the murderer.

When drawing your conclusions, consider how the police have sought to discover the murderer and the way in which they have used and handled any possible evidence. Also consider how reliable and useful these sources really are in providing information about police methods.

1. Document analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What method for trying to catch the murderer is suggested here?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What does it say in the document about the advantages of this method?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>What does it say in the document about the disadvantages of this method?</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>What is your judgement on the usefulness of this method as a way of catching the murderer?</th>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Explain your answer</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2. Usefulness and reliability

Now you need to consider the usefulness and reliability of this document as a piece of evidence in deciding whether or not the police were to blame for not catching the murderer.

There are five points you always need to think about when examining a document in this way – do this for your document in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who wrote it? Get your teacher to show you the who’s who section in the preparation pack for help, or search the internet for more information about them</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When did they write it? Is this close in date to the events the document describes?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where was it written</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why was it written</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What does it tell us</td>
<td>You’ve covered this in number 1!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Judgement time!

Finally, summarise your thoughts about the usefulness and reliability of the documents.

- As a historian, do you think these are useful sources for evidence of police methods in the late 1880’s? Explain why. (you may need to use a separate sheet for this)

- What do you think are their strengths and weaknesses as sources for understanding the effectiveness of police methods at this time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRENGTHS</th>
<th>WEAKNESSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Conclusions

Chose the statement you most agree with:
We believe that the police are to blame
are not to blame
are partly to blame

for not apprehending Jack the Ripper.
The evidence to support our argument is (continue on a separate sheet and remember to use the sources as evidence, and bring in your own knowledge at this point)
Document 7: reference MEPO 3/142 (p.4 – 5)

‘Jack’ letter, 24 Sept 1888. ‘Dear Sir I do wish to give myself up …’

Dear Sir

I do wish to give myself up.

I am in misery with nightmare.

I am the man who committed all these murders in the last six months. My name is [redacted].

I am a slasher and work at [redacted].

I have found the woman I wanted that is [redacted] and I done what I called slughtered her. But if anyone comes I will surrender. But I am not going to walk to the station by myself so I am yours truly.

keep the Boro road clean

or I might take a trip up there.

Photo

of knife

this is the knife that I done these murders with. It is a small handle, with a large long blade, sharp both sides.
Document 7 transcript: reference MEPO 3/142 (p. 4 – 5)
‘Jack’ letter, 24 Sept 1888. ‘Dear Sir I do wish to give myself up …’

On Her Majesterys [sic] service
Sir Charles Warren
Commissioner of Police
Scotland Yard

[Postmarked] London SE 12 SP 24 1888

Sept 24 1888

Dear Sir
I do wish to give myself up I am in misery with nightmare I am the man who committed all these murders in the last six months my name is [silhouette of coffin] so and so I am a horse slauterer [sic] and work at name [blocked out] address [blocked out] I have found the woman I wanted that is Chapman and I done what I called slautered [sic] her but if any one comes I will surrender but I am not going to walk to the station by myself so I am yours truly [silhouette of coffin]
Keep the Boro road clear or I might take a trip up there photo of knife[silhouette of knife]
This is the knife that I done these murders with it is small handle with a large long blade sharpe both sides
‘Jack’ letter, 4 Oct 1888. ‘Spring Heel Jack The Whitechapel Murderer’
October 4 1888

Spring Heel Jack

The Whitechapel Murderer

I am an American I have been in London the last ten months and have murdered no less than six women I mean to make a dozen of it now while I am about it I think I may as well have six men in blue to make the number as I see there is a few too many knocking about the east End looking for me but I am close upon their heel every day and will be for some time yet and I was in the crowd at Berners Street watching the blue boys wash the blood marks away sorry to give you so much trouble but what I have sworne to do I will at the cost of my own life at nights I have been sleeping in Bow cemetery one thing I have to tell you know is the policemen who has found the women it is those I mean settleing[sic] as they will not g[et] the chance of giving evidence against me I shall shortly have to shift or [illegible] my quarters from Bow cemetery as I have enlightened you a bit about I have written this on the Embankment near Waterloo.

Jack the Ripper

I will rip a few more

So help my God I

Will

[Image of two knives with blood dripping from them]
Document 9: reference MEPO 3/142

‘Jack’ letter, 8 Oct 1888. ‘I am … amongst the slogging town of Brum …’
‘Jack’ letter, 8 Oct 1888. ‘I am … amongst the slogging town of Brum …’

Detective Offices
Scottland Yard
London

[Postmarked 8 October 1888 Birmingham]
[Images and the letters B L O O D at the top]
I am as you see by this note amongst the slogging town of Brum and
mean to play my part well & vigorously amongst its inhabitants I have
already spotted from its number 3 girls and before one week is passed
after receiving this 3 Families will be thrown into a state of delightful
mourning. Ha. Ha. My Bloody whim must have its way do not be
surprised 15 murders must be completed then I kill myself to cheat the
scaffold. For I know you cannot catch me & may I be even present in your
dreams

Jack the Ripper
Document 10: reference MEPO 3/142
‘Jack’ letter, 19 Oct 1888 sent to Charles Warren. ‘Dear boss iff you are the boss …’
October 19 1888

Wouster

Dear boss iff you are the boss you have not got the right man 100 miles off scent bloodhounds no use will not catch me have been in Wouster a week have spotted 3 out will visit them again shortly [sic] don’t know much about this part off too Brum to-day

Post this on me way, hope I shall have luck there The Atmosphere was to hot at Whitechapel had to clear off smelt a rat saw last victim buried [sic] I felt rather down hearted over my knife which I lost coming [sic] here must get one to night. I shall kill 15 at Brum call and settle 3 I have spotted at Wouster Shall then finish up at Hull before going to Poland

Silly looking in low lodging houses for me do not visit [sic] them description posed at Ploise [sic] stations nothing like me look out for Octer. 27th at Brum will give them ripper.

Jack a Poland Jew

Better known as Jack the Ripper

A drop of Strides Blood
Document 11: reference MEPO 3/3157

‘Jack’ letter, 29 Oct 1888. Sent to Dr Openshaw, ‘Old boss you was rite …’
Document 11 transcript: reference MEPO 3/3157
‘Jack’ letter, 29 Oct 1888. Sent to Dr Openshaw, ‘Old boss you was rite …’

Dr Openshaw
Pathological Curator
London Hospital
Whitechapel

[Postmarked London 29 October 1888]

Old boss you was rite it was the left kidney I was goin to hoperate agin close to your ospitle just as I was goin to dror mi nife along of er bloomin throte them cusses of coppers spoilt the game but I guess I wil be on the job soon and will send you another bit of innerds
Jack the ripper

O have you seen the devle with his mikerscope and scalpul a looking at a Kidney with a slide cocked up
Document 12: reference MEPO 3/142

‘Jack’ letter, 17 Oct 1889. ‘Dear Sir I shall be in Whitechapel on the 20th…’

Dear Sir
I shall be in
Whitechapel on the 25th of this month—
And will begin some
very delicate work

about midnight, in the
street where I executed
my third examination
of the human body.
Yours till death
Catch Me if you can

Jack the Ripper
October 17

Dear Sir

I shall be in Whitechapel on the 20th of this month - And will begin some very delicate work about midnight, in the street where I executed my third examination of the human body.

Yours till death

Jack the Ripper

Catch Me if you can

PS I hope you can read what I have written, and will put it all in the paper, and not leave half out. If you can not see the letters let me know and and I will write them bigger [sic]

XXX

HA!!!
Worksheet for ‘Jack the Ripper’ letters

Read, and also look very carefully at all the details in the ‘Jack the Ripper’ letter for your group, then complete the following worksheet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the letter dated? If so, when was it written?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who was it sent to?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What colour is the ink?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How would you describe the handwriting in the letter? (E.g. neat, educated, scrawl etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How would you describe the writer’s use of grammar? Give examples. (Consider spelling, use of sentences, accurate use of tenses etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there any common phrases that match those in the first ‘Dear Boss’ letter?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can see the original Dear Boss letter on our website at http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/museum/item.asp?item_id=39&sequence=1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the letter illustrated? If so, describe the illustrations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What message is the writer trying to convey through the illustrations?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the letter reveal any information about society/social tensions in existence at this time? (E.g. Does the writer blame the murders on a particular section of society, such as Jewish people? What is the author’s opinion of prostitutes or women?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>