



ABOUT THE MUSEUM

In 1888, a series of gruesome murders in London's East End shocked the world. A media frenzy ensued and the killer was dubbed Jack the Ripper. The Ripper was never found, and left behind a mystery that remains unsolved to this day, inspiring countless theories, books, and films.

The Jack the Ripper Museum, housed in a historic Victorian building in the heart of Whitechapel, brings this chilling chapter of history to life. Step back in time to the streets of 1888 London, where one of history's greatest unsolved crimes unfolded.

As you explore the museum, you'll uncover the stories of the victims, the prime suspects, the police investigation, and the harsh realities of daily life in the East End during the Victorian era. Along the way, you'll gather clues and information about the case. Will you be the one to finally solve the mystery of Jack the Ripper?

Climb the museum's staircase and witness the timeline of the murders recorded on the walls, featuring the victims' names, ages, crime scenes, and contemporary newspaper reports.

Was Jack the Ripper an artist, a doctor, or an aristocrat? The truth remains elusive - but here, you decide.

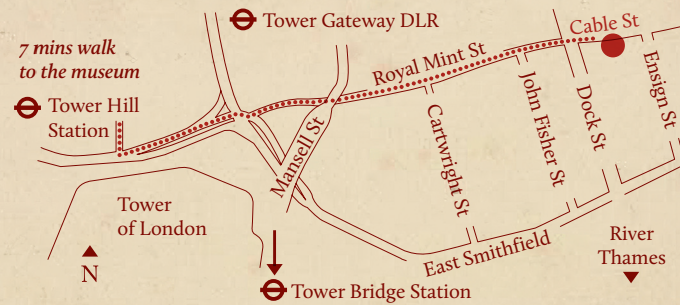


GROUND FLOOR

The Souvenir Shop

Before leaving the museum, spend some time in the souvenir shop.

Here you will find a unique collect of gifts, ceramics, objects d'art, prints, books and memorabilia that can only be found at the Jack the Ripper Museum shop.



JACK THE
RIPPER
MUSEUM



12 Cable Street, London E1 8JG

Open every day 09.30 - 18.00

Telephone 0203 978 0820

jacktherippermuseum.com

JACK THE RIPPER MUSEUM





FIRST FLOOR

Mitre Square (September 30, 1888)

The most infamous night in Ripper history. Two women were murdered. Their bodies were discovered just a few hundred metres apart, within 45 minutes of one another.

In front of you lies Catherine Eddowes, the second woman murdered that night, alongside Police Constable Watkins, the officer who discovered her body.

On the wall, you'll find a replica of the graffiti discovered nearby by policeman Alfred Long, its author unknown. Beneath it, he found a bloodied piece of cloth, later confirmed to be taken from the apron Eddowes had been wearing.

Nearby, a worker's cart sits under a streetlight, the kind used to transport victims to the morgue. One of the morgues that held Jack the Ripper's victims was located only a few streets from here.



SECOND FLOOR

The Ripper's Sitting Room

This space presents a carefully reconstructed Victorian sitting room, modeled on a profile of Jack the Ripper. It gives an idea of how he may have lived and where he might have plotted his infamous crimes.

Above the fireplace hangs an original drawing by Walter Sickert, a prime suspect in the case. Some scholars argue the woman in the sketch is simply sleeping, others suggest something more sinister.

Around the room you'll find items providing insight into the type of person Jack the Ripper may have been. Do they hint at the harmless interests of a Victorian gentleman, or are they the tools of a killer?

Alongside newspaper clippings from 1888 that chronicle the gruesome murders and the mounting hysteria, you'll find a letter famously signed "From Hell," possibly penned by Jack himself.



THIRD FLOOR

Police Station

This floor is dedicated to the search for the killer and is based on Leman Street Police Station, the headquarters of the police investigation into the crimes. A board maps out the murder sites, displaying the evidence the police gathered and potential suspects.

At the desk you'll find a waxwork of Chief Inspector Abberline, the detective who led the hunt for Jack the Ripper in 1888.

In a display case, you'll find the actual whistle blown by Police Constable Watkins when he discovered Catherine Eddowes' mutilated body in Mitre Square, on the night of the double murder. Also on display are his notebook, handcuffs, and truncheon.

Also contained in this room is the personal collection of Inspector Joseph Henry Helson, who was head of the Metropolitan Police's J Division and in charge of the investigation into the murder of Mary Ann Nichols.

These items are some of the last remaining physical links to the crimes, and some of the last opportunities to find clues to the Ripper's identity.



FOURTH FLOOR

Mary Jane Kelly's Bedroom

Life in Victorian London was harsh, especially for women living in extreme poverty. Mary Jane Kelly was the fifth canonical victim of the Ripper, and the only one to have her own bedroom. Although cramped and squalid, with only a tiny metal bed and straw mattress, this room would have been considered a great luxury to the people of the East End.

In the display case, original Victorian bonnets are showcased. These were often worn by women to cover unwashed hair, a common reality in the slums of 19th-century London.

The night of her murder, neighbours reported hearing Mary Jane Kelly sing the song heard in this room, "A Violet from Mother's Grave".



BASEMENT

The Ten Bells

The Ten Bells pub, a historic East End establishment in nearby Spitalfields, is infamous for its connection to the Jack the Ripper murders. This room has been recreated to reflect the interior of the pub as it might have appeared in 1888.

It was frequented by the Ripper's victims, including Annie Chapman and Mary Jane Kelly who were regulars here. It became central to the police investigation when it was reported as the last place Annie Chapman was seen alive.

Its connection to the murders gained it a reputation as one of the most haunted buildings in Britain.