

The Bilge Pump

Vol. 10, No. 01 - January, 2022

The Irregular Publication of the Crew of the
Barque Lone Star - founded April, 1970



With this issue, we start our 10th year of publication. We appreciate all the support from our society members.

PLEASE NOTE: February 06, Meeting NOTICE

We will be conducting our next monthly meeting virtually on February 06 at 1:00 pm CDT. I will send out the link for the meeting the week before the meeting. The story for the month is "The Adventure of the Naval Treaty".

Our Special Guest Speaker will be **Brad Keefauver, BSI**, who will discuss "Sherlockian Chronology for Fun and Profit."

Bob Katz, BSI, will lead the discussion on the story "The Adventure of the Naval Treaty". The monthly quiz will also focus on this story.

We will cover topic 17 on "ACD: The Conan Doyle Estate," by **Ann Caddell**.

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For more information concerning our society, visit: <http://www.dfw-sherlock.org/>

You can follow us on Twitter at: **@barquelonestar**

You can friend us on Facebook at: <http://www.facebook.com/BarqueLoneStar>

Who dunnit:



**Third Mate
Helmsman
Spiritual Advisors**

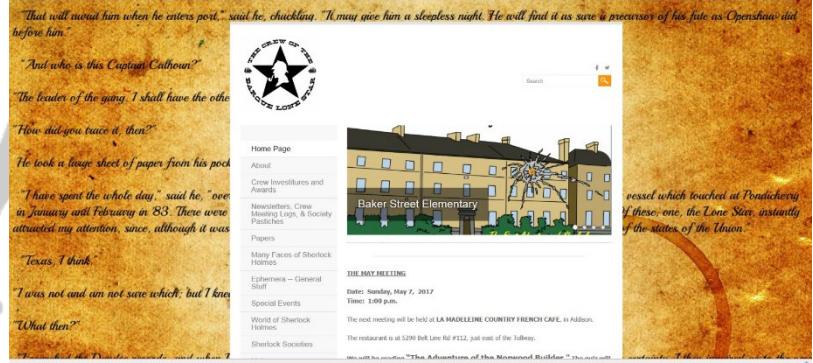
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The screenshot shows a Facebook page layout. At the top, there are tabs for Page, Messages, Notifications, Insights, Publishing Tools, Settings, and Help. The main header features a large star logo with the text "THE CREW OF THE BARQUE LONE STAR". Below the header, a message from the page administrator states: "You Have Unread Messages" and "You haven't responded to messages in a while. Replying quickly when people send you private messages can improve your reputation." A blue button labeled "Read Message" is present. The main content area displays a post for "A SHERLOCK HOLMES LITERARY SOCIETY" with the text: "Monthly meetings every 1st Sunday @1pm La Madeleine Country French Café". Below the post are standard social sharing buttons (Like, Follow, Share) and a blue "Add to Hobbies" button. The bottom section of the page includes a status update input field ("Write something..."), a "Page Tips" sidebar with a "See All" link, and several call-to-action buttons: "Share a photo or video" (yellow background), "Advertise your business" (blue background), "Get messages" (green background), and "Create an event" (orange background).

Our Facebook Page:

<https://www.facebook.com/BarqueLoneStar/>

JANUARY 02 SUMMARY

Cindy Brown

There were **56** in attendance at this ZOOM meeting.

The scion meeting was opened by **Rudy Altergott** with a toast to "2022, The New Year" (see page 5). This was followed by a Stand on the Terrace moment for Les Moskowitz, a Sherlockian who passed away in December 2021.

Next, we had our first quiz on the story, "The Adventure of the Greek Interpreter". Three attendees share first prize for getting the most answers correct.

The League on Zoom will have its first conference on February 20, 2022. Some outstanding speakers have already agreed to participate. Go to www.sherlocklegionofzoom.org for information and registration.

We then proceeded to the lively story discussion led by our friend **Dr. Robert Katz, BSI**.

Our guest presenter for this month was **Edith Poundin**, who gave a wonderfully thought-out presentation on Edgar Allan Poe's Influence on "A Scandal in Bohemia".

We then had the lightning quiz, which was naming the TV series and Movie theme songs. **Susan Dahlinger, BSI, ASH** took home first place.

Our Doyle presenter for the month was **Cindy Brown**, who gave us a well-researched discussion on the Adaptations of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, including biographies, TV series, and movies.

As always, thanks so much to Cindy Brown for keeping the notes of the meeting.

A NEW YEAR

Rudy Altergott

My Companions and Shipmates:

We meet today at the beginning of a new year, a few days away from Anno Holmes 168 in the Morleyan tradition.

Amidst all the madness, a fixed point in this uncertain, ever-changing age is Sherlockiana and the friends it brings together and into our individual lives.

May 2022, a/k/a 168, be full of lessons and adventures for us all.

May we never lose heart or that imaginative drive which inspires us to creativity.

May we always emulate the Master, keeping his memory green and, through his example, work toward improving our own small corners of the world.

To this and much more, including the health and prosperity of the whole Crew and all present today, and to our absent friends, I offer a toast.

I give you: the New Year.



**The Crew of the
Barque Lone Star
Society is producing
our 6th book as part of
our 51st Anniversary**



For 2022, we will be putting a together entitled *The Canon: The Rest of the Story*

Members may submit an essay or pastiche which “continues” or “fills in the blanks” of one of the 60 stories. In other words, what happened after Watson stopped writing, or were items to the story that Watson accidentally or deliberately left out.

- Your pastiche / essay should be 3,000-5,000 words. Obviously, a shorter piece is fine.
- Your pastiche / essay will be edited by one or two editors, but only for grammar, typos, etc... we will not edit the content of your piece.
- This project is not limited to those members in the DFW area. Any member is welcome to submit a piece.
- We plan to finalize the compilation by the end of the calendar year, so we ask members to submit their entry by August 31.
- As in previous years, all submitters will receive a complimentary copy of the book as our thanks.



IT'S A GAS, GAS, GAS

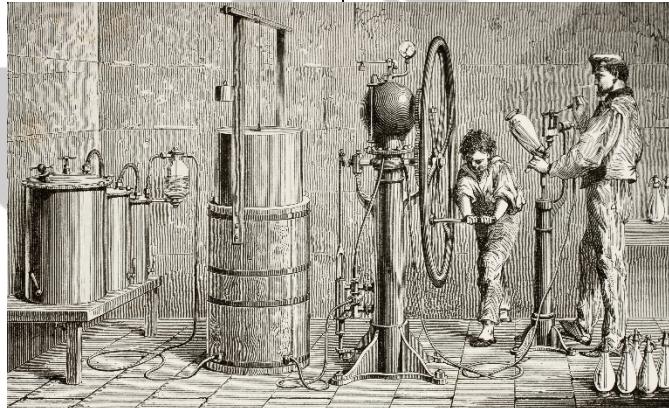
Liese Sherwood-Fabre, PhD, Lone Star Deck-Mate

In several cases, Holmes and Watson enjoyed a whiskey and soda, and once they offered a client a brandy and soda—most likely supplied from the “spirit case” (or tantalus) and gasogene in a corner of the apartment at 221B. Both were common items for the well-supplied gentleman, with soda, or seltzer, water having a long history of providing both refreshment as well as, at times, medicinal properties.

Some mineral springs create carbonated water on their own. Filtered through porous layers of rocks and minerals, the water becomes infused with sodium or potassium that give the water its fizz. Ancient populations often considered these as religious sites, (1) and with healing properties. People would come to “take the waters,” soaking in or drinking from the springs to cure almost any disease. (2)

Hippocrates was the first to advocate such springs for medical purposes. (3) He argued that disease involved an imbalance of bodily fluids. To restore balance, treatment involved bathing, drinking water, and exercise and massage. Both private and public baths were constructed, and the Romans spread the concept as they conquered Europe. The British town of Bath was originally a Roman structure.

Following the fall of the Roman Empire, “taking the waters” fell out of popularity, only to be rediscovered during the Renaissance. In the late 1500s, the Italians were once again bathing and drinking spring water to relieve various complaints. One compendium listed more than 78 ailments that could be treated in the baths. (4) The interest in such springs spread across Europe, with a mineral spring in Spa, Belgium giving a name to such facilities. (5)



In the 1700s, water from such springs became commercialized. The most famous of these is Nieder Seltzer, a town outside Frankfurt. Not only did the town supply the name “seltzer” to the water, it also was the first to export it to the US in three-pint stone bottles. These were corked and sealed to maintain the effervescence. Once uncorked, however, all the gas escaped within a day, leaving behind a flat, noticeably saltier water behind. (6)

Given the limited supply of natural mineral waters, others sought means of carbonating regular water. John Priestly is given credit for inventing carbonated water in 1767 by suspending a bowl of water over a beer vat (which produces carbon dioxide) in Leeds, England. A feasible production process was introduced in 1781 when Thomas Henry in Manchester, England created the first carbonated water factory. (7)

In addition to commercially produced soda-water, home-made options were also developed—such as the gasogene in Holmes’ possession. This particular device consisted of two glass globes covered in wire mesh for protection from broken glass and connected to each other through a tube. Tartaric acid (from grapes) and bicarbonate of soda were mixed in the lower orb and still water was placed in the upper. Once the gasogene was assembled, water dripped into the lower part to create a chemical reaction between the alkali and the acid, forming a gas, which was forced up the tube and into the water to create carbonated water. (8)

One of the biproducts of such carbonation is carbonic acid, which gives the water a tart taste and kills bacteria, an additional reason for it to be a healthful substitute for often contaminated plain water available

prior to chlorination. While many drank seltzer water alone because of the touted medicinal properties (basically, clean water), others also used it for mixing with drinks, such as whiskey or brandy, as mentioned by Holmes. Other drinks were also produced with seltzer or soda water. Beeton's Book of Household Management included four drink recipes requiring soda-water (Champagne Cup, anyone?), as well as noting its benefits for the sick. (9)



When Holmes and Watson enjoy their whiskey and soda, they are participating in a ritual that dates far back into history.

If you'd like to see a gasogene in action, here's a video:

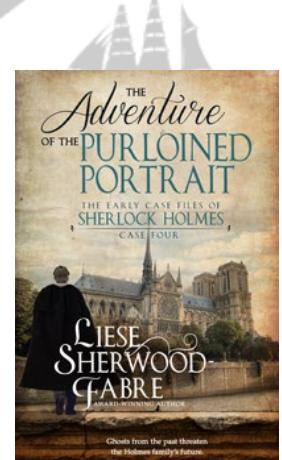
<http://www.thisvictorianlife.com/blog/archives/11-2019>

- 1) <https://sparklingcbd.com/beverage-blog/the-surprising-history-of-carbonated-water>
- 2) <https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/12/gettin-fizzy-with-it/510470/#main-content>
- 3) <https://facesspa.com/blog/where-the-word-spa-comes-from/>
- 4) <https://ard.bmj.com/content/61/3/273>
- 5) <https://facesspa.com/blog/where-the-word-spa-comes-from/>
- 6) Oliver Oldschool, *The Portfolio*. Philadelphia: Bradford and Inskeep, 1809, page 312.
- 7) <https://www.seltzernation.com/the-history-of-seltzer-water/>
- 8) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_5PW4FvLPfw&t=10s
- 9) Isabella Beeton, *Book of Household Management*. London: Ward, Lock and Company, 1898

Liese Sherwood-Fabre is pleased to announce that Case Four of The Early Case Files of Sherlock Holmes is now available for pre-order from these booksellers, here:

<https://books2read.com/u/mZZjzD>.

In *The Adventure of the Purloined Portrait*, the Holmes family travels to Paris where ghosts from Violette's past threaten the family's future.



A BOY NAMED ISADORA

Karen Murdock, ASH – Summer, 2008

Published in *The Petrel Flyer* (Vancouver, British Columbia)

Volume 20, no. 4, (Summer 2008)

Some, and not the least interesting, were complete failures, and as such will hardly bear narrating, since no final explanation is forthcoming. A problem without a solution may interest the student, but can hardly fail to annoy the casual reader. Among these unfinished tales is that of Mr. James Phillimore, who, stepping back into his own house to get his umbrella, was never more seen in this world. No less remarkable is that of the cutter Alicia, which sailed one spring morning into a small patch of mist from where she never again emerged, nor was anything further ever heard of herself and her crew. A third case worthy of note is that of Isadora Persano, the well-known journalist and duellist, who was found stark staring mad with a match box in front of him which contained a remarkable worm said to be unknown to science.

Sherlockians have long wondered about the man so casually mentioned by Watson in “The Problem of Thor Bridge.”

We have wondered about that remarkable worm (1).

We have wondered how anybody can live long enough to become “well-known” as a duelist.

Most of all, we have wondered about his given name. Isadora—like most names ending in “a”—is a female name (the male versions are Isador or Isadoro).

But the match box is found “in front of him”—so obviously, in this case, the person named Isadora is a man.

The most likely explanation for the name “Isadora” is that it is a misprint.

Arthur Conan Doyle had very legible handwriting, but his lower-case “a” was sometimes confused with his lower-case “o” by the printers who transcribed his tales. (2)

Another explanation may be found in the old Johnny Cash song “A Boy Named Sue.” (3)

You may recall the situation:

My daddy left home when I was three
And he didn't leave much to ma and me
Just this old guitar and an empty bottle of booze.
Now, I don't blame him 'cause he run and hid
But the meanest thing that he ever did
Was before he left, he went and named me "Sue."

The upshot of this unfortunate christening is that the boy named “Sue” grows up fighting everyone who teases him about his name. Years later, he runs into his father for the first time in his life in a bar in Gatlinburg, Tennessee. They get into a huge fight (“kickin’ and a-gougin’ in the mud and the blood and the beer”). In the end

He went for his gun and I pulled mine first,
He stood there lookin' at me and I saw him smile.
And he said, “Son, this world is rough,
And if a man's gonna make it, he's gotta be tough,
And I knew I wouldn't be there to help ya along.
So I give ya that name and I said goodbye,
I knew you'd have to get tough or die,
And it's the name that helped to make you strong.”

He said, "Now you just fought one hell of a fight
And I know you hate me, and you got the right
To kill me now, and I wouldn't blame you if you
do.

But ya ought to thank me, before I die,
For the gravel in your guts and the spit in your eye
Cause I'm the son-of-a-bitch that named you
"Sue."(4)

Maybe Papa Persano was thinking along the same lines as the father of the boy named Sue.

Maybe Papa Persano named his son Isadora because he intended to desert Mama Persano and the bambino and

he wanted the boy to grow up with "gravel in his guts and spit in his eye."

If so, it certainly worked.

The boy named Isadora apparently grew up so touchy about his name that he ended up dueling (and, presumably, killing) anyone who teased him about it.

Maybe Grimesby Roylott in SPEC also hated his name and that helps to explain, in part, his nasty disposition.

It is fortunate, indeed, that Sherlock and Mycroft were not so sensitive.

ENDNOTES:

1. The 1976 Baker Street Irregulars investiture of the famous science fiction author Isaac Asimov (1920-1992) was "The Remarkable Worm." Alvin Blomquist in 1955 received the investiture "Isadora Persano."
2. The "Long Island Cave mystery" mentioned in REDC has occasioned much speculation, since there are no caves on Long Island. However, a simpler explanation is that Doyle intended this to be the "Long Island cove" mystery. Owen Dudley Edwards, who edited the volume "His Last Bow" for The Oxford Sherlock Holmes, changed "cave" to "cove" and noted that there are no caves on Long Island and that "ACD's handwriting, while good, has had its 'o' taken for 'a' in other cases." Wags have sometimes suggested that the question raised in BLUE of whether or not a goose actually has a crop can be explained in similar manner.
3. Although made famous by Johnny Cash (1932-2003), who recorded the song at his San Quentin Prison concert in 1969, "A Boy Named Sue" was actually written by Shel Silverstein (1930-1999), who later became famous for his books of comic children's verse such as Where the Sidewalk Ends (1974) and A Light in the Attic (1981). Silverstein won a 1970 Grammy award for "A Boy Named Sue."
4. The song has a happy ending then, because

I got all choked up and I threw down my gun
And I called him my pa, and he called me his son,
And I came away with a different point of view.

However, the narrator vows that if he ever has a son, the lad will be named "anything but Sue!"

Karen Murdock, ASH (*who, you might remember, gave a Zoom talk to the Crew in December 2020*) is finishing up her book on figures of speech in the Sherlockian Canon. She has identified 46 classical figures of speech, from alliteration to zeugma, in the Holmes stories. Her book will identify, list, and discuss each of these figures. She hopes it will be in print in the new year.

THE SPACES BETWEEN THE CASES

Brad Keefauver, BSI, *The Holmes-Watson Report*, July, 2003

When it comes to Sherlock Holmes, we Sherlockians tend to be bound to our Canon: the original sixty stories published under Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's agency, the same sixty stories we find gathered in such revered and hallowed tomes as the Doubleday Complete and the Baring-Gould Annotated. For the serious Holmes addict like myself, it is very hard to leave that Canon behind and venture out to a seminar on "The Non-Canonical Sherlock Holmes," like the one held in Dayton, Ohio, in March of this year. The thought of non-Canonical Sherlock is positively frightening - I mean, if we start leaving our Canon behind on Sherlockian matters, all the world is liable to fall into chaos, isn't it?

Without the order and shelter of our Canon, Sherlock Holmes could be running to Vienna to visit Sigmund Freud before marrying an American teenager whose detective skills reveal that he's Jack the Ripper as well as the nephew of Dracula and a clone from the future, all played by an actor hired by Watson, who was the true brains of the outfit. Utter pandemonium! Armageddon! Dogs and cats, sleeping together - a real end of the world scenario! We cannot give up our Canon!

And yet, when we turn to the Canon of Sherlock Holmes, as written by Dr. Watson, we are presented with a slight problem. Listen to something Dr. Watson wrote in "The Veiled Lodger":

"When one considers that Mr. Sherlock Holmes was in active practice for twenty-

three years, and that during seventeen of these I was allowed to cooperate with him and to keep notes of his doings, it will be clear that I have a mass of material at my command."

Watson and Holmes worked together for seventeen years. But have you ever stopped to total up the actual number of days of that seventeen years that we have recorded in the Sherlockian Canon? Going by the Baring-Gould Annotated's breakdown of the duration of each case, you'll find that Watson wrote up a grand total of 247 days of Holmes's active practice. That's 247 days out of seventeen years.

So let's do a little math. There are 6,209 days in seventeen years. Take away 247, and you're left with 5,962. Now, if you divide the number of pages in the Doubleday Complete by 247 to find the average number of pages that Watson takes to record a day of Holmes investigating, you'll come up with 4.3 pages per day.

Keeping up? We have Watson recording a single day in an average of 4.3 pages. We also have 5,962 days of his time with Holmes left unrecorded. Multiply those two numbers together and you get 25,636.6 pages of Sherlock Holmes chronicles that Watson didn't write. If you break that into Doubleday Complete-sized chunks, you'll find that means that the complete chronicles of Holmes's career during the seventeen years Watson associated with him would take this one volume and

add almost twenty-three more of the same size to your shelf.

As the Doubleday Complete is about two and a half inches wide, when you include the Canon, that's five feet of books. The size of the true Canon of Dr. Watson and Sherlock Holmes.

But an old-fashioned Sherlockian like myself still doesn't want to leave the Canon behind, even when looking at all that empty shelf space. What about the untold tales, I have to ask. Holmes and Watson both mention so many untold cases, that surely we at least have some idea of what makes up this five feet of books. Well, if you go through the Canon and gather up every single reference to an unpublished case, you'll find about ninety more cases. That's only about a Doubleday and a half, still leaving us with over twenty more Doubledays to fill. Now, even the biggest optimist isn't going to look at that shelf and go, "It's not ninety percent empty, it's ten percent full!"

So what do we fill the rest of our five-foot shelf with?

What do you have on your Sherlockian shelves at home? More than five feet of books, probably. But take out everrrthing but pastiches. Now take out all pastiches that aren't written by Sherlock Holmes or Dr. Watson. Get rid of Carol Nelson Douglas's Irene books, Laurie King's Mary Russell books, M.J. Trow's Lestrade books, any Mycroft, Moriarty, or Mrs. Hudson books. We also have to take out all the science fiction, the fantasy, the Dracula books, parodies, talking mice, etc., etc. Do you still have five feet of books left in your collection? If you do, then you're quite a collector.

But there's still more to eliminate. A lot of tin dispatch boxes have been found with different

versions of the same cases in them - anything that was mentioned as an untold tale is sure to turn up over and over again. I don't want to say that fine folks like Nicholas Meyer, June Thomson, or the people that write radio plays are frauds, but how many criminal canary trainers could Sherlock Holmes have encountered in his lifetime? They can't all have the one authentic tin dispatch box manuscript of that one unpublished case.

Having gotten rid of extra untold tales, we now have to whittle c:Town our Sherlock Holmes versus Jack the Ripper books to one. We know Holmes had to have some kind of hand in investigating the Ripper. He was probably even the one who finished the Ripper off, or else we would have surely heard about it, right? But only one account of Holmes versus the Ripper can be the correct one, so eliminate your extras of that case as well.

Now, in your mind's eye, try to picture what your remaining collection looks like. Does it still fill up a five-foot shelf? Of the books that remain, do many look very similar, like they have the same design, dust-jacket, and publisher? If they do, you've probably been buying from one of England's great pastiche factories. Any publisher that knows that many people with tin dispatch boxes is surely suspect, so y6t1 may want to toss those out as well, just to be safe.

Okay, let's again look at what's left. Sherlock Holmes in Minnesota - well, I suppose he had time to get there, but by the time Larry Millett's done discovering manuscripts Holmes will have spent more time in Minneapolis than London. Those probably have to go.

Frank Thomas has a few books left on the shelf - but when you get to constable John Bennett of the village of Shaw in *Sherlock Holmes and the*

Treasure Train and remember John Bennett Shaw the great Sherl6ckian collector, you have to start wondering about the authenticity of Thomas's stuff. (And that doesn't even get into the question of what Holmes was doing playing bridge so much.) So off he goes.

But I don't want to start picking on our pasticheurs. For the most part, they're good people who only do what they do for the love of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. It's not really their fault that they're following in the giant-sized footsteps of Conan Doyle, Watson's first and foremost literary agent. Let's go ahead and mentally clear off the rest of our five-foot shelf, except for the Canon and start fresh.

What I'm trying to get at with this five-foot shelf business is that the non-Canonical cases are there for a reason. They're attempts to fill a void that we all know is there, a void we'd all like to see filled. And while we're not all writers or scholars about to attempt our own biography of Sherlock Holmes, we do all have our own perception of what Sherlock Holmes was really like. And most of us also have five feet of shelf space.

The next time you're reorganizing your books, I have a suggestion for those of you not committed to the Dewey decimal system, and that suggestion is this:

Set aside five feet of shelf space for the Canon of Sherlock Holmes according to you. Start with the original sixty stories on one end, and then fill the rest of the shelf with only those stories written by Dr. Watson that you think could fill out the rest of a truly complete account of Holmes and Watson's time together. Create your own life of Sherlock Holmes using the contents of other people's tin dispatch boxes.

Maybe you'll find your own tin dispatch box someday, but until then, you can treat the pastiches in your collection like they're the poor suckers on a reality TV show, voting them on or off your shelf as you see fit. In order to assist you with this endeavor, I've provided a handy little tool that I call "The Spaces Between the Cases Timetable," which follows this article.

This timetable lays out the cases of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson, year by year, date by date (according to my own chronological system, of course), and shows you some of the great gaps into which you can slide non-Conan Doyle Holmes chronicles. For example, the timetable begins with a whole list of early cases of Sherlock Holmes, most of them of the "untold tales" sort, followed by the heading "September 1881 thru March 1883". That heading denotes a gap in the Watsonian chronicles. Holmes and Watson have met, they're living together, yet right off the bat we find a year and a half period about which Watson's literary agent Conan Doyle supplied no case records. But if Conan Doyle wasn't supplying, someone else was bound to.

Going to my own humble (and somewhat outdated) shelf of pastiches soon after I came up with this timetable, I very quickly found two tales that fit into that 1881 to 1883 empty space, *Sherlock Holmes and the Somerset Hunt* by Rosemary Michaud and *Sherlock Holmes and the London Zoo Mystery* by W. Lane. The task of filling out my five-foot shelf started to seem pretty easy. And as I looked through the rest of the shelf, matching pastiche dates to this timetable, I began to discover an amazing thing:

While very sloppy with his dates in the original sixty stories, Dr. Watson was a lot more careful

when it came to the tales he hid in his tin dispatch boxes. I don't know if this was something that developed during his old age, when he had quit being rushed along by Conan Doyle and could spend more time on the stories, or if he just was more careful about hiding dates when all Holmes's clients were still alive. Whatever the reason, you'll find not only that the dating of cases found in tin dispatch boxes is explained very clearly in most of those cases, but also that those dates fit very nicely into the spaces between the cases that you see in this timetable.

In a rough survey of the pastiches in my own collection, I found that about ninety percent of them fell during a period in Holmes's career where you would expect a tin dispatch box to be. One author that impressed me mightily was Larry Millett, whom I mentioned earlier. Even though he drags Holmes and Watson from London to Minnesota again and again and again in books like *Sherlock Holmes and the Red Demon* and *Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Alliance*, he always manages to do it during a time when they actually had the spare time to go to Minnesota. After a while, you almost start to think that the Minnesota thing could have happened. But even though ninety percent of tin dispatch box editors seemed to do as well as Larry Millett, there remains, however, about ten percent whose dates seem to make them obvious frauds.

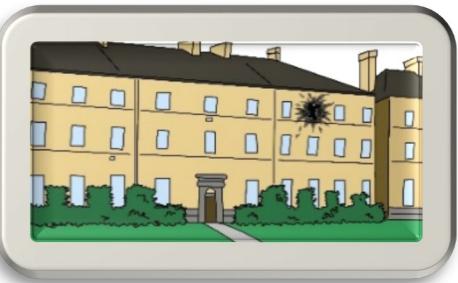
One of the big disappointments in my date researches was author Michael Hardwick, a talented and popular author who turns out to be a little too talented. His books *Prisoner of the Devil* and *Revenge of the Hound* both occur during periods when Holmes and Watson already have their time accounted for - which leads me to suspect that Hardwick might have ... and I really hate to say this about such a great Sherlockian ... that he might have made his stories up.

Hardwick is the exception, however, and most of those who discover lost Watsonian manuscripts seem to make some attempt to ensure their works have decent date credentials before offering them to publishers. They've made it easy to fill out that five foot bookshelf required to hold a complete set of Watsonian chronicles, and we owe them a great debt.

In closing, I would ask you to take one more look at this five-foot shelf with so much empty room on it. You know what that is? That's space ... the final Sherlockian frontier. These are the continuing volumes of the Watsonian enterprise - our ongoing mission: to explore strange new worlds, to seek out new life-threatening villains and new social situations, to boldly go where no tin dispatch box has gone before.

Baker Street Elementary

Created by: Joe Fay, Rusty & Steve Mason



BAKER STREET ELEMENTARY
NUMBER 377-01/09/2022

FAY, MASON & MASON

HOLMES, WE ARE SO
SORRY ABOUT THE
LOSS OF MASTER
WIGGINS-WHELAN...

YES, HE WAS A
VERY SPECIAL
PERSON FOR THE
YOUNGUNS' AND
THIS SCHOOL...



THE LATEST DESPATCH FROM SCOTT
AND MONTY INDICATE THEY HAVE HELD
SEVERAL MEMORIALS THIS YEAR...

Copyright 2022, Fay, Mason, Mason

WHAT IS DONE AT A MEMORIAL ?



PEOPLE PAY TRIBUTE TO THE PERSON WHO IS NO LONGER WITH THEM...



THEY PAY MONEY LIKE THE ROMANS DID ?

WRONG TYPE OF TRIBUTE...



THIS TYPE OF TRIBUTE IS WHERE PEOPLE SAY VERY NICE THINGS ABOUT THE PERSON WHO HAS PASSED ON... ESPECIALLY WHAT THE DECEASED MEANT TO THEM...



IF THEY MEANT SO MUCH, WHY DIDN'T THE
PEOPLE SAY VERY NICE THINGS ABOUT
THEM WHEN THEY WERE STILL ALIVE ?



YOU KNOW STAMFORD, SOME
DAYS YOU ARE THE WISEST
LAD AT THIS INSTITUTION...



WAIT, DID YOU JUST PAY TRIBUTE TO ME... DID
I DIE ? IF SO, I HAVE BEEN IN SCHOOL ALL
DAY... THIS MUST NOT BE HEAVEN, BUT THE
PLACE I AM NOT ALLOWED TO MENTION...

THEN, OTHER
DAYS...

