

# The Bilge Pump

Vol. 11, No. 01 - January, 2023

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



**With this issue, we start our 11<sup>th</sup> year of publication. We appreciate all the support from our society members.**

## **PLEASE NOTE: February 05, 2023 Meeting NOTICE**

We will be conducting our next monthly meeting virtually on **February 05** at 1:00 pm central. I will send out the link for the meeting the week before the meeting. The story for the month is "The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton".

**Bob Katz, BSI, ASH**, will lead the discussion on the story of "The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton".

**Rich Krisciunas, ASH**, will look at the legal aspects of the story.

**Bob Stek, BSI**, will be our featured guest speaker, who will be speaking on "How to Observe Like Sherlock Holmes".

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

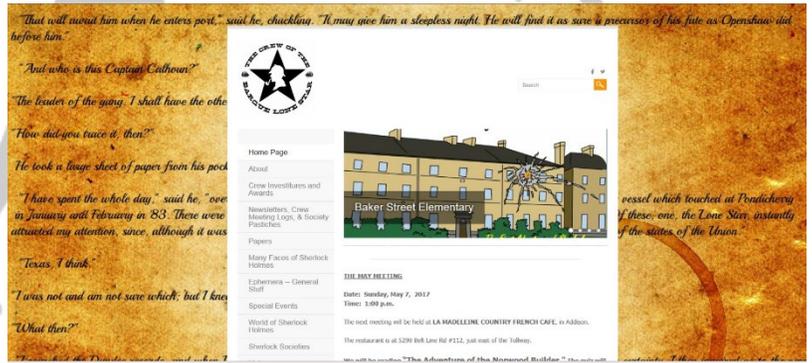
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You can friend us on Facebook at: <http://www.facebook.com/BarqueLoneStar>

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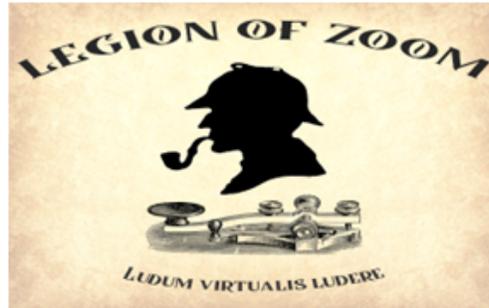
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Our Facebook Page:

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



## **2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Legion of Zoom Virtual Conference "The Sitting Zoom at 221b Baker Street"**

**Sunday, February 19, 2023**

**2 pm Eastern, 1 pm  
Central, 11 am Pacific**

**Last year we had a  
wonderful inaugural  
meeting, including  
representatives from 7  
different countries...**

### **Confirmed Speakers**

- **Catherine Cooke, "The Book of Life"**
- **Susan Dahlinger, "The Bruce-Partington Plans"**
  - **Beth Gallego Clifford Goldfarb, "Fordham, the Horsham Lawyer"**
- **Mark Jones, "Peter Jones"**
- **Burt Wolder, "The Third Pillar from the Left"**

**For more information and to register, go to:**

**<http://www.dfw-sherlock.org/2023----2nd-annual-virtual-conference.html>**

# Please Mark Your Calendars "Lone Star Holmes"

A look at Sherlock Holmes past, present & future  
**May 26 – 27, 2023**

## Tentative Speakers include:

Barbara Rusch, BSI, ASH, MBt

Tim Johnson, BSI

Marino Alvarez, BSI

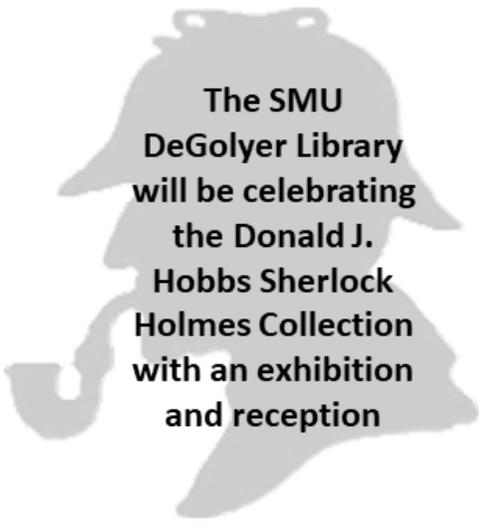
Robert Katz, BSI, ASH

Russell Merritt, BSI, ASH

Glen Miranker, BSI

Keynote Speaker

Peter E. Blau, BSI, ASH, MBt



The SMU  
DeGolyer Library  
will be celebrating  
the Donald J.  
Hobbs Sherlock  
Holmes Collection  
with an exhibition  
and reception

We will post further  
information in the near  
future at our website  
at: [www.dfw-  
sherlock.org](http://www.dfw-sherlock.org)

Co-hosted by Southern Methodist  
University, DeGolyer Library, and the Crew  
of the Barque Lone Star Society

## Lone Star Holmes

(A look at Sherlock Holmes past, present & future)  
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX  
May 26 -27, 2023



# ADDING IT UP

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

In “The Final Problem,” Holmes describes Moriarty’s early career as “extraordinary,” having written a treatise on the Binomial Theorem at age 21. The piece was considered strong enough to help him attain a university mathematics chair. Holmes was no slouch when it came to the subject either, although James O’Brien contended he was more adept at chemistry. (1) Holmes referenced mathematical concepts or made calculations in many cases in the first half of the Canon. In *A Study in Scarlet* and *The Sign of Four*, for example, he mentions Euclid (showing Moriarty is not the only one who knew his ancient Greek theorems) and does some actual computations in “The Adventure of the Musgrave Ritual” and “The Adventure of Silver Blaze.” Mathematics made several shifts during the Victorian period, from amateur enthusiasts that included lawyers and the clergy to true professionals, with Holmes and Moriarty reflecting these two paths within this discipline.

Despite having lived more than two thousand years ago, Euclid’s treatises on mathematics, geometry, and logic (*Elements*) provided a basis for all work that followed him and are still used today. The Greek edition prepared by Theon of Alexandria served as the source for later Arabic and Latin translations until 1808. (2) While used by Islamic mathematicians as early as the ninth century, knowledge of Euclid’s works in Europe occurred at least two hundred years later and did not become widely known until the late 1400s when the printing press provided the first copies of *Elements* in 1482. (3)

Two of his elements are specifically mentioned in the Canon: the Binomial Theorem and “the rule of three.” Most will recognize the common expression of the binomial developed by Euclid as

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

but Sir Isaac Newton (4) proposed the more generalized expression for any positive integer n and the sum of any two numbers to the power of n as

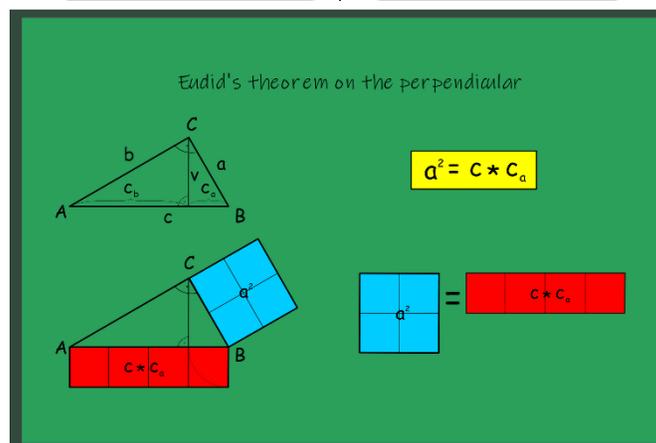
$$\binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r$$



Moriarty’s contribution in this area would have further proof or use of this equation.

In *The Sign of the Four*, Holmes references Euclid’s “rule of three,” as it was called in the Victorian era. This proposition involved solving for the fourth element of a proportion when three are known, or

If  $ab=cd$ , then  $d=ab/c$ , if a, b, and c are known. (5)



The pervasiveness of Euclid’s work can also be seen in Cambridge’s famous Tripos. Students planning to graduate with honors had to pass a final examination—called the Tripos—which covered Euclid’s first books and Newton’s *Principia Mathematica*. The test was so difficult and required memorization over creativity, students hired

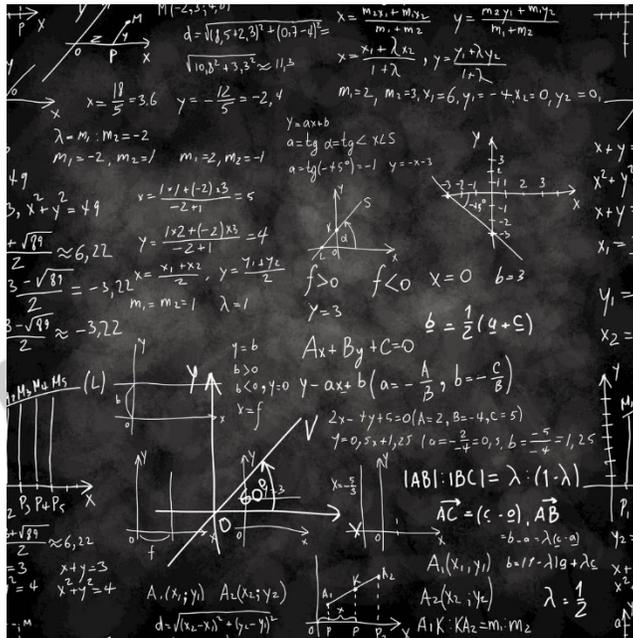
special tutors to drill them throughout their time at the university. (6)

The goal of this and other mathematical studies at Cambridge was to train students (primarily seeking

careers in law or the church) to think logically. As a result, the curriculum was not updated and did not include the advances that were appearing on the continent with respect to analytical applications. Despite this antiquated approach, Cambridge became the forefront of true mathematical understanding thanks to a group of undergraduates. The three top students at Cambridge during 1809-1810 (Frederick William Herschel, George Peacock, and Charles

Babbage) and others formed the Analytical Society at Cambridge to introduce the analytical methods used on the continent to advance mathematics. (7) Some of its members went on to modernize the Tripos to reflect this more innovative approach. (8)

Even with the efforts of this short-lived society and other pioneers in the area, the shift toward a more professional approach regarding mathematics was a



gradual one. Many “recreational” mathematicians participated in mathematical societies and journals such as the *Educational Times*, which published problems for readers to contribute and solve, including Charles Dodgson (Lewis Carroll), whose Alice adventures include numerous puzzles involving logic. (9) It was not until the end of the century that true mathematicians dominated the field.

Clearly, Holmes’ own interest in mathematics focused on its practical use (such as its assistance in unlocking the true meaning of the Musgrave Ritual) but with a background in the analytical side as well—as one of the more advanced recreational mathematicians. Thus, he could appreciate and understand Moriarty’s professional contribution to the sphere as well.

- 1) James O’Brien, *The Scientific Sherlock Holmes*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.
- 2) <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Euclid-Greek-mathematician>
- 3) <https://www.encyclopedia.com/science/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/nineteenth-century-efforts-promote-mathematics-education-grade-school-university-level>
- 4) <https://www.britannica.com/science/binomial-theorem>
- 5) James O’Brien, op cit
- 6) <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00283-022-10170-5>
- 7) <https://pillars.taylor.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1008&context=acms-2013>
- 8) <https://www.maths.cam.ac.uk/about/history>
- 9) Sally Mitchell (ed.) *Victorian Britain: An Encyclopedia*, New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1988, page 485.

# EVIL LURKS ABROAD

Robert S. Katz, BSI ("Dr. Ainstree") and Mark Jones, BSI ("Peter Jones")

(Originally printed on IHOSE, September, 2022, with permission of Scott Monty, BSI, Bob Katz, BSI, and Mark Jones, BSI)

## “foreigners who get into difficulties” [GREE]

It’s notable that so many of the crimes and criminals investigated by Sherlock Holmes have their roots in other nations. Even if a crime is committed in England, the roots of the evil deed and/or the origins of the evildoer were planted in some foreign land and imported to England.

While a few of the crimes in the Canon are homegrown, relative to the size of the Canon itself, a disproportionate number start elsewhere.

In the very first story, *A Study in Scarlet*, everything starts in the American West and a major religion, based in the United States, is represented as some sort of criminal conspiracy. The trend is continued in *The Sign of the Four* as the initial action takes place in India, followed by the Andaman Islands, with the consequences migrating to British shores at a later date.

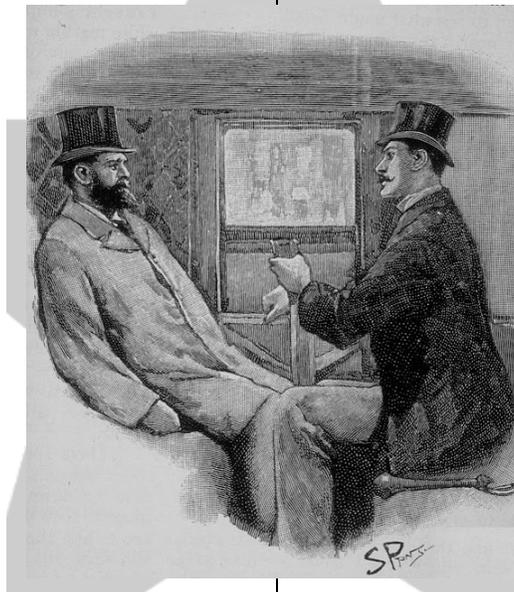
The first of the short stories, “A Scandal in Bohemia” has two protagonists-cum-antagonists, one of whom is Bohemian and the other from New Jersey.

The list continues throughout the Sherlockian journey. Killer Evans and Abe Slaney are from Chicago. While Neil Gibson might not have committed an actual crime, he is the villain of the story and he’s also American. The criminals in “The Red Circle” and “The Six Napoleons” have their roots in Italy. Russian anarchists are the focus of “The Golden Pince-Nez.”

■ Even native Englishmen first go abroad to go astray, and then return to home. Grimesby Roylott is an example of this trend.

## “a foeman who is worthy of our steel” [HOUN]

Yet, this antipathy towards foreigners, with devilry hatched elsewhere and then foisted upon England, reaches a zenith with the creation of the greatest of canonical villains. Professor James Moriarty, seemingly a native of Great Britain, possessed of an Irish or Anglo-Irish name, is really himself based on a foreigner.



Ben McIntyre, in his excellent book, [The Napoleon of Crime](#) tells the story of Adam Worth, master criminal and criminal mastermind. Worth’s exploits were well-known to

Conan Doyle, and the term “Napoleon of the criminal world” was first used by Robert Anderson of Scotland Yard. McIntyre describes in considerable detail how Conan Doyle came to model Moriarty after Worth.

■ While Moriarty at first appears to be something of a homegrown creation, the backstory is consistent with the persistent xenophobia that echoes throughout the stories.

Adam Worth has a seemingly British-enough name. But Adam Worth was not Adam Worth. He was Adam Werth, or perhaps Adam Wirth. Born in

Germany to impoverished parents, he was brought to Cambridge, Massachusetts as a small child.

While still a teenager, he had a notorious Civil War career, joining the Union Army in return for an enlistment bounty, deserting, reenlisting under another name for another bounty, etc. At one point, he even deserted the Union and surrendered to Confederate troops in return for yet another payment, and then promptly escaped the South. He eventually became the great criminal of his age, plying his trade on the Continent and in England.

Conan Doyle was aware of this when he created Moriarty. Rather than developing a character *de novo*, he returned to his basic concept of seeing evil born elsewhere and then traveling and polluting English soil. Edgar Smith, in his early study of Moriarty (*The Napoleon of Crime*, The Pamphlet House, 1953), suggests that the Professor was born in the West of England. But his true birth was on the Continent and his development into a criminal took place in America.

Conan Doyle maintains this attitude to the end. In "His Last Bow," our final glimpse of Holmes in action, we find that he traveled to America to establish himself as a criminal, and then returned to England to fight spies who were from yet another foreign nation, Germany.

What then was the basis for this persistent effort to blame so many problems, so many crooks, so many crimes on people or events from abroad?

### **"the loungers and idlers of the Empire" [STUD]**

One explanation comes in the form of "imperial gothic," a concept put forward by Patrick Brantlinger in [\*Rule of Darkness: British Literature and Imperialism, 1830–1914\*](#). Brantlinger argued that many of the late Victorian writers were concerned that civilization, empire, and progress generally had stalled and were at risk of collapse. Conan Doyle, Rider-Haggard, Kipling, Buchan, et al responded with

works that share three common views of the wider world.

### ***"the path backwards" [PRIO]***

The first is the idea of regression, that an individual who traveled to the furthest reaches of the Empire would be corrupted by the dangerous ideas to be found there.

One very explicit example of this is Professor Presbury's monkey-antics which stem from a visit to Prague and the regular importation of a dangerous serum from overseas. Conan Doyle also presents imperial outposts as places where despicable impulse can be indulged, such as James Barclay's treatment of Henry Wood. This is more a commentary on the lack of law and order on the frontier, rather than threats from overseas specifically.

### ***"the powers of evil are exalted" [HOUN]***

The second theme is the invasion of the west by demonic or barbaric forces. This is where imperial gothic really gets gothic and the occult comes to the fore.

Given "no ghosts need apply" in Sherlock Holmes' world, this theme is more often seen in Conan Doyle wider work, in stories like "The Brown Hand" where a doctor is haunted by an Afghan hillman for his actions in India.

Of course, there are examples in the Canon, everything from the infamous Tonga and the swamp adder to the predatory sexual behavior of Baron Gruner, who is pointedly the "Austrian murderer." The foreign criminal societies operating in England are themselves examples of barbaric forces, though again principally as threats to law and order.

### ***"persuaded her to fly with him" [GREE]***

The third theme is that, as the map of the world is filled in, there are fewer and fewer opportunities for

adventure and for people (men) to prove themselves in the modern world.

The evidence for this is much stronger in *The Lost World* than in Canon but we may see it in the Sherlock Holmes stories in reverse.

The constant invasion of the metropolis by forces from overseas provides these opportunities in so many cases. Perhaps it's significant that, after his Watson-reported retirement, Holmes has to go to America for a bit of adventure.

All this should be colored by the recognition that often these writers — especially Conan Doyle — saw empire as a civilizing mission, patronizing and aggrandizing though that was.

In later years, Conan Doyle appears to have lost faith in the empire's ability to do this and saw spiritualism as an alternative — a way of connecting all humanity towards a higher purpose.

The allegorical historical short stories in [\*Tales of Long Ago\*](#) are an overlooked stepping stone on that journey, in that they describe the cyclical nature of empires, and that while Britain's may rise, it will inevitably fall.

In *Rule of Darkness*, Brantlinger argued that “the ultimate victory of spiritualism was prefigured for Doyle in the demise of the empires of this world” which may explain why he regarded *Tales of Long Ago* as his favourite collection of stories.

One wonders if the number of threats specifically from America is an unconscious recognition that the USA would one day supplant Britain as a world power. Conan Doyle was speaking as Holmes when the detective said the children of the future would be “citizens of the same world-wide country under a flag which shall be a quartering of the Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes.” [NOBL]

But perhaps in that quartering there was some anxiety too.



# SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE FRENCH CONNECTION

Wendy Heyman-Marsaw, July 13, 2020

*To some extent," he answered thoughtfully, "my ancestors were country squires, who appear to have led much the same life as is natural to their class. But, none the less, my turn that way is in my veins and may have come with my grandmother, who was the sister of Vernet, the French artist. Art in the blood is liable to take the strangest forms." "But how do you know it is hereditary?" "Because my brother Mycroft possesses it in a larger degree than I do."*

— SHERLOCK HOLMES IN "THE GREEK INTERPRETER"

I have always been intrigued by Mr. Holmes' French ancestry. So little is known about him, that I took it upon myself to "investigate" the history of the Vernet family. I was almost overwhelmed with what I was able to discover. Here I share with you, dear reader, the essence of my labours.



Coin featuring Horace Vernet (b. Emile Jean Horace 1789-1863)

## NOTE FROM WENDY:

Consider and compare these Canonical descriptions of Sherlock Holmes as you study Horace Vernet's image shown above: He had thin, firm, lips; steady grey eyes, particularly sharp and piercing, with a far away introspective look when he was exerting his full powers; thin eager face; dolichocephalic skull (long narrow head); long thin nose, thin hawk-like nose; brows with well-marked supra-orbital development (brow ridge). Also, note Horace Vernet's self-portrait.

## Early Origins of the Vernet Family

The surname Vernet was first found in Ile-de-France, where the family had been prominent for centuries and held a family seat with lands and manor. Mr. Holmes used the term "country squires" to describe his ancestors. Squire is a British term for a country landowner or gentleman. Several members of the Vernet family distinguished themselves through their contributions towards the community in which they lived and were rewarded with lands and titles.

## The Vernets — A Family of French Artists

Antoine Vernet (1689-1753) was a very successful artisan and decorative painter. His sons Jean-Antoine (1716-1755) painted seascapes and Antoine-François (1730-1779) was also a decorative painter. Another son, Claude Joseph (1714-1789), studied in Rome where he acquired an excellent reputation throughout Europe as a leading landscape

and seascape artist. He was summoned to Paris in 1753 and was commissioned by King Louis XV to paint a famous series of seaports of France. His 14 completed works now hang in the Louvre.



**A Harbor in Moonlight, Joseph Vernet, 1787**

Claude Joseph's son, Carle (b. Antoine Charles Horace 1758-1835) rose to fame during the empire with drawings of Napoleon Bonaparte's Italian campaign. *The Battle of Marengo* (which now hangs in Versailles) and *Morning in Austerlitz* are two of his best-known works. Under the Restoration, he was also popular as a lithographer and painter of dogs, horses and scenes of the hunt. Carle never quite achieved the success of his father or his son, Horace (b. Emile Jean Horace 1789-1863). Carle was also father to Camille Françoise Josephine (1788-1858).

**The Battle Of Marengo, 23 Prairial, Year 8, Horace Vernet, 1800**

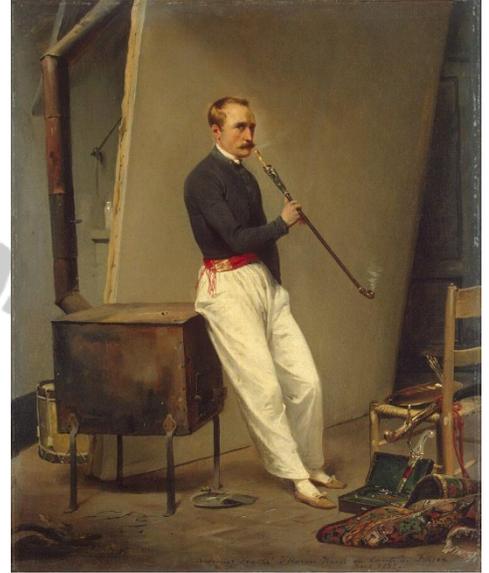


**Camille Françoise Josephine Vernet:  
Grandmother of Sherlock and Mycroft Holmes**

Camille and her brother Horace were born in the Louvre, where the family lived for a short time during the French Revolution in 1789 and 4 years hence. Little is known about Camille since she was overshadowed by her famous father, brother and husband, Hippolite Le Comte (1781-1857) – also an artist. Camille married Le Comte at the age of 19 in Paris. The couple had four children.

**Horace Vernet:**  
**Grand-Uncle of Sherlock and Mycroft Holmes**

**Self-Portrait with Pipe, Horace Vernet, 1835**



Horace Vernet (b. Emile Jean Horace) who was a Bonapartist, quickly developed a disdain for the high-minded seriousness of academic French art, which was distinguished by subjects taken mostly from contemporary life. Instead, he depicted masterful battle scenes and French soldiers in a familiar manner rather than the idealized fashion popular at the time. One painting that demonstrates his direct style is the “Dog of the Regiment Wounded”.



**The Dog of the Regiment Wounded, Horace Vernet, 1819**

He gained recognition during the early part of the Bourbon Restoration (1814-1830) and was granted many commissions by the future King Louis-Philippe. Critics marveled at the incredible speed with which he painted. His paintings were also noted for their historical accuracy as well as their vivid landscapes. One anecdote maintains that when Horace was asked to remove a certain obnoxious general, he replied, “I am a painter of history, sire, and I will not violate the truth.” (This comment reminds me of those made by Mr. Holmes during the course of his many adventures since he is always dedicated to finding the truth in any problematic situation.) An example of Horace’s style is the “The Battle of Hanau” (1824).



**The Battle of Hanau, Horace Vernet, 1824**

During the Restoration his studio was a centre of political intrigue as well as a meeting place for sportsmen and writers.

By 1826 he accomplished a great deal having been awarded a Cross of the Legion of Honour conferred by Napoleon Bonaparte, joining the Freemasons in England, and was elected to the Academie des Beaux-Artes. From 1825-1835 he was the Director of the French Academy of Rome. In 1835 he became a professor at the Academie des Beaux-Artes, a position he held for his lifetime.

The King requested Horace to paint a gallery of the fruits of colonization for Versailles. He travelled to Northern Africa in 1833.



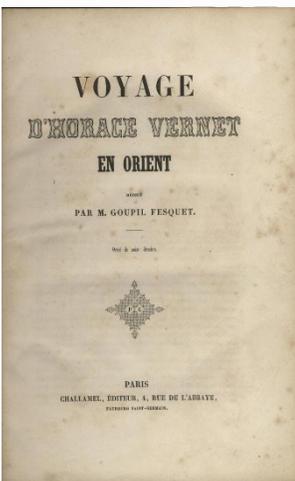
**Turk with Hookah, Horace Vernet, 1834**



**Arab Warrior, Horace Vernet, ca. 1817–22**

1837 was the inauguration of the Historical Museum at Versailles. Three large scale Horace Vernet paintings were installed in the Gallery of Battles. He created a portrait of King Louis-Philippe with his sons posing in front of the gates of the palace.

**King Louis-Philippe of France and his sons leaving the Chateau of Versailles on horseback, Horace Vernet, 1846**



Just 10 months after the invention of the daguerreotype, an intrigued Horace Vernet traveled to Egypt and Malta to take daguerreotypes which were converted into engravings for a book.

That same year he also travelled to Russia and spent almost 12 months with Tsar Nicholas I. He was also made a Commander of the Legion of Honour that year and by 1862 he was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

And so ends my “investigation” of Mr. Sherlock and Mr. Mycroft Holmes’ French ancestors, their grandmother, Camille Le Comte (nee’ Vernet) and grand uncle, the artist Horace Vernet. I do hope it provides some answers to the questions surrounding their familial lineage. Art in the blood does, it appears, to be hereditary.

Photo courtesy of Fabienne Courouge



Horace Vernet is remembered by a street, Rue Horace Vernet, in the small town of Thouars in the Deux Sevres, France to this very day.

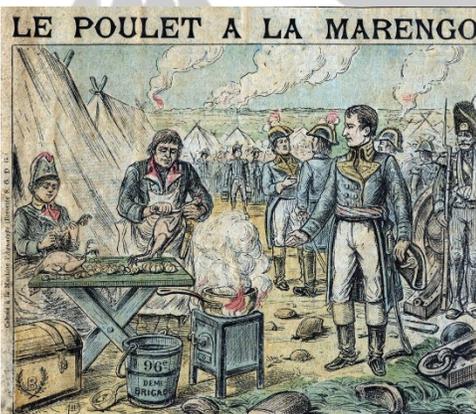


Illustration of French Soldiers Cooking Chicken Marengo, by Stefano Bianchetti , 1900

## RECIPE

### ***Chicken Marengo***

Serves 4 with rice and a tossed green salad.

In mid-June 1800, Napoleon Bonaparte's troops were engaged in battle with Austrian forces near the small village of Marengo in northern Italy. The battle was fierce and Napoleon was both victorious and hungry. He asked his chef to prepare a meal quickly and the cook scoured the countryside looking for ingredients. He discovered a chicken, mushrooms, olive oil, tomatoes, herbs, eggs and crawfish. Within minutes, a fire was started and the chef prepared a quick sauté of the chicken with tomatoes, mushrooms, oil and herbs. It is said that he garnished the dish before serving it with a fried egg and crawfish.

#### INGREDIENTS

- 1 3-pound chicken cut into serving pieces
- Salt to taste (if desired)
- freshly ground pepper, to taste
- 2 Tbsp. butter
- 2 Tbsp. olive oil
- 1 ½ cups thinly sliced mushrooms (about 1/2 pound)
- ½ cup finely chopped onion
- ½ tsp. finely minced garlic
- 1 bay leaf, 2 sprigs fresh thyme or 1/2 tsp. dried
- ½ cup dry white wine
- 2 cups cored and cubed red ripe tomatoes (or use canned tomatoes)
- ¼ cup tomato paste
- ½ cup chicken broth
- 2 sprigs fresh parsley
- Garnish with a fried egg and cooked crawfish (or substitute shrimp) as desired



#### METHOD

1. Sprinkle the chicken with salt and pepper to taste.
2. Heat the butter and oil in a heavy skillet over medium-high heat.
3. Add the chicken pieces skin-side down. Cook until golden brown on one side, about five minutes.
4. Turn the pieces and cook on the other side about two minutes.
5. Pour off the fat from the skillet.
6. Scatter the mushrooms over the chicken. Stir to distribute.
7. Add the onion, garlic, bay leaf and thyme and cook for about 5 minutes.
8. Add the wine and scrape the bottom of the skillet with a wooden spoon to dissolve the brown particles that cling to the bottom of the pan.
9. Add the tomatoes, tomato paste, chicken broth and parsley. Bring to the boil.
10. Cover and cook 10 minutes.
11. Meanwhile cook the fried egg and crawfish or shrimp for a garnish if desired.

RECIPE  
***Beef Wellington***

The Battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, 18 June 1815, near Waterloo in Belgium. Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated by a British-led coalition under the command of the Duke of Wellington. The battle marked the end of the Napoleonic Wars. This dish is actually French, but was re-named during the 19th Century wars with France. Serves 4. (Note: Beef Wellington was originally made with pate' de fois gras but has been modified since this ingredient is becoming increasingly rare. It is actually outlawed in some countries.) The recipe itself is adapted from Chef Gordon Ramsay.

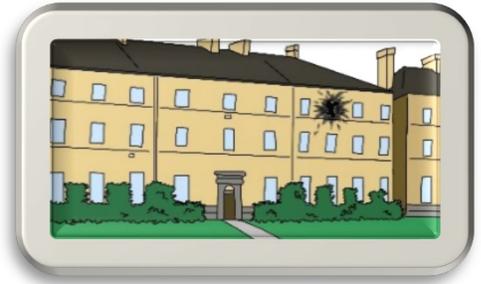
**INGREDIENTS**

- 1 pound beef tenderloin filet
- Coarse & table salt and pepper
- extra virgin olive oil
- 1 pound mushrooms (half cremini, half shiitake is a nice combination)
- 4 thin slices ham (Parma or prosciutto)
- 2 Tbsp. yellow mustard (Coleman's Original English Mustard is good, as is a fine Dijon)
- 7 ounces puff pastry (needs 3 hours to defrost in the refrigerator if using frozen),
- 2 egg yolks, beaten

**METHOD**

1. Season the fillet generously with table salt and pepper.
2. Heat a tablespoon or two of oil in a large pan on high heat.
3. Sear the fillet in a sauté pan on all sides until well browned (hint: do not move the fillet until it has had a chance to brown).
4. Remove the filet from the pan and let cool.
5. Once cooled, brush the fillet on all sides with mustard.
6. Chop the mushrooms coarsely and put them into a food processor and purée. Heat the sauté pan on medium high heat.
7. Transfer the mushroom purée into the pan and cook, allowing the mushrooms to release their moisture.
8. When the moisture released by the mushrooms has boiled away, remove the mushrooms from the pan and set aside to cool.
9. Roll out a large piece of plastic wrap.
10. Lay out the slices of ham on the plastic wrap so that they overlap. Spread the mushroom mixture over the ham.
11. Place the beef fillet in the middle, roll the mushroom and ham over the fillet, using the plastic wrap so that you do this tightly.
12. Wrap up the beef filet into a tight barrel shape, twisting the ends of the plastic wrap to secure it.
13. Refrigerate for 20 minutes.
14. Preheat the oven to 400°F.
15. On a lightly floured surface, roll out the puff pastry sheet to a size that will wrap around the beef fillet.
16. Unwrap the fillet from the plastic wrap and place in the middle of the pastry dough. Brush the edges of the pastry with the beaten egg yolks.
17. Fold the pastry around the fillet, cutting off any excess at the ends (pastry that is more than 2 layers thick will not cook all the way, try to limit the overlap).
18. Place on a small plate, seam side down, and brush beaten egg yolks all over the top. Chill for 5-10 minutes.
19. Place the pastry-wrapped fillet on a baking pan. Brush the exposed surface again with beaten eggs.
20. Score the top of the pastry with a sharp knife, not going all the way through the pastry. Sprinkle the top with coarse salt.
21. Bake at 400°F for 25-35 minutes. The pastry should be nicely golden when done.
22. To ensure that your roast is medium rare, test with an instant read meat thermometer.
23. Pull out at 125-130°F for medium rare.
24. Remove from the oven and let rest for 10 minutes before slicing. Slice in 1-inch thick slices

# Baker Street Elementary



Created by: Joe Fay, Rusty & Steve Mason

BAKER STREET ELEMENTARY  
NUMBER 434 -01/09/2023

FAY, MASON & MASON

I RECEIVED A  
DESPATCH FROM SCOTT  
AND BURT... THEY  
ATTENDED ANOTHER  
VERY SUCCESSFUL 'BSI'  
EVENT?

I KNOW WE ASK  
EACH YEAR...  
WHAT DOES 'BSI'  
STAND FOR...



THE FIRST ADVENTURES OF HOLMES AND WATSON

THE BARD SHAKESPEARE OF INVERNESS...  
IT IS THE SISTER SOCIETY TO THE ONE  
WE ALL BELONG TO....



WE BELONG TO A SOCIETY ?



I SIGNED ALL OF US INTO THE ShSL...  
THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY OF  
LONDON...



ANYWAY, SCOTT POINTED OUT A SCION SOCIETY IN DALLAS DID VERY WELL... 1 MEMBER, DAVID HARNOIS, RECEIVED AN INVESTITURE, AND GREG RUBY RECEIVED THE 2 SHILLING AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING WORK...



...BUT THE BIGGEST THRILL WAS SEEING CINDY BROWN RECEIVE HER INVESTITURE WITH ALL SHE HAS DONE FOR THE DALLAS SOCIETY.



WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE DALLAS SOCIETY ?

THE CREW OF THE BARD  
LONE STAR

CUTE



BURT INDICATED TWO DAYS LATER CINDY WAS STILL AS GIDDY AS A YOUNG SCHOOL KID...



<< ummm >> AREN'T WE ALL 'KIDS' ?

YES, BUT SOME ARE  
ABLE TO CARRY THAT  
ENTHUSIASM TO  
ADULTHOOD...



CONGRATULATIONS TO CINDY, DAVID,  
AND GREG... WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE ALL  
OF YOU AS PART OF OUR WORLD...

