CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Summary

READ THE SOCIETY CHANGES FIRST AND THEN LOOK AT CRIME, CRIME PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT, AND THEN PUNISHMENT.

ANGLO-SAXONS			
Crime	**Crime Prevention and Enforcement**	**Punishment**	**Society – reason for Legal Code / System**
Treason against the king was the most serious crime	Powerful King and nobles like sheriffs enforced the law and power of the king grew over time with the concept of the King's Peace.	Blood feud originally as people took revenge against people who committed crimes against them.	*Small population (roughly 2m), 90% lived in countryside in small homesteads and hamlets*
Murder serious crime but often punished by fines.	Ethelred II from 978 – 1016 – defended England from Vikings by allying with Normans and increased power of king in enforcing laws.	Replaced by a system of fines (Wergild) even for murder. The amount depended on status of victim and seriousness of crime.	*Social structure meant nobles got land for helping with laws and crimes against higher classes were punished severely.*
Arson considered a very serious crime as was against property which rich people cared about.	A Reeve carried out decisions made by local courts.	The church pushed for maiming / corporal punishment for moral and petty crimes like theft (restitution) as gave chance to ask god for forgiveness	*Towns grew in importance like Hamwic (Southampton), Eoforwic (York) and Lundenwic (London) which increased crime there.*
Theft was the most common crime.	The ultimate decider of guilt or innocence was God. So people could swear innocence under oath with 'oath helpers' and walk free – only if not caught in act!	This included eye gouging or removing feet or tongue for slander	*Danelaw was different again in North-East England. Threat from the Vikings meant that the different kingdoms became more centralised over time.*
Slander was also an important crime as people believed in the power of oaths.	Trial By Ordeal – trial by hot water, cold water, hot iron or consecrated bread for clergy.	The stocks (feet) and pillory (hands and neck) were used for lesser crimes and were a mix of humiliation, pain and discomfort from bad weather and attacks from locals.	*The Church played an important part in defining law and order system. This increased over time with restitution increasing. They focused on moral crimes.*
	As communities scattered and vulnerable to poor harvest, disease and warfare they often helped enforce law. This started with the blood feud and then became a more rigid system set by kings in codes of law.	Most serious crimes like treason or arson would receive capital punishment – usually by hanging but could be stoning or beheading.	*Power of the king grew in Anglo-Saxon England with powerful nobles like Godwin under Edward the Confessor.*
	No police force - and no army and no prisons for punishment.	Punishment held in public – to prevent others doing similar (deterrent).	
	Shire divided into Hundreds and tithings. All men over 12 were in a tithing and responsible for preventing	Offences against the king's peace were treated severely and harsh punishments for	

	crime.	this increased over time.	
	1 tithing man and 1 hundred man would meet regularly from each area would meet with sheriff to prevent crime – mainly cattle theft.		
	Hue and cry – everyone who heard it was obliged to join.		
NORMANS			
Crime	**Crime Prevention and Enforcement**	**Punishment**	***Society - reason for Legal Code / System***
Treason became more severe	The power of the king and his role in law and order increased – particularly during the reign of William I (1066 – 1087). This was an extension of the King's Peace in what William called 'The Mund.'	An increased use of harsh punishments, including execution, which were intended to help boost the visible power and authority of the king	*The Normans defeated the Anglo-Saxons at the Battle of Hastings. The Normans faced challenges from powerful Anglo-Saxon nobles like Edwin and Morcar after the Battle and in York and East Anglia.*
The Crime of Killing a Norman was introduced and communities responsible for stopping it from happening under the threat of the Murdrum.	Punishment and law enforcement became more centralised and fewer decisions were taken by local communities	He could order extreme punishments for the rebels who committed treason. Large groups of people who were not directly involved in order to show his power	*William's claim to the throne was challenged by nobles like Edgar Aethling so he had to increase the role and power of the king.*
Forest Laws - Committing crime in a forest designated as Royal Demesne the king wanted for hunting (Hampshire – 40 villages cleared out).	Church Courts set up for moral crimes of clergy. If people could read Psalm 51 or neck verse then could use church courts. Benefit of Clergy for priests, Right of Sanctuary (only special pilgrimage sites) meant people could leave country in 40 days to avoid punishment.	Rebel areas had farmland destroyed which lead to starvation and the deaths of 100,000s.	*William had to centralise power in the hands of Normans but keep some Anglo-Saxon laws. However, Normans were made more important than Anglo-Saxons so 500 castles were built around the country.*
Hunting (poaching), grazing animals, entering the forest with hunting implements, foraging or fetching firewood became illegal.	Trial by Combat was added to Trial by Ordeal with sticks/swords to settle land disputes. (Could choose a champion)	The Crime of killing a Norman was punished with the Murdrum – a huge fine paid by the hundred where the body was found.	*The Feudal System introduced with Normans in the top three echelons. Thegns and AS Earls mostly replaced with Tenants-in-Chief, Under Tenants-in-Chief and Knights.*
Most other crimes remained the same with theft as the most common crime.	500 castles were built around England and three smaller Earldoms with huge castles were built on in the 'Marches' in Shrewsbury, Chester and Hereford to subdue rebellion.	Breaking the forest laws would mean punishment, including hanging or corporal punishment such as castration or blinding	*William had to keep the church on side and increased the power of the church*

	Foresters were introduced to enforce the law in the forests.	The general AS system of punishment continued, like the AS they relied on a combination of physical punishments (whipping,) fines and executions humiliation (stocks and pillories)	
	Anglo-Saxon serfs were tied to the lands through loyalty to the king (Feudal system) and if they disobeyed they lost their land or right to inherit. (forfeiture)	There was an increase in the number of crimes that were punishable by death or mutilation and the use of branding and amputation.	
	Peasants couldn't rebel easily as couldn't leave village.	The Wergild was kept but paid to the king under the concept of the Mund and there were especially high fines for breaking the forest laws.	
	People were declared outlaws if Anglo-Saxons not tied to land and obeying laws – they attacked poor people violently and stole household good and attacked churches.	Punishment held in public – to prevent others doing similar	
	Shire Courts and Sheriffs continued, as did the hundred, tithings and hue and cry with community responsibility increasing with the Murdrum. Still no police force or use of jails as punishment.	Moral crimes meant church pushed more for maiming for normal people and 'benefit of the clergy' meant clergy couldn't face death penalty for them but rather forced pilgrimage, confession, apology, or exile with right of sanctuary.	
MIDDLE AGES			
Crime	**Crime Prevention and Enforcement**	**Punishment**	**Society - reason for Legal Code / System**
Treason was considered more extreme after Edward I conquered Wales and took control of Scotland as they needed to stop rebels with deterrence.	Power of the king was increased and his role in the system with Henry II. In 1166 Henry introduced the Assizes of Clarendon which introduced the King's Bench, increased the power of Royal Courts and the use of petty juries (decide innocence or guilt) and grand juries (report crimes)	The system remained mostly unchanged with execution by hanging. Mutilation, such as chopping off a hand or putting out an eye. Fines of money or service, Putting someone in the stock or the pillory as a humiliation.	*Henry I died without an heir so his daughter Matilda and his nephew Stephen fought a civil war called the Anarchy between 1136 and 1152*.
As peasants became more powerful after the Black death it became a crime to	Therefore Trial by Ordeal was reduced so that the power of the church was reduced and trial by jury	However, women were still punished more harshly than men. They were only listened to in	*Henry II became king in 1154 and had to take power back from the church and over powerful nobles who grew in strength in the*

ask for peasants to ask more money or move to an area that paid better, in the Statute of Labourers in 1351.	with 12 jurors and evidence was increased. Trial by Ordeal was ended with the Magna Carta in 1215 when the Pope ordered priests to stop organising Trials by Ordeal.	court if their spouse was killed and he died in her arms.	*Anarchy.*
In the 1290's Edward I ruled that being Jewish was a crime and forced to convert or be banished and were identified by having to wear yellow stars – mainly to use their money to fight French and Scots.	The king also increased his power with Royal Writs that were standard laws written by the king as instructions for sheriffs.	Punishments for heresy were severe. The law in 1401 law introduced burning at the stake to purify the soul.	*The nobles regained strength when Richard I was out of the country fighting the Crusades and In 1215 John had to give up some of the power of the king to the nobles because of the threat of invasion from France. He signed the Magna Carta.*
As the power of the Catholic Church increased after 1350 heresy became a crime. Laws against heresy were introduced in 1382, 1401 and 1414.	All of the above was intended to introduce the concept of common law based on the use of evidence and break the power of the church.	A person convicted of high treason would be sentenced to hanging, drawing and quartering after it was introduced by Edward I in the conquest of Wales.	*13th and 14th centuries, the growth of towns like London (estimated population 30,000) and York (estimated population 11,000) meant greater opportunities for crime than in small village communities*
Theft was still the most common crime.	The efficiency of the system was increased as travelling judges in Eyres were introduced by Henry II which visited every area in the country at least twice a year.		*By the later medieval period the role of parliament in law-making was growing after the first parliament in 1264 and the later use by Edward I and subsequent kings to get money quickly through the use of parliament.*
Edward III made playing football a crime in 1349 as it interfered with archery practice.	County Gaols were also introduced by Henry II to hold criminals before trial.		*Edward I conquered Wales by 1284 and took control of Scotland until this was lost by Edward II in 1314. This meant treason became more important to control the rebels.*
	There was a shift away from local communities dealing with crimes in their area towards a system were crime was dealt with by government-appointed officials.		*In 1327 Edward III became king, possibly by killing his father. He started the 100 years war in 1337 to try and conquer France that would last until 1453.*
	Therefore the system began to become more uniform over time. However, the Constitutions of Clarendon 1164 tried to break church courts and bring them into line. This failed with the murder of Becket 1170.		*Parliament was used to get money for the Hundred Years War and thus grew in power.*
	For example Justices of the Peace were expected to take suspects to the Church		*In 1348, under Edward III, the Black death killed 1/3 – ½ of England so Feudal system started*

	courts for trial for heresy after 1382 but it would be Secular courts that killed them. So Church Courts were still allowed to be lenient.		*to break down so more laws were needed to keep the poor in the place and protect rich interests.*
	However, The Medieval Church continued to play a key role in shaping people's hearts and minds and concept of punishment and owned 1/5th of the country's wealth.		*Around 1350 the Catholic Church became more powerful in Rome, catholicism was the established religion, with the Pope at its head. Thus crimes against the church became more important – including being members of other religions.*
	However, community responsibility of hundreds, tithings and hue and cry survived in rural areas.		*However, in the 14th century some people like the Lollards under John Wycliffe started to question the Catholic Church*
	Even Townspeople were still expected to play their part in apprehending offenders, and towns were divided into areas called wards for that purpose		*The Lollards questioned the power of the pope, transubstantiation (bread and wine turning into body and blood of Christ), the use of Latin in the bible and the payment of indulgencies(paid forgiveness). So heresy became an issue.*
	Manor courts had been used since Anglo-Saxon times to deal with disputes between the lord of the manor and local people, and these were still used. However, still no police or jail for punishment.		
	Parliament started to play a bigger role as the Medieval period progressed with parliament introducing laws like the Statue of Labourers in 1351.		
	New officials came - In the reign of Richard I a new legal official – the coroner – was introduced. He dealt with all suspicious deaths.		
	In 1361 the Justices of the Peace Act was passed. JPs were local landowners who were given the power to hear less serious crimes. They held their own Quarter Sessions courts four times a year. Eventually they took over the work of the		

	hundred courts and the sheriffs' courts		
1500 -1700 TUDORS AND STUARTS			
Crime	**Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement**	**Punishment**	**Society - reason for Legal Code / System**
After the Reformation a crime against the church was a crime against the king – heresy became treason.	Law enforcement in England broadly followed the same pattern as it did in the Middle Ages. Village and town communities were still expected to take a leading role in apprehending and chasing down suspected criminals	Public execution was used more extensively to rein in the rising number of rebels. Hanging was used for repeat beggars, major thieves, highwaymen, poachers, smugglers, witches and murder. Those who committed treason would be hung drawn and quartered or beheaded if a noble.	*Richard II died in the custody of Henry IV in 1400 which split the Plantagenet royal family into two distinct groups – the Lancastrians and the Yorkists. They fought the Wars of the Roses between 1455 and 1485.*
Treason became more common and lead to more executions such as the 200 killed after the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536.	However, the growth of towns meant that communities and the authorities had to find new ways to enforce laws because the old methods became less effective	Heretics were burned at the Stake as per the 1401 heresy law.	*The Lancastrians won and Henry Tudor became Henry VII. His descendents, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I would face problems as many saw them as illegitimate. Therefore they had to become more authoritarian.*
The Act of Supremacy in 1534 meant refusing to swear an oath to Henry VIII as the head of the church was also treason. This was repealed by Mary I but reinstated by Elizabeth I with the Act of Supremacy in 1559	As in the Medieval period, witnesses to crime were still expected to try and stop suspects or report them to the authorities. The hundred, tithing and hue and cry system still existed.	200 were killed in their local towns after the Pilgrimage of Grace and 12/13 members of the Gunpowder Plot were killed, 4 at Holbeche House and 8 were hung, drawn and quartered in London. Percy's and Catesby's heads were also place on spikes In London despite dying at Holbeche House.	*Henry VII had to raise taxes, banned private armies and fell out with foreign powers and Henry VIII and Mary would fight costly wars with France and Elizabeth faced the Spanish Armada. This lead to economic hardship.*
What was considered heresy changed with each of the monarchs. Edward was a staunch Protestant, introducing a new prayer book, and executed Catholic rebels.	However, the growth of towns meant the role of the town constable was expanded. The role of the night watch was expanded. Emergence of thief takers	Witchfinder General, Hopkins stirred up a panic about witches between 1642 and 1647, with accusations against 117 people in Sudbury alone. His actions, and those of his assistant, John Stearne, led to an estimated 300 individuals being investigated for witchcraft. About 112 were executed.	*Together with the collapse of the Wool and cloth trade, inflation and enclosure and the move to sheep farming this lead to vagrancy, beggars and vagabonds.*
Mary considered	Town Constables Employed	Historians believe that	*Henry also pushed through the*

Protestantism heresy so burned 283 protestants at the Stake, including Archbishop Cramner and John Rogers who refused to recant.	by the town authorities, local people with good standing in the community. They dad some powers to arrest suspects without the need for a warrant from a Justice of the Peace, turned in serious criminals to the courts, break up fights, round up sturdy beggars and collect local payments like for road cleaning.	up to 1,000 people were executed for witchcraft between 1542 and 1736. 90% were women because they were many 'wise women' or local healers accused. Most punished were over 50, most widowed or living alone. Women were also punished more readily as the seed of evil and some see the witch hunts as gendercide.	*Reformation, breaking away from the Catholic Church, and making himself the Head of a new Protestant Church of England in 1534. This was done so Henry could try and secure the legitimacy of his reign with a son he hoped he would have with Anne Boleyn. However, this lead to huge religious upheaval, rebellion and religious crimes being treasonous.*
Elizabeth also made recusancy (not going to church) a crime with the Act of Uniformity in 1559. However, this also repealed laws against heresy.	Night watchmen, unpaid volunteers overseen by Town Constable, were male householders expected to patrol at night watchmen, taking it in turns between 10 pm and dawn. They carried a lamp and rang a bell to warn people to go home or risk being viewed as possible criminals.	After 1606 not going to a protestant church if you were a Catholic was punished with fines. They were also banned from voting until 1829.	*The Biggest rebellion was the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 when 30,000 northerners in Hull, Pontefract, Darlington and Lincoln marched to London to reverse the Reformation. 200 leaders were executed in their home towns, like the leader Robert Aske, hung in chains in York*
After the Gunpowder Plot there were far more Catholic crimes introduced. After 1605, the Thanksgiving Act it was a crime for Catholics to work in the legal profession or be officers in the armed forces.	The thief taker was paid a reward for catching a criminal and delivering them to the law. This method was open to corruption, as some criminals also operated as thief takers and informed on rival criminal gangs to make money	The more serious criminals were increasingly transported in the 17th / 18th Century. First used by James I (1603-1625. People were sent to America to work for a fixed period (7/14 years), doing tough manual labour, typically farm work or tree clearing.	*The Stuarts came in after Elizabeth died with no heir and James I (1603-1625) immediately faced religious problems with the Gunpowder plot. He came in and ordered stricter anti-Catholic laws despite being from a Catholic background.*
In 1606, a law called the Popish Recusants Act forced Catholics to take an oath of allegiance to the English crown and it was a crime for them not to participate in Church of England services	Jonathan Wild, head of a gang of thieves but also called himself 'Thief Taker General' in 1718. His gang would do a robbery, wait for the papers to report the crime, and then claim that his 'agents' had recovered the stolen goods and would return them for a reward. He claimed to have had over 60 thieves hanged, but he was exposed and hanged at Tyburn in 1725.	James I gave permission for vagrant children in London to transported (duty boys – although ¼ girls) as they were seen as helping to spread plague.	*Robert Catesby, whose dad was arrested for Catholicism and was barred from finishing his degree for being Catholic, recruited Guy Fawkes, Thomas Percy Thomas Winton and Jack Wright among others to blow up parliament on November 5th 1605.*
Witchcraft became a crime as well. 1542, Henry VIII changed the law and witchcraft became a	JP's, with the help of his Town constables would investigate crimes and hold trials, look after roads and bridges, check alehouses and	Between 50,000 and 80,000 people were transported to North America up to 1776 to help colonise it, remove	*They wanted to force the government to reconsider its anti-Catholic policies and by killing the King, senior judges, Protestant bishops and members*

very serious crime that could be punished by death. In 1563 Elizabeth I decreed that this would only happen for major witchcraft like raising spirits or death curses.	report people who continually failed to attend church. JP's also became responsible for those refusing to follow the religious practices of the time – including witches.	them from society and rehabilitate them into functioning workers. Therefore, although women and children were sent it was mostly men.	*of the aristocratic ruling class he figured a Catholic rebellion might be possible – with Spanish support potentially.*
In 1500s Vagabondage became a crime. In York in 1531 a distinction was made between Sturdy beggars and the deserving poor. The former were deemed criminals.	Witch finders became more prevalent during the reign of the Stuarts as James I was a great opponent of witchcraft and during the English Civil War when people were more suspicious and there was less law and order.	The rest was a mix of fines, humiliation and corporal punishment. Recusancy, assault, fraud, selling underweight bread, , and breaking contracts were punished with fines. Begging and petty theft with corporal punishment and drunkenness with stocks and pillories.	*Since Elizabeth's excommunication in1 1570 Catholics were not allowed to hear mass, or be married or baptised by a Catholic priest and faced fines so he also hoped this would change. The plot started in May 1604, hiring a house net to parliament with an adjoining cellar for the gunpowder.*
In 1547 the Vagrancy Act made it illegal to be an able-bodied vagabond, who was without work for more than three days.	Witchfinders would look for Unusual marks such as a mole or wart. These were said to be an extra nipple which was used to feed the familiar, they also used pricking, torture, witnesses, swimming (after 1612), 'possessed children,' the ability of women to read and write and the confessions of other witnesses as evidence.	Vagrancy Act 1547 meant that vagabonds were to be whipped, branded with the letter V and sold as a slave for two years.	*Pretending to be servant Guy Fawkes brought 36 barrels of gunpowder into the cellar. However, Francis Tresham (13th member) sent a letter to Lord Monteagle (his brother-in-law) warning of the plot. The letter was passed to Robert Cecil who foiled the plot.*
In 1567 Thomas Harman identified criminal beggars as dummerers, drunken tinkers, priggers, prancers, kitchen morts, baretop tricksters and rufflers.	The most famous of the Witch finders was the 'Witchfinder General,' Matthew Hopkins, former Essex lawyer. He was employed by a JP in Essex and East Anglia to uncover witchery. He got the equivalent of a month's wages for each witch found.	The 1597 Relief of the Poor Act meant beggars were punished with whipping and the burning of the ear with an iron.	*However, Cecil probably already knew of the plot from his spies in Flanders and London. This means many people think it was allowed to go on until it was 'discovered' on the 4th November to justify smashing the Catholics.*
Enclosure (fencing off of common land for private ownership) in the 15th century, lead to people illegally going onto the land for food and firewood – poaching. The 1671 the Game Act made hunting rabbits and fishing on enclosed land illegal.	The Tudors and Stuarts faced many plots and as the above were busy they used torture to get information – it was cheap. Methods were Skeffington's irons, the Spanish donkey, judas cradle, copper boot, Scottish boot, press and most infamously the rack. England and Wales abolished torture in 1641 and Scotland in 1707 when it joined the Union.	The 1601 Poor Law meant that Deserving poor got relief from local parishes but undeserving poor were branded or whipped, or sent to one of the recently-opened houses of correction, where they would be forced to work.	*He also needed to populate the Americas after Jamestown, Virginia was established in 1608 so transportation was party introduced to help colonise America.*

Smuggling started to become an issue in 17th century as new import duties were put on alcohol and tea, which was then a new luxury product	In the early 16th century prisons (mostly secure rooms in the local castle or a gatehouse) were used to hold people for trial, petty criminals, vagrants and drunk and disorderly offenders.	In 1556, a new, more purposeful prison, or house of correction, was opened in Bridewell Palace in London. It was used to punish poor people who had broken the law, such as vagabonds, and to house poor children who were homeless and, often, orphaned.	*Parliament had become really powerful and Charles I fell out with them over religion and wars in Ireland and Scotland lead to the Civil War between 1642 and 1649. It was during the main Civil War between 1642 and 1645 that with hunts became more prolific as law and order broke down.*
Between 1649 and 1658 Cromwell made it a crime to practise Christmas, eat Christmas goose, celebrate Easter or Whitsunday, trim a beard, walk on mend a dress on a Sunday, attend pubs, taverns, the theatre or gamble.	Still no proper police system	In the prisons men, women, children, serious and minor offenders lived together and had to pay prison warders for food and bedding or go without. Many died of typhus and other diseases borne of poor hygiene	*Therefore Cromwell came to run the country as a Puritan until the Restoration of Charles II in 1660 and changed the law significantly.*
All the above were considered contrary to the teaching of Jesus and the bible. Cromwell repealed recusancy in 1650 and allowed Jews to worship in England freely.		All inmates were made to do hard labour, like breaking up rocks, to pay for their keep and to encourage habits of hard work	*This also went wrong with the Catholic James II (Charles II brother) and so the king and parliament agreed to run the country together in the Declaration of Rights in 1689.*
Charles II scrapped all of the Puritan crimes when he was crowned in the Restoration in 1660		During the 17th century, further similar 'Bridewell' prisons were opened in London and around the country	*Through the religious changes attitude towards witches also changed. Economic problems, including falling wages and rising unemployment, The death of livestock, or poor crop yields, were sometimes blamed on evil spirits and witchcraft.*
As towns and cities grew Crimes like theft and fraud were more common because life was more anonymous than in villages, the lack of jobs, more valuable goods and contact with the wealthy and more businesses.			*The rising fear of vagabonds made richer people increasingly suspicious of the poor – many accusations of witchcraft were made by wealthy people against poor people.*
By the late 17th Century the number of capital crimes increased to the			*After Henry VIII became head of the Church of England, witchcraft was treated as a crime against the king and state, not just a*

extent people later called it the start of the Blood Code. By 1688 50 crimes were punishable by death, such as poaching rabbits or fish to eat or even petty theft.			*religious crime. Also people feared the 'old religion' at different times and sought to cleanse society of old ways – including witchcraft. James I also had a deep fear of witches, writing 'Demonology in 1597, so he enforced the laws*
However, it was so severe many juries wouldn't convict, judges wouldn't pass sentences and others were let off for good character. This made the system unfair and encouraged crime as people would get away with it or commit more serious crimes as they carried the same penalty as small ones.			*However, witchcraft was viewed as less of a problem in the late 17th Century. Hopkins died in 1647, the Civil war ended and the rise of rational thought and enlightenment meant people wanted more evidence to prove superstitions. In 1662 Charles II set up the Royal Society charter which lead to the rise of astronomy, medicine, physics, microbiology and mathematics. This made witchcraft seem silly.*
Theft still the most common crime and treason the most serious.			*The growth of towns in this period was significant and greatly increased crime in these areas and lead to great changes in law and law enforcement. London's population reached 50,000, and port cities, like Liverpool and Bristol grew.*
			The population of increased from 2½m (1500) to 6m (1700) also added to the above problem.

1700-1900			
Crime	**Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement**	**Punishment**	**Society - reason for Legal Code / System**
After George II brought in the witchcraft Act in 1723 witchcraft was seen as fraud	Between 1800 and 1840, the number of crimes reported per year had risen from 5,000 to 20,000 There needed to be a new approach – Crime prevention.	After George II brought in the witchcraft Act in 1723 witchcraft was seen as fraud and only punished by fines.	*Queen Anne (1702 – 1714) and last Stuart Monarch, united Scotland, Wales, England and Ireland in 1707 in the Acts of Union.*
In the 18th century, more goods – including cloth, wine and spirits – were taxed, and smuggling activity increased with large	In the early 18th century, the law continued as before – Paris (Town) constables, who dealt with disorderly behaviour, petty	The Bloody Code was at its height. The number of crimes punishable by death increased dramatically. By 1688, the number of crimes that	*Upon her death in 1714 the Hanover family became the Monarchy (The German lot – Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian Era to the modern day) and the government was*

smuggler gangs like the Hawkhurst Gang in Kent who ran between 1735 and 1749.	criminals and beggars, Night Watchmen under the constables who were responsible for protecting private property. However, some had paid (by rich households) constables and watchmen by this point but they were sometimes corrupt.	carried the death penalty had increased to 50 and by 1765, to 160. By 1810, this had increased again to 222 crimes	*dominated by anti –Catholic and anti-Stuart Whigs, including the first Prime Minister Robert Walpole, until 1760. They pushed for the power of big business the aristocracy and international trade.*
Smuggling was a 'social crime.' Many people benefited from the cheaper smuggled goods, helped the smuggling gangs out, bought or sold their goods and even saw smugglers as heroes. The rich even helped due to the luxury goods they could get.	However, part-time soldiers were increasingly used for dealing with rebellions or riots.	The 1723 Black Act was passed to try to deal with poaching gangs by making poaching a capital offence. 50 other capital offences were also created such as Blackening your face in a hunting area, or to carry snares or even to own a poaching dog was illegal. This was repealed in 1823	*After that the Tories fought back when George III became king in 1760. However, they too were limited in their will to reform and protected ruling interests. However, they abolished the Slave Trade in 1806 and started looking at workers' and citizen rights in the 19th Century. Their ranks included great reformers like William Pitt and Robert Peel.*
In the 1780s, the Prime Minister William Pitt lowered import duties; in the 19th century they were lowered again so smuggling became less of a problem.	However, more professional crime enforcers started to develop. The Bow Street Runners were a crime-fighting team of thief takers, established in London in 1748 by the Chief Magistrate, Henry Fielding.	Smuggling was a capital crime and the leaders of the Hawkhurst Gang – Arthur Gray and Thomas Kingsmill – were caught and hanged in 1748 and 1749, but, in general, the authorities found it difficult to tackle.	*The context for this was the rise of democracy and people power between 1750 and 1900 - the Industrial Revolution. In 1750 the population was 7m, 80% living in the countryside, in an agricultural economy. By 1900 there was 37m people. 80% living in towns in a mostly manufacturing economy.*
Highway robbery stemmed from the Middle Ages, but became more common in the 18th century. Those on foot were known as footpads; those operating on horseback were called highwaymen.	The Bow Street Runners were the principal officers of small teams of volunteers who attended crime scenes and detect criminals. Henry Fielding also published descriptions of wanted persons in the local 'Covent Garden Journal'. They collected fees and rewards for their efforts.	In 1772, in an effort to clamp down on the activities of highwaymen, the death penalty was introduced for anyone found armed and in disguise on a high road	*This lead to more crime as rich people came more into contact with poor people, in the new towns a criminal underclass developed as poor people moved into the same areas and it was easy to escape crime through anonymity especially in the heavily polluted towns, and by running down alleys etc.*
Highway robbery was treated as a serious crime, as it disrupted travel between towns, happened on the king's highway and disrupted the postal service.	In 1754, Henry's brother, John Fielding, took over the Bow Street Runners and by 1785, the Bow Street Runners were officially paid by the government and were the first modern detective force.	However, the Bloody Code was considered not to work by 19th Century so they looked for an alternative punishment to the Public executions. These included transportations and a reformed prison service. Public executions were	*As more people moved to towns, there was cheap labour which exploited the workers. This happened in the countryside as well with mechanisation reducing the number of farm labourers needed. This lead to anger, fear, more unemployment and more like highway robbery, smuggling and poaching.*

		ended in 1868. The death penalty continued but not in public – in prisons.	
In Derbyshire, 'Black Harry' robbed pack-mule trains. He was eventually caught and executed at Wardlow Mires after being caught by the Castleton Bow Street Runners.	The Fielding's approach was an innovative way of law enforcement. They organised regular foot and horse patrols, by paid constables, along major roads and shared information on victims and suspects with other law enforcers.	After 1783, as a result of the American War of Independence, prisoners could no longer be sent to America. Instead, convicts were transported to Australia, which had been claimed as part of the British Empire in 1770. Transportation was a serious punishment and effective deterrent, nut a more humane alternative to the death penalty for petty crimes	*The expansion of the Empire in India, Africa, and Australia led to increased foreign trade and the expansion of cities like London and port towns and cities. This lead to import duties on more goods which lead to a rise in smuggling.*
Dick Turpin was born in Essex in 1705. He became a highwayman with Tom King who was killed in 1737. Turpin was jailed in for horse stealing in 1739. The same year he was hung as a highwayman because his handwriting from prison was recognised by a postman.	Their Bow Street office became a hub for a crime intelligence network. This led to more detective offices being set up in Middlesex and Westminster In 1792, the Middlesex Justices Act set up further offices, each with six constables tasked with the job of detecting and arresting suspects.	About 160,000 people were transported to Australia, of whom about a sixth were women (20,000). Most were young men in 20s, a townsman with few skills, petty thieves (80%) or Irish rebels. This stopped the prisons overflowing and helped colonise Australia.	*As trade increased there was more need to move goods and money around. There were no cheques or debit cards, and only a few banks where money could be left for safe-keeping, so business people and ordinary travellers often carried large sums in cash. However, the countryside became less populated.*
Highway robbery became a less common crime after 1815 and the last reported case was 1831.	In 1819 Six Acts put a new tax was put on newspapers so poor people couldn't arrange meetings, banned military training and drilling and Public meetings of more than 50 people. Magistrates were given the power to search houses for weapons and seize and destroy newspapers. Trials were to be faster and 12,000 troops sent to Manchester.	Prison bulks (floating prisons) punished transported prisoners before they left with brutal, harsh conditions. This was followed by a harrowing three month journey to Australia where they did hard labour for food and lodging.	*At the same time transport from towns, through the countryside to other towns and into rural communities became more efficient with the development of roads, particularly Turnpikes from the 1730's (Toll roads). Therefore stagecoach travel became more popular. This read to a rise in highway robbery. Highway robbery decreased with the introduction of a banking system, the introduction of the mounted patrol in 1763.*
Gangs of poachers also became a serious problem. This became a capital crime in 1723 along with Blackening your face in a hunting area, or to carry snares or even to own a poaching dog was	As Home Secretary after 1822, Robert Peel realised that the mixture of part-time constables, soldiers, watchmen and Bow Street Runners was obviously not sufficient to deal properly with	Transportation ended in 1868 ex-convicts were responsible for high crime levels in some Australian towns and they were competition for jobs. Some said it was too harsh and some too lenient – Australia was better after	*This quickly led to the establishment increasing the bloody code to reduce crime in the developing cities and squash rebellion. Also it lead to fears of rebellion, especially after the poor people attacked the ruling class in France in the French Revolution in 1789.*

illegal.	law and order. In 1829 The Metropolitan Police Act introduced England's first professional police in London.	discovery of gold in 1851. Prisons seemed like a better and cheaper alternative as the provision improved.	
Anti-poaching laws were heavily resented because they were viewed as unfair as Only landowners with land worth over £100 a year were allowed to hunt without restriction. In 1823 the Black Act was repealed – although still a crime poaching wasn't a capital offence.	Seventeen districts across London each had its own police division, with four inspectors and 144 constables to 'catch criminals in the act.'	During the 18th and 19th centuries, the use of imprisonment as a punishment grew as alternative to the bloody code and transportation as it meant rehabilitation and a deterrent.	*Therefore marches, protests, unionism, mass meetings and attacks on big business increased - all of these were attacked attacked in the legal system. In 1819 the British feared the French Revolution had hit Britain with the march on St Peter's Fields in Manchester to see Henry Hunt talk, demanding the vote, the right to strike and lower food prices. Despite the people of Manchester wearing their Sunday best, singing and picnicking with their families the Magistrates sent in the Yeomanry and killed 11 people and injured 500. This lead to the Six Acts.*
The Six Acts in 1819 after the Peterloo Massacre brought in Banned military training and drill, Public meetings of more than 50 people.	To ensure they were viewed positively Robert Peel made sure the police were given a uniform of blue overcoats and top hats so that they could be identified, but also to distinguish them from the army. Deterrence through visibility and patrols became the central focus of law enforcement.	Prisons in the 18th Century involved hard labour like trading the wheel all day, climbing 2.5km. This helped pump water.	*However, people had begun to fight for change. Between 1803 and 1815 the Brits had fought the French in the Napoleonic Wars and people footed the bill through taxes. Once the wars ended at the Battle of Waterloo these taxes were then put towards political, penal and police reform.*
	Outside of London many still relied on old parish / town constables due to costs of doing otherwise and lack of cooperation between regions.	John Howard was outraged by conditions in the Bedfordshire county gaol. In 1774 he campaigned for prisoners who had finished their sentences were released, they had a reasonable standard of living, clean cells, decent food and water, useful work, Christian teaching, private cells (to allow for reflection), and wages for gaolers so that they would not exploit the prisoners.	*People's desire for change was demonstrated in the incidence of the Tolpuddle Martyrs. Popular uprisings in France in the 1830s increased fear of rebellion. In February 1834, in the village of Tolpuddle in Dorset, a farm labourer called George Loveless was arrested with 5 other for swearing an illegal oath. They had formed a friendly society (Trade Union) to protest against their poor earnings of 6 shillings a week.*
	The Rural Constabulary Act (1839) allowed	In 1777, after visiting gaolers and prisons	*They were sentenced to seven years hard transportation but*

	counties to set up a paid police force; JPs were given the powers to appoint chief constables and one police constable per 1,000 population. However, by 1850, only 36 counties had taken advantage of the act.	around the country, he published 'The State of Prisons in England and Wales', providing detailed evidence for other prison reformers	*people's minds had begun to change. Mass protests of 100,000 people began and 200,000 signed a petition to prevent their sentencing. Lord Melbourne insisted but their sentence was overturned 4 years later. This showed public attitudes changing.*
	However, in London things continued to develop. Solving crimes also became increasingly important. In 1842, a regular detective branch was established at Scotland Yard with 16 officers wearing ordinary 'plain clothes'. This made people view them as spies.	Elizabeth Fry started doing charity work, helping the poor, the sick and prisoners. In 1813, she visited Newgate prison and it shocked her – some prisoners had been detained without trial, whilst women and children lived alongside dangerous prisoners in filthy, overcrowded conditions	*This and the failures of the Bloody Code lead to dramatic changes in law and Order. The Bloody Code was seen as failing because executions had become public entertainment not a deterrent. Factories closed and people went on tours to see 'hanging days' which were like festivals. Crowds around hangings also lead to more gambling, prostitution, violence and petty theft. The Bloody Code ended in 1868 and there was a move to more law enforcement, and different types of punishment like rehabilitation and restitution.*
	Therefore the 1856 Police Act was introduced so that all areas now had to have a professional police force that was centrally controlled and inspected. Failure to comply meant a reduction in grants.	In 1817, she helped set up the Association for the Reformation of Female Prisoners at Newgate to campaign for better conditions, furniture and clothing, female warders were employed to work with female and child prisoners, prison education for women and children at Newgate. Prisons began to be reformed to ensure they were used for deterrence and rehabilitation.	*The system The mixture of part-time constables, soldiers watchmen and Bow Street Runners was obviously not sufficient to deal properly with law and order. However there was a resistance to the creation of a police force, they thought it too expensive, they didn't think it would work and they thought this would infringe upon people's privacy and would be used to crush dissent. This also prevented a spread of a National Police force outside of London.*
	In 1869, the first National Crime Records were set up, using Telegraphs so different units could effectively share information about crimes and suspects and the organisation became increasingly more complex and integrated.	Robert Peel took on board Howard and Fry's reforms. In 1823 he pushed though the Gaols Act. which meant regular visits from prison chaplains, paid gaolers, female prisoners with female warders, no chains or irons for prisoners but with few inspectors these reforms weren't enforced.	*It was Robert Peel who pushed through police reform and prison reform. Robert Peel was Home Secretary from 1822 and prime minister from 1834 to 1835, and later from 1841 to 1846. He was a great reformer, who listened to parliament and pushed through miners, railway, child labour reforms as well as creating the current police force and managing penal (prison) reform.*

			After this Disraeli, head of the Conservatives, and Gladstone of the Liberal Party (1859) fought over the nature of reform but not whether it should happen.
	In 1878, the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) was set up and employed 800 detectives by 1883. In 1888, they tried to identify Jack the Ripper by his handwriting.	There was no official prison inspectorate until the 1835 Prison Act was passed	*Robert Peel was already thinking about the policing of London in 1822, when he set up a parliamentary committee to look into the issue. From 1826, there was an economic downturn. This led to unemployment and poverty, which resulted in a crime wave and rioting, and the army had to be called in to restore order.*
	In 1902, they secured the conviction of a burglar by using fingerprint evidence left at the crime scene.	Pentonville Prison was built in 1842 by Joshua Jebb, as a prototype, where the separate system could be tested. Under this system, prisoners were kept apart and in their cells 23 hours a day to encourage reflection and so they couldn't mix with other prisoners. This would also mean retribution as they paid for their crime.	*. Peel thought it would be better to have a centralised system for keeping the peace that did not rely on lethal weapons. He wanted a system that would ensure similar standards of policing were provided all across London. The first Metropolitan Police officers were appointed in September 1829. He also started penal reform in 1823.*
	Despite this there was criticism of the police. Cartoons portrayed them, to some extent fairly, as poorly-trained, recruited from dubious backgrounds and having immoral tendencies. People saw them as oppressors and were worried they would become authoritarian like the French police.	Between 1842 and 1877, 90 new separate prisons with the same five wings were introduced with 500 separate cells (4x2 metres) with ventilation, a water basin and bed. In 1850 the National Prison Department took overall control of the prison system and by 1877 All prisons were brought under government authority	*Police were not to have authority over the 'square mile' of the rich and influential City of London. City was determined to preserve its independence and had blocked previous attempts at unifying London's policing. The City of London Police, set up in 1839 is still independent from the Metropolitan Police today.*
	Therefore law enforcement developed key principles – to prevent crime, maintain public approval, maintain respect for the people to gain cooperation, minimise the use of force and maintain impartiality, use persuasion and advice where possible and never function	However, this was still deterrence as people were isolated with thick walls to prevent communication, work mostly in cells, separate cubicles for church, masks for exercise, hard labour like oakum picking, turning the crank and the treadmill – psychosis, depression and suicide was common.	

	outside the law.		
	The principal was established that the test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not dealing with it after the fact.	However, they were viewed as too lenient and in 1865 the Prison Act made things harsher. Sir Edmund du Cane, declared that all prisoners would get 'hard labour, hard fare and hard board'. This meant 12 hours hard labour a day, no mattress and boring repetitive food. In 1898 the writer Oscar Wilde wrote about his time in Pentonville 'isolated from every human and humanising influence'.	
1900 onwards			
Crime	**Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement**	**Punishment**	**Society - reason for Legal Code / System**
The first new crime was conscientious objection after conscription (forced joining of the army) was introduced during WWI with the Military Service Act in 1916. All men between 18-51 had to join if not in a reserved occupation.	In 1900, every area across Britain had its own police force. The 200 separate forces had no central records on crime or criminals, and rarely shared information or worked together. Most policemen walked the beat with a whistle.	Many absolutist conscientious objectors from WWI were put in prison in solitary. 60 died in prison. Some were sent to the front so they would disobey a direct order and be killed by firing squad. Lloyd George tried to stop this practice by putting a 10 year sentence for CO's.	*The 20th Century saw great changes in the perception of people's rights. At the start of the 20th Century the British only won the Boer War with the help of Concentration Camps. They failed to gather enough healthy soldiers. The Booth Report and the Rowntree report showed 30% extreme poverty in England.*
It wasn't a crime if you didn't want to fight on the grounds of conscience and these people were called conscientious objectors. They had to a face a military tribunal which included old members of the community and a recruitment sergeant so they could get an exemption certificate. Some 16,500 men tried.	Things changed rapidly in the 20th century. Women joined in 1920s, police were centrally trained in Hendon from 1947, there was increased use of science and technology and specialised unit. 1901, the Fingerprint Branch started in Scotland Yard and they started using blood samples in 1901.Photography was also used.	In WWII the CO's faced tribunals without military personal and judges refused to convict members of the Peace Pledge Union for campaigning against the war.	*The Labour Party was set up by Keir Hardie in 1900 and came out of unionism and the desire from the working class for change. Free school dinners and medical care in schools was introduced and there were more people fit for recruitment when the country was surveyed for conscription in 1915. The necessity for conscription in WWI and WWII meant that refusing to serve became a crime.*
Changing social attitudes in the 20th century, particularly the 1960s changed the concept of crime. Up until 1967, homosexuality was illegal in the UK.	In the 1930s two way radios were installed in police cars and the use of 999 came into force and in the 1960s the first computer was used for payroll and pensions. In 1980 the	The death penalty was used less and less in the 20th century but mostly for murder. By the 1950s 15 people a year were being executed. This meant that it started to be phased out or used only in	*The people who did, the conscientious objectors were treated harshly in both wars, but far worse in WWI. Alternativists were treated fairly well for wanting to get involved in the war as stretcher bearers etc but absolutists ere despised generally*

	police national computer was used as a database of 25m people.	exceptional circumstances.	*and faced the humiliation of being given a white feather by women in the community. People saw them as cowardly, unmanly and selfish for not doing their bit.*
In 1967 the Sexual Offences Act decriminalised homosexuality for men aged over 21. In 2005 The Criminal Justice Act mean that hate crimes such as homophobia was illegal.	In 1988 they started using DNA in cases and The National Automatic Fingerprint Identification System and the National DNA Database were set up in 1995.	The Homicide Act in 1957 meant that the death penalty was reserved for armed robbers who killed someone, murder using explosives or shooting, murder while resisting arrest or murdering a prison officer. It also brought in the concept of manslaughter where you couldn't be hug for killing someone unintentionally. This reduced the number of executions to 4 per year.	*In World War II CO's or conchies were better understood and many did alternative work in farms or the mines. Also people saw the hypocrisy of fighting totalitarianism and Adolf Hitler and refusing to honour someone's moral choice not to fight. Although people became less understanding once Hitler threatened to invade in 1940. Some CO's were attacked in the street.*
As Britain became more multicultural in 1950's race became an issue. In 1968, the Race Relations Act made it illegal to refuse jobs, housing or public services to anyone on the basis of their race	Police enforcement technology - Breathalysers were introduced in 1967, speed cameras in 1992. CCTV in the 1970s. Mass surveillance in 21st century can predict crimes from mass footage, biometric screening keeps info safe and digital devices make it easier to store.	In 1965 they suspended the death penalty for 5 years and it was ended for good in 1969. A few crimes like arson and espionage still technically carried the death penalty but these were all abolished in 1998 with the Human Rights Act and the signing of the 6th protocol of the European Convention for Human Rights in 1999.	*World War I and World War II demonstrated the importance of having a full healthy nation and after WWII the people wanted something back from the government and thus the welfare state was born – offering government help 'from the cradle to the grave.' WWII and the Holocaust also highlighted the need for human rights.*
In 2006, the law was extended to define spreading racial or religious hatred as a crime	Police enforcement science - Forensic teams carry out highly detailed searches at crime scenes, looking for evidence such as DNA, fingerprints and objects left by criminals to match with database	Children's punishment changed as In 1908, the Children's Act said that under-16s could no longer be sentenced to death. Following the Young Person's Act of 1933, the age limit was raised to 18 The same act set the age of criminal responsibility at 8 years old, which was raised to 10 in 1963.	*After WWI and WWII British soldiers came far more into contact with different people from the empire and fought alongside them. Many Indian, Pakistani migrated to the UK after the WWI and many Afro-Caribbean people came over to Britain on the Windrush in 1948. This lead to racist attacks to start with but then increased understanding of other cultures.*
In the 19th century men were expected to dominate their wives. The Domestic Violence Act was passed in 1976, giving victims the right to ask for an injunction against a violent partner	The National DNA Database held records of 5.7 million individuals' DNA profiles in 2015. Software development has led to video surveillance analysis for facial recognition.	Punishment of mothers of young children also changed. The Infanticide Act, passed in 1922, said that women would not be punished with the death penalty if they killed a child shortly after its birth as this may have been due to temporary mental	*The campaign for women's votes started at the beginning of the century, however, women's contributions in the world wars and 1960s campaigns for equal rights for women all influenced the views of society that gave them better equality before the law.*

		issues.	
In 1991, the law in Britain was changed to recognise rape in marriage, and it became possible to prosecute a husband for raping his wife	Police enforcement specialisation – Bomb Squad set up in 1971 to counter IRA, Hi tech crime unit in 2001 to deal with hacking, computer fraud and virus attacks, the fraud squad in 1946 to deal with stock market fraud and art theft, the specialist drug unit in 1971 to deal with drug gangs, dealers and users.	The use of prison as a punishment has continued to increase since 1900. The cost of keeping a person in prison for a year in 2016 has been estimated at £40,000, and reoffending rates are very high (60%). However, this wasn't always the case in the 1900s.	*The 1950's saw the country coming together to rebuild the country but also economic hardship and loss of empire. The 1960s was a time of experimentation with sex, drugs and rock and roll but government and church attitudes changed little.*
In 2014, the law was changed to make controlling and coercive behaviour (telling a partner whom they can see, what they can wear, spend their money on, use their phone for, or when they can leave the house) illegal in a relationship.	The National Crime Agency was introduced in 2013 to deal with drug trafficking and international police cooperation on the matter, the first dog section was introduced in 1946 to sniff out drugs, but also bombs and suspect and to deter, catch and scare criminals.	Prisons became more liberal, focusing on rehabilitation and the different needs of inmates and society. 1896 mentally ill prisoners were sent to Broadmoor, 1902 hard labour was ended, 1907 probation was introduced, in 1922 the separate system was ended and in 1933 open prisons were introduced.	*All of this meant that there was an appetite for reform but a compromise to be struck between those who wanted reform and those who wanted to maintain traditional methods of law and order. For example Abortion was still frowned upon but in the 60's but the rise of backstreet or self-administered abortions meant that they decriminalised it but with conditions.*
Until 1967, terminating a pregnancy was illegal in Britain (unless vital medical reasons), The 1967 Abortion Act legalised abortion if certain conditions were met (disabilities of child, mother at risk of physical / mental harm).	Lastly special branch was set up to work with MI5 to detect and prevent terrorist attacks.	Attitudes to the punishment of young offenders in prisons has changed. In 1902 the first borstal was introduced in Kent to keep them separate from other inmates. This became national in 1908 and borstals involved strict military discipline and training and the reoffending rate was only 30%.	*New more liberal attitudes and the idea of human rights lead to the end of the death penalty.* ***In*** *parliament, opinions about the death penalty were strongly divided and bills for abolishment were rejected by the House of Lords in 1948 and 1956 even after a Royal Commission was set up in 1949. It was partly pushed through in 1965 by the Home Secretary in Wilson's Labour government, Roy Jenkins.*
In 1968, the legal limit for abortion was 28 weeks – babies born earlier did not survive outside the womb. This reduced over time with medical advances.	Police have also developed prevention through school visits and educating adults on burglar awareness, and profiling the public to watch out for groups that are more likely to commit an offence to prevent it happening and to watch out for risky situations like abandoned cars.	The Attlee government changed this again and in 1948 the Criminal Justice Act, pushed through by Alexander Patterson, created borstals for serious offenders, detention centres for less serious offences, and attendance centres with counselling / teacher etc. for minor offenders.	*People campaigned for the end of the death penalty because of miscarriages of justice, the fact that it was uncivilised for a state to kill, that prison functioned well enough, it didn't stop murder and it wasn't working - between 1900 and 1954 there were more than 7,000 murder convictions. Of these only 1,210 received the death sentence, and only 632 were carried out,*

Other new crimes came in with mass car ownership in the 1950s. Driving a horse-drawn coach whilst drunk first became illegal in 1872 And driving a car drunk became illegal in 1925. However, in 1967 this was to be tested with blood testing and speeding also became more of an issue in the 60s and now it is illegal not to wear a seatbelt, drive under the influence of drugs and with a mobile in hand.	Society has also maintained involvement like in previous eras but through voluntary neighbourhood watches introduced first in 1982 and encouraged by Thatcher. They report crimes, increase vigilance and this reduce fear.	The Children and Young Persons Acts of 1963 and 1969 changed the treatment of young offenders in juvenile courts. The 1963 act focused on the importance of caring for and protecting young offenders and raised the age of criminal responsibility from 8 to 10 years	*The death penalty was also ended because of public disapproval of the executions of Derek Bentley, Timothy Evans and Ruth Ellis. Bentley was killed at the age of 19 but with the mental age of an 11 year old for the murder of PC Sidney Miles. Miles was shot by a 16 year old, Christopher Craig but before he shot Bentley had said 'let him have it' – some say this meant give him the gun, others, shoot him. There was an appeal and a mass protest but he was hung in 1953. His conviction was later overturned in 1997.*
Social crimes continued but in different ways. Tax evasion, smuggling and poaching continued but with different goods like cigarettes and new ones like copyright theft from downloading music and films came in.	Neighbourhood watch schemes help with police and community cooperation and tackling Anti-Social Behaviour but are mainly set up in middle class and upper class neighbourhoods that don't need them. Most participants are elderly and this is sometimes viewed as them being 'nosey neighbours.'	The 1969 law, brought in during Wilson's Labour government, favoured care orders, plus supervision by probation officers and social workers, over prison sentences	*Evans was hung in 1950 for the murder of his wife who died during a botched abortion carried out by John Christie. Christie confessed out of guilt. It turned out later Christie was a serial killer. Evans was officially pardoned in 1965. Ruth Ellis was hung in 1955 for shooting her boyfriend David Bleakley and the Magdala pub for punching her in the stomach and causing her to miscarry. She refused to plead and argued mitigating circumstances. 50,000 signed a petition to save her but she was killed anyway.*
However, this new crime is essentially theft and internet phishing is essentially old school fraud. Human Trafficking appears new with organised gangs but people and kids were sold in the white slave trade in the early 1800s. Terrorism has been around in Britain since the gunpowder plot, and the IRA as early as 1960s.		Changing social attitudes lead to more focus on keeping adults and young offenders out of prison. Restorative Justice focused on criminals meeting victims, ASBOs were issued to keep youth offenders off the streets, drug and alcohol treatment was offered to addicts, people were made to do work for the council and kept track of in the community using electronic tags.	Attitudes to children also changed as people became more accepting of the idea that children had different emotional, conceptual and intellectual capacities than adults. Attitudes towards mothers also changed as people became more aware of post- natal depression and hormone imbalances brought on by pregnancies.

WHITECHAPEL

- *In 1888 London was the capital city not only of Britain, but also of the largest empire the world had ever known*
- *It was also divided into two very different parts – the wealthy West End and the much poorer East End. Whitechapel is in the East End where the pollution was worst.*
- *The smoke and stinking gas fumes choked the streets of the capital so badly that at times it was impossible to see your hand in front of your face. Houses also used coal as a means of heating, which led to smoke and soot being pumped into the atmosphere. This was made worse in Whitechapel because of its closeness to the railways and steam locomotives.*

THE CONDITIONS AND CRIME IN WHITECHAPEL

<u>Environment, social make-up and living conditions</u>

- *In fact, the East End was the ideal environment for crime. The wind mostly came from the West blowing fumes from the rest of London to the East End and the Smoke and stinking gases from factories, locomotives and housing choked the narrow city streets so badly that, at times, it was impossible to see more than a metre in front of your face*
- *Sanitation was virtually non-existent – there was little healthy drinking water and sewers ran into the street*
- *Dark passages and alleyways provided excellent cover…*
- *It was frequented primarily by beggars, prostitutes, criminals and alcoholics*
- *Out of a population of 30,000, perhaps as many as 1,000 were homeless*
- *In the late 19th century, Whitechapel, was one of the capital city's poorest districts, with gangs ruling its streets*

<u>Employment, poverty and crime</u>

- *The 1873 depression brought widespread unemployment and poverty, in an age when being poor implied that you were bad and lazy*
- *However, finding work meant hanging around for hours outside a factory gate in the hope you might get work*
- *–Work was poorly paid and unemployment was high which lead to theft and disruptive behaviour.*
- *Whitechapel's most famous factory was the Bell Foundry, where Big Ben was cast*
- *However, many residents worked in 'sweated' trades like tailoring, shoe-making and making matches. The work premises, known as sweatshops, were small, cramped and dusty, with little natural light*
- *Hours were long – some sweatshop workers put in 20 hour shifts a day and slept on site – and wages were low*
- *Others worked in railway construction or as labourers in the London docks, where the amount of work on offer varied day to day, work could be good but also non-existent, leaving families with an uncertain income.*
- *The poor pay would barely put bread on the table for your family – this lead to lots of orphans, pickpocketing, begging and petty crime.*
- *Charles Booth investigated the area from 1889 – 1903 and concluded that 35.7% of East Londoners were in extreme poverty. We would now say below the poverty line (your poverty may well kill you).*
- *This was due to high unemployment and poor pay.*
- *Poverty lead to alcoholism and disorder in pubs or gin house (on every corner and served very strong liquor) and drunkenness often turned to violence, and alcoholics could turn to crime to get the money to buy more drink*
- *This also led to more domestic abuse that stemmed from people living in cramped and overcrowded accommodation.*
- *IF this got to bad there was always the workhouses, set up earlier in the 19th century as part of the poor relief system, run by Poor Law administrators, that offered food and shelter.*
- *Many elderly, disabled, sick, orphaned people or unmarried mothers would go there but conditions were deliberately worse than what one could get from a labourers wage. There was hard labour, families were separated, punishments for talking and meagre amounts of poor food.*
- *Most would avoid at all costs which led to theft.*
- *Women faced the threat of the workhouse because there was little work available for women and no help for women without work So many women worked as prostitutes (By 1888, it was estimated that there were 62 brothels in Whitechapel and 1,200 prostitutes) This lead to gangs attacking women.*
- *Without contraception abortion was common or orphan babies being abandoned on the street.*
- *Some children escaped the workhouse through Dr Barnado, who took in orhpans from disease outbreaks. When he was taken to a roof top by Jim Jarvis (one of the Barnado boys amd shown the number of poor orphans, he set up an orphanage in 1870 for boys, and later added one for girls.*

- *One night a child came to the orphanage but as turned away because it was full, he was found dead two days later. Since then the motto has been 'no destitute child ever refused admission.' By 1905 there were 100 Barnardo homes with 85 children in each.*

Accomodation

- *Slums - Most housing was in overcrowded slum areas, aka 'rookeries', characterised by dirt, disease and crime*
- *Houses were divided into several apartments, and there could be as many as 30 people in one apartment, sharing beds so densely packed together that it was difficult to move about*
- *1881 census shows the total population of Whitechapel District in 1881 was 30,709… and there were only 4,069 occupied houses – so roughly 8 people to each house which meant overcrowding. A rich family in Westminster might have a family of 4 and 8 servants in a huge house, whereas in Whitechapel on Buck Row, you might have a small house with 10 people all living there.*
- *Lodging houses – These were for people who couldn't afford their own place – rooms were packed with beds (little more than wooden boxes) in squalid conditions.*
- *There were roughly 200 lodging houses where more than 8,000 people lived (25% of the local population)*
- *Model Housing and the Peabody Estate– not all of it in whitechapel was bad as in 1875, Parliament passed the Artisans' Dwellings Act as part of London's earliest slum clearance programmes and a maze of narrow courtyards filled with cramped and unhealthy houses was replaced by 11 new blocks of flat (designed by Henry Darbishire, and paid for by George Peabody, a wealthy American)*
- *The Peabody estate opened in 1881 and provide 286 flats and three shillings a week for a 1 bed flat and 6 shillings for three rooms. The average weekly wage for a labourer at this time was 22 shillings and 6 pence (£1.12) and some families spent as much as a third of this (40p a week) on rent*

WHY WERE THERE TENSIONS IN WHITECHAPEL?

People of Whitechapel versus the police

- *There was often trouble due to the issues with accommodation enmployment and poverty listed above. However, the police were badly prepared for it*
- *According to the founder of the Salvation Army, the slums of the East End were 'a dark continent full of nameless loathing where lawlessness still reigns supreme'*
- *In 1888, serial killer Jack the Ripper focused national attention on Whitechapel - Lurking in the dark alleyways, he became a symbol for all the fears and worries of the residents. This heightened tensions and demonstrated to the locals how seemingly ineffective the police were and how little they cared about the people. Therefore there was a deep distrust of and animosity towards H Division of the Metropolitan Police in Whitechapel. Also the Metropolitan Police and CID were viewed as oppressive arms of the government after the appointment of Sir Charles Warren as Commissioner of the Met. In 1886. He was seen as pro Middle and Upper Class and the enemy of the working class – the population of whitechapel. This was confirmed when Charles Warren sent in the army to control protesters in Trafalgar Square – an event that came to be known as Bloody Sunday 1887.*
- *This was played out in Penny dreadfuls like the 'Illustrated Police News' which panned the police and the police journals like the Police Review that tried to defend the police.*

Racial issues

- *There was tension due to ethnic rivalry as Long-established Londoners shared the district with more recent Irish and Jewish Eastern European immigrants. This also made police work very difficult.*
- *This lead to tension and violence between different desperate groups.*
- *The Irish population expanded rapidly in the East End from the 1840s, they settled near the river and made their living as 'navigators' or 'navvies,' working on canals, roads and railways, or the docks.*
- *Violence amongst them, especially when drunk, was commonplace and they were not well-liked. This was worsened when the Irish started fighting home rule and the Fenians (extreme Catholic spearatists) organised a bomb attack on Clerkenwell Prison in December 1867.*
- *Special Branch was formed in the Met. To deal with Irish Terrorism. These events made life for Irish immigrants harder, as, in the press and in popular imagination, they were all seen as probable Fenians and potential* ***traitors***
- *This wasn't helped when the Fenians attacked London Bridge, the House of Commons and the Tower of London on dynamite Sunday in 1885.*
- *Eastern European joined the mix in the 1880s. The Jews were blamed for the assassination of Alexander I of Russia and the Russians tried to exterminate the Jews in a Pogrom. By 1888 95% of parts of whitechapel were Jewish.*
- *These areas were separate from others and they were seen as different and were resented in Whitechapel.*

- *Rather than a fear of terrorism this was more of a cultural misunderstanding and dislike (they didn't need to learn English) as well as a jealousy of their success and innovation in business and people resented their competition for jobs.*
- *The Jews ran sweatshops and preferred to employ desperate new arrivals than locals as they could pay them less, they would undercut the competition with prices and they could work on Sundays unlike the Christians.*
- *By 1888, the high unemployment and acute housing shortage in the East End focused national attention on immigration which led to two parliamentary committees that focused on the Jews.*
- *This, plus cultural tension lead to a rise in anti-Semitic attacks and conflict in run-down mixed race districts.*
- *During the Ripper case the Jews got the blame in the East London Observer and the Pall Mall Gazzette and Lloyds Weekly news which showed Jewish caricatures. This increased violence against them as people couldn't believe that Jack the Ripper could be English – he had to be Jewish or Irish.*
- *This meant much of the Ripper investigation was hampered by attempts to control anti-Jewish riots.*
- *Some of the violence in Whitechapel was stirred up by gangs like the Bessarabian Tigers and the Odessians, both made up of immigrants from Eastern Europe who ran protection rackets – demanding money for protection.*
- *Nobody would be witnesses against them, they paid off policemen or threatened them and were thus almost impossible to tackle.*
- *Therefore the police often stayed out of Rookeries around Ewer Street for example and they let fights take place in such areas without intervening.*

<u>Political tension</u>

- *Economic hardship among the poor who were now congregating in large numbers in towns lead to the growth of Anarchism across Europe (the answer to the world's problems was to overthrow all governments).*
- *They tried to take power in Paris in 1881 but when this failed the perpetrators fled to East London.*
- *In 1893 Special Branch started rooting out suspected terrorists in East London and lead to a lot of attacks on innocent Irish and Eastern European immigrants and their families which led to a seething anti-police sentiment.*
- *The Socialists also got their own party in 1881 called the Social Democratic Federation (SDF) who were called the Radicals and sought to give power to women and overthrow the capitalist system. They organised the march on Trafalgar Square in 1887 that turned into Bloody Sunday.*
- *The government feared the rise of socialism in politics, particularly when the SDF sought to get a councillor on the newly formed London Council in 1889. This was greatly resisted by the Home Office.*
- *The SDF used the Jack the ripper case to highlight the inefficiency of the whole system.*

THE POLICE

- *The Home Secretary had nominal control over regional, county, town and city police forces out of London after the police Act in 1856. However, he had strong control over the Metropolitan police in London and chose its head.*
- *The Home Secretary maintained power over the Met. when the London County Council threatened to take control in 1889. The Home Secretary held on to power as they were worried of working class influences on the council.*
- *However, the Met. Had problems and suffered from a lack of manpower. By 1895, it had 13,319 men among a population of just over 5 million; however, only 1,383 police officers were available for duty at any one time.*

*WHERE DO YOU LOOK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE POLICE AND CRIME IN WHITECHAPEL? ***VERY IMPORTANT!!****

- ***The online National Archive to find out about criminal trials and how many different crimes there were in whitechapel, how many of different types of crime were committed, and how severe the punishments were (how important this crime was viewed)*** *- Since 2009, the records of more than 1.4 million criminal trials held in England and Wales in the 19th century have been posted on the online National Archive and / or the Home Office Archive. These are merely created as a public record and any doctoring would be illegal and would hamper their effective use by historians and lawyers of the future to make important decisions or observations so this would be unlikely. <u>However, how records are collected and what records are recorded can sometimes be more representative of the system of recording than an accurate depiction of reality.</u>*

- ***The online Home Office Archive to find out about the number of arrests, police numbers and policies -*** *According to the Home Office archive, the detective force in London grew from 216 in 1878 to 294 in 1882, and the number of arrests they made rose from 13,000 to 18,000. These are merely created as a public record and any doctoring would be illegal and would hamper their effective use by historians, politicians and civil servants of the*

future to make important decisions or observations so this would be unlikely. <u>However, how records are collected and what records are recorded can sometimes be more representative of the system of recording than an accurate depiction of reality. E.g. do crime statistics take into account human factors like why people are reporting crimes more at different times or in different areas or an increase in population size.</u>

- ***Local police and court records for police experiences and individual cases in specific areas*** *– However, these are not of a consistent standard and are unreliable in the sense that they use different criteria for what to record. According to records from the 1860s, a Middlesbrough policeman could expect to be assaulted twice a year but only incidences that happened whilst making an arrest were recorded and only when they filled out a report. Individual police might record incidences in certain ways to achieve good inspections or positive statistics. You could try and tally local police records with local court records. These could be used with reports by government committees on criminal statistics published each year that analyse how well police records are kept.*

- ***Freedom licences, or official release papers for prisoners, are valuable records of the number of convictions and punishments (like lengths of sentences and how long prisoners stayed in prison and under what circumstances they were allowed out)*** *– However they are not covered by police station records so can't be corroborated but they can be backed up by court records – particularly the Old Bailey as most Whitechapel cases ended up there!*

- ***Newspapers for records of major disturbances, to work out the number of disturbances or to gauge public opinion.*** *However, it is useful to remember that accounts may be exaggerated or dramatized for effect in order to sell papers. Indeed some of them, like the* ***'Illustrated Police News' publication*** *was extremely anti-police and sensationalist – to the point that it was nicknamed a* ***'penny dreadful'*** *(we say tabloid today).* ***The Police Review*** *on the other hand was a deliberately pro police* ***police journal*** *to challenge the penny dreadful accounts. It is likely that major events would be reported because people would be interested but not all incidents could be – especially if considered boring / mundane. Also some statements to newspapers by witnesses or police might be false to gain favour or to paint the police in a good light -* ***During the Jack the Ripper murders, in October 1888, James Keating, superintendent of Bethnal Green – the district immediately neighbouring Whitechapel – was asked about his own division's experiences in the Evening Argos newspaper.*** *Keating described just one serious incident, leaving out four stabbings, four robberies with violence and two serious attacks on women. Therefore it is necessary to check newspaper accounts with official local police records.*

- ***Police memoirs(such as by James Bent and Richard Jervis but only useful for Lancashire not London or Whitechapel!!)) for experiences of individual policeman and everyday life as a policeman*** *– diaries could be useful as they show individual experiences in an honest way as there is no real reason to fabricate (lie) stories in a diary not meant for other people to read. Auto-biographies are different as they are intended to be read so they will sometimes be an attempt to secure a positive legacy and writers might be looking back and only remembering what they want to. In the case of both diaries and auto-biographies they are only useful as one person's opinion or viewpoint on an issue at one place at one time and this is not necessarily representative of the opinion of the whole police force or other officers in it. James Bent and Richard Jervis were two Lancashire policemen, who wrote accounts of their long careers and provide a vivid and detailed picture of police work in the 19th century. They show that violence between police and locals was common and poachers were often part of organised gangs.*

- ***Reports by a government committee on criminal statistics which were published each year for seeing how many arrests / convictions there were for different crimes but also for comparing police records and analysing how good police records are in different areas.***

THE POLICE IN WHITECHAPEL (IMPROVEMENTS BY 1900)

- *The Metropolitan Police force was split into 20 divisions, each responsible for a district of London and named with a letter of the alphabet. Whitechapel was in H Division's territory.*
- *H Division had 500 beat constables, 37 Sergeants and 27 inspectors.*
- *The Constables / officers would march into Whitechapel and then break from the column and go on the beat.*
- *Officers would stop people to found out what, if anything, was going on or they were up to. Any dealings would be reported to the beat Sergeant during the shift and this would be noted in a diary. If anything was missed like a crime on somebody's beat then they might face a fine or dismissal. Pay was poor and the job dangerous*
- *Recruitment could be bad so Sergeants kept an eye on the beat officers.*

- *After the Met. Was founded many supported them as they wanted law and order. But, in more deprived areas, like Whitechapel, the police were seen in a more negative light and attacks by violent gangs were relatively common*
- *This reputation was made worse by economic Depression in the 1870s – 1890s which lead to riots being put down by the police who were thus viewed as government stooges who enjoyed excessive violence.*
- *However they often acted as glorified social workers and by the 1870s they were charged with dealing with some 82 issues ranging from dealing with lunatics to disorder in pubs, street traffic, sewage and litter, coinage, children, runaway horses, fires and accidents.*
- *The Metropolitan Streets Act of 1867meant that the government had to deal with street trading and traffic too.*
- *However, they were attacked for attempting to enforce poor relief laws by taking children to school and tackling prostitution and were criticised for caring too much about manners and not enough about safety.*
- *However, they did provide soup kitchens, looked after stray kids and horses.*
- *People had a love-hate relationship with the authority of the officers, they both needed it and resented it.*

HOW EFFECTIVE WAS THE CID UNDER SIR CHARLES WARREN?

- *Aside from the Met. CID (from 1878) were important in the Jack the Ripper Case.*
- *The detective branch set up in 1842 had been were ineffective and there was confusion as to whether they were to prevent, detect or solve crimes.*
- *After a serious police corruption scandal in 1877, a barrister called Howard Vincent was appointed to set up the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in 1878, with 216 officers. They were directed to solve crimes.*
- *However, they also proved to be ineffective and corrupt.*
- *There were strikes against police policy and the home secretary made former general, Sir Charles Warren, Metropolitan Police Commissioner in 1886. This was seen as attempting to silence the people.*
- *Therefore the Met and CID were viewed as arms of the government and anti working class - especially in Whitechapel.*
- *It was Commissioner Warren who called in the army to control the protestors in Trafalgar Square on Bloody Sunday. He seemed to enjoy the confrontation and thus was seen as a bully. This made the police job in Whitechapel much harder. He was forced out when the Met failed to solve the Ripper case.*

THE JACK THE RIPPER CASE

- *Some historians claim that a prostitute called Martha Tabram – murdered on 7th August – was Jack the Ripper's first victim, stabbed 39 times, but this has been a subject of much debate. The first agreed victim was Polly. (first of the 'canonical five.')*
- *At 11.00 p.m. prostitute Mary Ann Nichols, sometimes known as Polly, was seen shivering outside 'The Frying Pan' pub in Whitechapel, a notoriously dangerous part of London, she returned home to a shared bedsit briefly just after midnight but was thrown out at about 1.30 a.m. because she was behind with the rent.*

VICTIM TIMELINE (1888)

- **August 7th – Marth Tabram (possible Ripper murder)**
- **August 31st – Mary Ann Nicholls (Polly)**
- **September 8th – Annie Chapman (Dark Annie)**
- **September 30th – 'Long Liz' Strideand Catherine 'Katie' Eddows.**
- **November 9th – Mary Kelly**

- *At about 2.30 a.m. one of Mary Ann's friends saw her back outside the pub trying to make enough money to pay the rent but she told her mate Emily Holland that she'd spent it all on booze and was ' staggering against walls,' but she was going to look for one more customer, then return to the bed-sit to pay her landlord.*
- *On 31st August 1888 At 4.00 a.m. Mary Ann was found murdered. Her throat had indeed been slashed with a long bladed knife and her stomach had been cut open.*

MAIN LETTER TIMELINE (1888)

- **September 27th – first letter sent to London newspaper. The term Jack the Ripper comes into being.**
- **October 1st – Second Letter received by newspapers from same writer of first letter.**
- **October 16th – The 'From Hell' letter received by George Lusk of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee from a different writer but the letter contained a bit of kidney.**

- *Just over a week later, another prostitute called Annie Chapman (Dark Annie) was found dead in a backyard only a few hundred metres from the first murder. A doctor called to the scene wrote that 'the body was terribly mutilated and the throat deeply severed'. Some of Annie's internal organs had been placed over her shoulder.*
- *On 27th September a London newspaper received a letter in which the writer boasted about the murders, taunting the police because they had not caught the murderer. It was published with the name given by the sender 'Jack the Ripper.' Little consideration was given to whether it was real – it would sell!*
- *On 30th September two more prostitutes were killed – 'Long Liz' Stride and Catherine 'Katie' Eddowes were killed within minutes of each other. Police found graffiti near the body of Catherine talking about the Jews, but they washed it off. Bits of her blood-soaked clothing were nearby and her kidney, bits of her ear and nose were gone.*
- *On of 1st October 1888 a second letter reached the newspapers. This letter referred to the double murder of the previous night. Expert analysis said it was the same writer but there was no way to say this was the killer.*
- *On 16th October the police received another letter with a piece of kidney but it was probably a different sender.*
- *On 9th November Mary Kelly was murdered. She was found by a rent collector inside the room she rented. She was the only victim to be found indoors and the only one to be photographed at the scene by the police. The police found Mary's clothes neatly folded on a chair. Her body had been cut open and her organs placed around the room and her face had been hacked to pieces.*

KEY FACTS

- **5 victims (possibly 6). All victims were prostitutes.**
- **They all lived and worked in the slums of the East End of London in the so called 'evil square mile.' – Spitalfields, Whitechapel and Aldgate.**
- **They had also all been strangled, possibly unconscious, because they had been placed lightly on the ground as there was no back bruising.**
- **All had throats cut prior to abdominal mutilations and whilst on their back, as the blood pooled by their necks and there was little blood on the victims 'fronts. He used his left hand.**
- **The removal of internal organs from at least three of the victims led to proposals that their killer had some anatomical or surgical knowledge.**
- **Further evidence of the above came from his quick removal of Katie Eddowes' kidney from the front not the side and not damaging any other organs.**
- **He used a long bladed knife.**
- **4/5 of the canonical five where found outside.**

<u>THE JACK THE RIPPER INVESTIGATION</u>

- Inspector Frederick Abberline and his CID team were assigned to the Jack the Ripper case by the Metropolitan Police, to assist the uniformed men of H Division
- Almost immediately, their task was made much harder by more than 300 letters and postcards sent to them, or to the newspapers, by men claiming to be the murderer
- They published the Dear Boss letter to see if people could identify the handwriting.
- PC Alfred Long of CID found a key piece of evidence – the apron of Katie Eddowes covered in blood and faeces. On the wall behind was scribbled 'The Juwes are the men that will not be blamed for nothing.' This was ordered to be washed off by Warren to ensure that it didn't cause an anti-Jewish riot.
- However, some believe he was removing evidence because Eddowes body was discovered in the City of London police area and he wanted to solve the crime before them.
- However the police were busy with lots of murders, the first being Elizabeth Gibb on New Year's day 1888 followed by 122 more.
- Also the population size of London made it difficult to police - The population of Greater London in the 1880s was approximately 5½ million

<u>Techniques used in the investigation</u>.

- They started after Polly with following up **direct leads from the Public**, such as in Bethnal Green where people thought the killer was stealing from prostitutes.
- **Evidence from post mortems –** Rees Llewellyn, a local doctor, examined the bodies and worked out the Ripper was left handed and must have anatomy skills so local slaughterhouses and hospitals were searched.

- **Following up on indirect leads from articles by investigating journalists –** The Manchester Gazzette said it was a local man, John Pizer, nicknamed 'Leather Apron,' but he had solid alibis for the Dark Annie and Polly murders.
- **Following up on clues in the victims' possessions –** They tried to track down Dark Annie's missing rings and the origins of an envelope with the Sussex regiment seal on it. However these could be purchased anywhere
- **Visiting lunatic asylums**
- **Following up on coroners' reports -** Dr Wynne Baxter told the investigators to focus on motive and skills which led them to look more closely at butchers and veterinary surgeons. 76 Butchers were questioned but the of blade skill shown in the mutilation of Katie Eddowes body brought the theory into question.
- **Interviewing key witnesses -** Elizabeth Long claimed to have talked to Dark Annie just before her death but this didn't fit the coroner's timeline.
- **Setting up soup kitchens –** Tried to get tips by offering free food.
- **Dressing up as prostitutes and wearing rubber soles –** Some policeman tried to trap the Ripper but kept their moustaches! Others put strips of rubber on their boots so they could not be heard on their beat.
- **Using blood hounds –** the idea of sniffer dogs was tabled but destroyed by the press. Plus two blood hounds Barnaby and Burgho were working well but the police didn't pay the owner so he withdrew their help.

Issues with the media

- Newspapers, aside from confusing matters by publishing details of events, also piled on pressure to the the authorities for their 'incompetence' which fuelled anger in Whitechapel.
- This made the investigation have to happen overtly with house to house searches, questioning 2,000 lodging residents, distributing 80,000 handbills, questioning the River Police and searching Opium dens.
- The newspapers also published stories using guesswork and unreliable witnesses which lead to the police wasting their time following them up, and the newspapers played heavily on racist stereotypes.

Problems with techniques

- There was no use of forensics, finger printing, photography, blood groups and DNA would come much later.
- Databases were also not available to efficiently compare data.

Problems with Vigilance Committees

- Annoyed with the failures of the investigation Whitechapel businessmen and traders set up the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee on 10th September 1888
- They organised their own reward system and took to the street with torches, hobnail boots, planks of wood and whistles, this kept the Ripper out of sight, scared witnesses and lead to false accusations. Some were members of the SDF and encouraged this to make the police look useless.

Problems with the queen

- Queen Victoria sent two telegrams with practical advice
- This made the police light dark passages, search for the murderer's clothes and cattle and passenger ships

IMPROVEMENTS BY 1900

- The Bertillon System combined physical measurements, photography and record-keeping to identify repeat criminals. Physical measurements were reduced to a formula which, theoretically, would apply only to one person and would not change during their adult life. This data was kept in a central file from 1894.
- Fingerprinting started to take over and was established by 1901 when a central phone was also installed.
- By 1907 there was a telephone exchange.
- H Division got bicycles in 1909
- Authorities began to link crime with poverty and so Whitechapel and its surrounding boroughs were developed to improve heath and housing and street lighting was improved. The Houses of the Working Classes Act, 1890 started widespread slum removal and replacement in East London.
- The Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, gave more powers to local councils to improve toilets, paving, rubbish collection and other sanitary services
- However, murders still happened, people pretended to be Jack the Ripper to scare women, burglary, hooliganism, drunkenness and violence continued in Whitechapel especially against prostitutes.