

The Bilge Pump

Vol. 02, No. 06 - June, 2014

The Irregular Publication of the Crew of the Barque Lone Star



From the Editors: Let's look at the number of Doyleian biographies. We are attaching another pastiche written by Jack Brazos III titled "THOU SHALT HAVE NO OTHER GODS BEFORE YOU". Don, Steve, & Joe

As the Byrd's song eloquently states, "To every thing, there is a season..." Our beloved Helmsman has provided his resignation...

"Sadly, I must let you both know that my family and I will be moving to New Haven, Connecticut at the end of June. I was hired by one of the premier book dealers in America, William Reese, to work in his shop across the street from Yale. Professionally, I couldn't say no. Of course, I'm very sad to miss the opportunity to play the game with you fellas, and the other members of the Crew. I'll miss y'all. But, if you're ever up New Haven way, you've got a place to stay, provided we can find a big enough apartment. All the Best, Joe Fay"



Joe has been one of the wonderful driving forces in this society, and while I will miss having him around to bug, this is a great opportunity for his family.

July 6, 2014 Meeting

The next meeting (and future meetings) will be held on Sunday, July 6th, at **LA MADELINE COUNTRY FRENCH CAFE**, in Addison. The restaurant is at 5290 Belt Line Rd #112, just east of the Tollway.

Following Baring-Gould's **Chronology of the Canon, "A Case of Identity,"** will be discussed (see page 5). A quiz on the reading will be conducted at the beginning of the meeting.

Each monthly meeting will also include toasts as well as general business, introductions, and general fellowship.

June 1, 2014 Meeting

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Sherlockians were present at La Madeline for the June meeting. Colleen gave a sincere toast to all those who are working to keep our Society alive and active. We welcomed back one of our steadiest members, Herb Linder, after an illness. Don Casey was victorious for the 2nd month in a row on the quiz concerning "The Five Orange Pips."

Steve provided a short discussion on the K.K.K., with Marland providing additional great information."

Don Hobbs presented a new bottle of wine, issued by 221b Cellars, named "The Hound of the Baskervilles" (see page 2). He also had a cute poster sent to him by the Society of India, showing a tiger (who looked suspiciously like the Exxon tiger on right) dressed as Holmes.



Jonathan and Maria then gave a wonderful demonstration of the art of fencing during the Victorian age, including period uniforms (see page 3). No animals or other society members were injured during the demonstration.

Steve closed the meeting with a reading from the Baker Street Journal, on the Victorian age (see page 2).



For more information concerning our society, visit: <http://barquelonestar.com/>

You can follow us on Twitter at: @barquelonestar

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

Who dunnit:



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Helmsman
Spiritual Advisors

Secretaries

Steve Mason
Joe Fay
Don Hobbs, BSI
Jim Webb
Cindy Brown
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One of the things we envy Mr. Sherlock Holmes is the fact he lived in the days he did. We envy him for it, and we take him to our hearts as we do because he is a symbol of those days - and because the days we envy.

It was, in the retrospect of our current confusion, a happy and a peaceful time, and those who lived it were quite complacently aware of their peace and happiness.

It was a time that saw the declining years of the reign in England of a certain gracious lady, and the ascension to the throne of a rather less gracious gentleman who had, on one occasion, employed the nom d'amour of Wilhelm Gottsreich Sigiamond von Ormstein. Both of these monarchs, in their respective ways, provided substance to the sense of contentment and security their subjects enjoyed, for they gave example discretely (and one of them discreetly) of what it takes to feel contented and secure.

This, be it said, is no more and no less – in the instance of an individual and a nation alike – than the serene acceptance of the eternal fitness and the eternal rightness of all thoughts and action, against a background of strength sufficiently robust to support what is, and always must be, a pleasant illusion.

It was not in Britain alone, but everywhere, that the late Victorian and early Edwardian days saw this assumption of utter perfection and righteousness attain to its full flower. The illusions entertained were not, of course, warranted: dark deeds were being done in

many quarters, and events were stirring beneath the surface that gave small ground for the smug satisfaction so generally cherished: there were even a few small wars going on, and naval treaties were being stolen and submarine plans purloined. But these things were taken in stride as bothersome but tolerable diversions, and here seemed no livelier threat to the integrity of civilization and the survival of mankind than that which lay in the machinations of ex-Professor Moriarty and his gang. Now things are different. There is no longer assurance of happiness and peace in this thermonuclear age the new mid-century has brought, and no basis for the entertainment of any illusions whatsoever.

Our troubles are both deeper than they have ever been before and more plainly visible from the surface, and such words as contentment and security and righteousness and perfection strike a jarring and anachronistic note against the sounding-board of our times. We have it would appear, come a long way without getting anywhere in particular. The days of Sherlock Holmes were not, perhaps, the halcyon days of pure Utopia that they seem. But at least they had, and still have, the ineffable capacity of seeming.

It is no wonder we envy those days, and we hold fast to both the realities and the illusions they entail. It is no wonder, when our burdens lie too heavy upon us, that we seek the magic door leading back into those days opened up to us in the pages of a certain book.

221B Cellars

221B Cellars features collectible, First Edition wines in small limited quantities each year. A single vineyard varietal or a skillful blend of varietals is chosen and named after one of the Holmes cases or adventures. Only one or two barrels of wine is produced and the annual First Edition wine is often limited to 250 bottles, each hand-numbered and given exceptional care. These are wines to transcend the ages, and we fully expect to celebrate in 2054 the bi-centenary of Holmes's

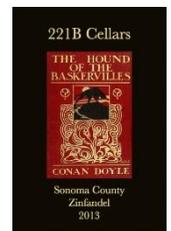
birth with a bottle or two of our original vintage of 2012, A Study In Scarlet.

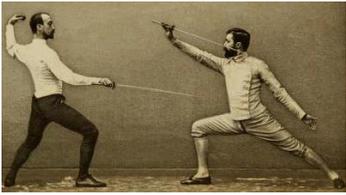
Our First Edition wines are often purchased by Sherlockian societies and organizations to be used in auctions supporting club fund-raising and scholarship activities. Sherlockians worldwide find pleasure in obtaining a bottle for their library collection and a bottle to drink on special occasions. In future, we expect to see First Edition bottles of our wines commanding high prices as

Sherlockian collectibles for the coming generations of Sherlock Holmes enthusiasts.

This year's wine is based on the Hound of the Baskervilles.

Go to <http://221bcellars.com/home.html> for more information.



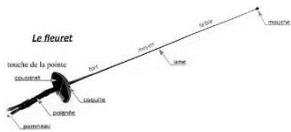


The Art of Fencing in the Nineteenth Century

What is Fencing? Epee, Foil, and Saber

Fencing is the art or sport in which two opponents engage each other in swordsmanship using blunt weapons. Its rules and techniques are derived from methods originally used for dueling.

By the early 18th century, the French had developed a sword that was shorter and thinner than the rapier. Though the French sword still had an edge, it served little purpose beyond discouraging an opponent from grabbing the blade in the heat of battle. Its light weight made intricate offensive and defensive movement possible. When buttoned with a leather strap tip, the sword resembled a flower, hence the name *le fleuret* in



French. *Le fleuret* is essentially the same as the modern day **foil**, and served as the basis for most modern fencing theory.

In the mid to late 19th century, the *epee de salle*, or simply **epee**, came in to vogue. Foil play had produced conventions that emphasized form more than combat, where practice where the epee more resembled an actual duel.

The **saber** developed from military uses, particularly among cavalymen, who used them to cut and slash at menacing foot soldiers, and is sometimes

referred to as a broadsword in period literature.

Fencing in the 19th Century

“It is the duty of a gentleman to know how to ride, to shoot, to fence, to box, to swim, to row, and to dance. He should be graceful. If attacked by ruffians, a man should be able to defend himself, and also to defend women from their insults.” *Rules of Etiquette and Home Culture, 1886.*

By the 19th Century, fencing was transitioning from self-defense to sport and exercise for both men and women. Dueling was still around, but not as common as in the past century. The sword, a weapon that took much training to be skilled at, was being replaced by the pistol.

It is of interest to note that in 19th century America, dueling with swords continued in the city of New Orleans. The passionate French Creole nature perpetuated dueling. The area in the French Quarter called Exchange Alley was known as the Street of the Fencing Masters, and many encounters occurred during the Dueling Oaks, now in City Park.

One of the most famous 19th century Fencers was Sir Richard Francis Burton (1821-1890).

Burton was the first to call the history of the sword the “history of humanity.”

A soldier and erudite scholar, Sir Richard was at various times a swordsman, duelist, secret agent, explorer, adventurer, translator, world traveler, ambassador, and historian.

He was known for his travels and explorations within Asia, Africa, and the Americas, as well as his extraordinary knowledge of languages and cultures.



For information on a Victorian Fencing Society, which promotes research, training and demonstration of fencing from the 19th Century, check out: <http://victorianfencingsociety.blogspot.com>

Interested in learning fencing from the 19th century? Join the Victorian Fencing Society for monthly seminars – no experience necessary. For more information, contact:

Jonathan Carr
Professor of Fencing
fencecoachcarr@gmail.com
469-286-7930

Demonstrations, lectures and workshops available.



So You Want to Know More ?

There is an amazing wealth of information on the internet connecting us to the world of Sherlock Holmes. Each month, we will highlight a website and resources they offer.

History of the Hounds, by Les Moskowitz

The Hounds of the Internet mailing list (HOUNDS-L) has been in existence since 1992. The group is a spin-off from an older one, a mailing list which covers mysteries in general, and which began in 1991.

One of the members of that list, Alan Block, discovered that there were many Holmes fans there, so he posted a message to that group and started the Hounds.

To the best that Alan can recall, initially there were six members. The Hounds also owe the idea of noms to the original DOROTHYL mailing list. That list allows members to choose a favorite character or author of mysteries as a "nom," or nickname, and the idea of Hounds choosing a Sherlockian reference has been carried over to this group.

It is not clear exactly when the first Hounds message was sent, but on August 18, 1992 at 7:55 AM, Alan posted a message announcing that The Hounds of the Internet was now a recognized scion society of the Baker Street Irregulars.

Shortly after, in an attempt to increase conversation and stimulate activity on the mailing list, Joe Coppola introduced the idea of discussing one Holmes adventure each week. That practice has continued. Joe announced the story to be discussed during the following week until May, 1998. Since then, Steve Clarkson, Rosemary Michaud, Brad Keefauver, Don Dillistone and Alex Braun have each announced the story of the week, in addition to posting the opening series of questions and commentary about each adventure.

Alan Block served as the list's first list owner from 1992-1996; Succeeding list owners have been Les Moskowitz (1996-2000), Steve Clarkson (2000-2004), and Alex Braun (2004-present).

Initially, the list was run manually by Alan, but as the membership grew, that process became unwieldy and at 2 PM CST, February 15, 1994, the list name was changed to HOUNDS-L and the mailing was handled by an automated list server as the address became HOUNDS-L@BELOIT.EDU instead of BSI@BELOIT.EDU. The list has been moved twice since then.

Secretary: This is the address to which you send requests to join or leave the list, or to get information on

the number of current subscribers or to have the list mailed to you in "nodigest" format (messages sent throughout the day, instead of being held and sent as one large daily message).

For the Hounds of the Internet this is listserv @ listserv.kent.edu.

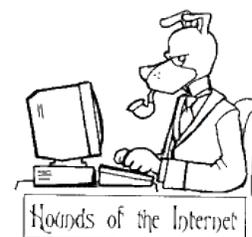
To subscribe to the Hounds of the Internet, send a message to the Secretary address, listserv @ listserv.kent.edu, with no subject line and one line in the message:subscribe hounds-L.

Send the message from the email address at which you wish to receive the posts from the Hounds of the Internet. If you later want to unsubscribe, post messages, or change your options on the mailing list, those actions must originate from this Yahoo address.

Once you are subscribed, you may obtain a reference sheet of commands for the listserver by sending a message to the Secretary address with no subject line and one line in the body of the message: get hounds-L commands.

Alternatively, you can review the command reference list here. Among other things, the reference list will tell you how to change your mode of message delivery, how to obtain a listing of the current subscribers, and how to unsubscribe from the list.

Editor: This is the address to which you send material which is to be sent out to all subscribers to the list. For the Hounds of the Internet this is hounds-L @ listserv.kent.edu. This is the address to which you send messages to contribute to the ongoing Sherlockian discussions. Your message, sent to the Editor address, will then be relayed to all the other members of the mailing list. This is not the address to which to send a message to unsubscribe, or reconfigure for nodigest format, or to postpone messages. If you are on the internet and are a fan of the Master, give us a try (you can always unsubscribe later.) Hope to see you over in the Hounds!



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Seventeen Steps to "A Case of Identity"

By Brad Keefaver

FRIENDS WITH THINGS IN COMMON

In this tale Watson refers to Holmes's "position of unofficial adviser and helper to everybody who is absolutely puzzled, throughout three continents." Does this coincide with Watson's 3 continents? Is this also, perhaps, evidence that Watson was in the habit of seducing Holmes's clients? And while we've often mused upon the identity of Watson's three continents, what were Holmes's three?

THAT'S A PLUMB GOOD BUSINESS YOU'VE GOT THERE!

Miss Mary Sutherland tells us, "Father was a plumber in the Tottenham Court Road, and he left a tidy business behind him, which mother carried on with Mr. Hardy, the foreman; but when Mr. Windibank came he made her sell the business. They got L4700 for the goodwill and interest . . ." Nearly 5000 pounds for a plumber's business without a plumber? Perhaps Escott's "rising business" in CHAS shouldn't have been abandoned so hastily by Holmes! How big a business must Sutherland have owned? How many more employees besides Hardy the foreman might he have had?

WITH POUND SIGNS IN HIS EYES

"You interest me extremely," Holmes says before he hears anything at all about Miss Sutherland's problem, but having just heard about her monetary situation. Was the rent due at 221B? Were his royal clients giving him too many baubles and not enough cash? Or is Holmes just greedy?

BUT MAYBE IT WASN'T THE MONEY

"Quite an interesting study, that maiden," he observed. "I found her more interesting than her little problem." Compare this statement to

Sherlock's comments after Mary Morstan leaves in SIGN, as he barely notices she's female. Is Sutherland the anti-Morstan? Does Holmes actually find her attractive? Is there significance in the fact that Sutherland is the only female in the Canon that Holmes refers to with old-fashioned gallantry as "a maiden"? Could Watson's Irene Adler praises have been red herrings to cover Holmes's true love?

YOU SEE BUT YOU DO NOT . . . WELL, MAYBE YOU DO OBSERVE!

"Well, she had a slate-coloured, broad-brimmed straw hat, with a feather of a brickish red. Her jacket was black, with black beads sewn upon it, and a fringe of little black jet ornaments. Her dress was brown, rather darker than coffee colour, with a little purple plush at the neck and sleeves. Her gloves were grayish and were worn through at the right forefinger. Her boots I didn't observe. She had small round, hanging gold earrings, and a general air of being fairly well-to-do in a vulgar, comfortable, easy-going way."

Who says Watson does not observe? Is this amazing attention to detail a sign that Watson was actually learning under Holmes's tutelage? The critique from his teacher isn't too bad, for Holmes: "It is true that you have missed everything of importance, but you have hit upon the method, and you have a quick eye for colour." Watson has actually hit upon Holmes's method! Did Watson attempt to be a true partner in the detective business, before eventually settling in as chronicler and publicist? Is this part of a larger pattern of Holmes the teacher/Watson the student running throughout the tales?

THE BROTHER, THE UNCLE, OR COUSIN EARL?

"It is just as well that we should do business with the male relatives," Holmes announces as he's about to wrap up the case. Why the plural? Is he making a policy statement for the future, or had Holmes contacted other male relatives of Mary Sutherland in hopes of letting them finish the thrashing that Holmes almost starts on Windibank?

EVERYBODY HAS TO IMPRESS SOMEBODY

For an ice-cold reasoning machine, Holmes does seem to make an effort to show off his new snuff-box and ring to his friend. And why not? If your best friend stops over after you've recently been given some pretty swanky merchandise (in contrast to your "homely ways and simple life" as Watson puts it), wouldn't you show it off? And would you do it as Holmes did, or just say, "Hey, Watson, look at this neat snuffbox I got!" Or was Holmes just wearing a pricey ring around the house and waving a jewelled snuffbox without thinking about it?

CALLING DR. QWERTY!

"I find that I can do pretty well with what I earn at typewriting. It brings me twopence a sheet, and I can often do from fifteen to twenty sheets in a day." Fifteen to twenty sheets a day? Was this a reasonable speed for a Victorian typist? How long a day was she putting in? And was she using all ten fingers, or was the whole world still hunting and pecking back then?

THE GASFITTER'S CINDERELLA

Mary Sutherland meets her Prince Charming at the gasfitter's ball. Sounds like dancing, but what kind of band were the gasfitters likely to have at their ball? A couple of fiddles and a

tambourine? We always see the grand affairs of royalty in movies, but what was the typical combo of the working man's dance party?

THIS ONE'S GOT A JOB

As the Canon moves on, we shall see many a step-father scheming to hang on to his step-daughter's money, but James Windibank is unusual in that he actually seems to have a job. He also doesn't seem to have a large family estate to keep up. Why was he so desperate for the extra cash that he'd head for the very first social event his step-daughter goes to? This is a guy who's seriously afraid of losing that income. Why?

DIAGNOSIS: LIAR?

Hosmer Angel tells his date that "He'd had the quinsy and swollen glands when he was young, he told me, and it had left him with a weak throat, and a hesitating, whispering fashion of speech." Okay, medical experts, we know Hosmer isn't telling the truth, but is this a credible fib? Might a fellow have existed with such a speech impediment as the result of quinsy?

COULD THEY ONLY AFFORD THE ONE?

The Smash may be showing his own dreadful ignorance here, but the phrase, "He was in dreadful earnest and made me swear, with my hands on the Testament . . ." strikes me odd. Does the mention of a single Testament indicate one particular religious persuasion or another for the Windibanks? I'm betting they're not Mormons, despite the near-bigamy thing, but wonder if the Hounds can clear the meaning of this usage up for me.

THE ADVENTURE OF THE COMMON SPINSTER

"A Case of Identity" makes a nice pairing with "The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor," doesn't it? Both feature clients whose betrothed disappears on the wedding day, and as Holmes says in the later tale, "They often vanish before the ceremony, and occasionally during the honeymoon . . ." He also tells of working on a similar case for the King of Scandinavia. And, in this tale, parallel cases in Andover in '77 and at The Hague the previous year. Was this another reason he frequented the personal ads? Was the tracking of marital escapees a specialty of his? Would Scotland Yard concern themselves with this sort of thing at all, or did they leave the field open to the private investigator?

A LITTLE SOMETHING FOR THE SCIENTISTS . . .

Watson comes into 221B and smells "the pungent cleanly smell of hydrochloric acid." Holmes soon tells him the result of his chemical experiment was identifying bisulphate of baryta. How would the hydrochloric acid figure into such an investigation?

TALK OF AGES

James Windibank is "some thirty years of age." His wife, then, is about forty-five, and his step-daughter around twenty-five. Holmes is only around thirty himself, and Watson a few years older. Was Holmes's treatment of Windibank affected by their common ages? Did Holmes and Watson see Windibank as a lesser creature for marrying a woman they may have regarded as far too old? And would Holmes have taken up the

hunting crop and started after a man who was more plainly his senior? And were Holmes and Watson comparing observations on Mary simply because she was a female of an age that suited their fancy?

THE BALD TRUTH

"About five feet seven inches in height; strongly built, sallow complexion, black hair, a little bald in the centre, bushy, black side-whiskers and moustache; tinted glasses, slight infirmity of speech."

So reads the printed description of Hosmer Angel. "I eliminated everything from it which could be the result of a disguise--the whiskers, the glasses, the voice, and I sent it to the firm, with a request that they would inform me whether it answered to the description of any of their travellers."

So sayeth Sherlock. Which leaves us a five-seven, strongly-built, sallow-skinned fellow with a bald spot. Enough data for Westhouse and Marbank to identify one of their employees? Perhaps, with that bald spot. But the bald-spot isn't mentioned by Watson when he sees Windibank, and it would seem a dead giveaway to the step-daughter. Could Windibank have faked a bald spot with Victorian make-up technology?

CRIMINAL TYPISTS BEWARE!

"I think of writing another little monograph some of these days on the typewriter and its relation to crime," Holmes says, after explaining how he used the distinctive characteristics of type to match up Hosmer Angel's letters with Windibank's note. How many other criminal activities could possibly be related to the typewriter?

The Last Four Episodes of Elementary Explained

Karen Murdock and Allyn Gibson



Now that the second season of "Elementary" is over, I was hoping that it might be out on DVD. But the clerk at Barnes & Noble said it would probably not be out till August. Oh, dear. I was hoping to straighten out some of the threads of that long 4-episode finale. I have definitely decided that I like one-episode episodes better than multi-episode episodes, *especially* for a season finale.

WARNING--I'm going to summarize the 4-episode finale, so if you haven't watched it, skip this post.

First off, there is a gang of shadowy French gangsters (called "Les Schmucks" or something like that).

They are definitely bad and stay bad the whole time, whereas most of the other characters and organizations go from bad to good and back again). They kidnap Joan, I can't remember why except now that she is Sherlock's partner she shares in the dangers he runs.

No, they had a reason.

Sherlock noticed that one of the important members of Les Schmucks was hanging out the Diogenes. He couldn't understand why his brother was such an idiot that he didn't notice this. He pointed out the Les Schumck member to Joan, and later Joan surreptitiously took his photograph. Then, when she met with Mycroft at the Diogenes, she saw the Les Schmuckster again, and this time she decided to follow him.

Whereupon they kidnapped her because they believed that she knew more than she was letting on.

Then there is Mycroft Holmes. He is a gourmet cook and owns several high-end restaurants in various cities around the world. The one in New York City is called--you guessed it--The Diogenes Club. Members of Les Schmucks like to dine there. Except the Diogenes Club is only a cover for the good guys.

I completely and totally guessed this back in November. <http://www.allyngibson.com/?p=27505>

The National Security Agency is bad, except when it's good. British Intelligence, M1, is good. But sometimes Mycroft "is" British intelligence, when he is not cooking up a gourmet meal.

Close. Mycroft worked for MI-6, which the same organization that James Bond works for. There's also

MI-5, but they handle internal intelligence. Think of them as the equivalent of the FBI.

Joan and Sherlock almost get executed by Les Schmucks but are rescued at the last second by Mycroft and some of the good guys. There is a murdered man named Arthur Cadogan West--sometimes the writers and producers of this show let us know they have really read the Canon. West is lying in the city morgue. Somebody breaks into the morgue and rips off West's arms.

Not quite how it went down. Joan was going to be executed unless Mycroft gave Les Schmucks a list of names that were stolen from a financial institution. Sherlock thought that the exchange (the information for Joan) was a trap, and he was about to call his contact at the NSA. Mycroft tasered him and made the exchange on his own. At the last minute, as Mycroft and Joan were about to be executed (because of course the bad guys were going to double-cross them), Mycroft said "Paint it black" and SIS commandos shot and killed all of Les Schmucks.

This is because he had secret numbers tattooed in invisible ink on his arms. So I guess it was not all *that* secret. But his wife has a picture of the tattoos so Sherlock is trying to break the code.

The numbers weren't a secret to Arthur Cadogan West, though. Despite his paranoia and/or schizophrenia, he had discovered them. He had been an intelligence analyst for MI-6, after all, and he had been tracking Sherlock Holmes for years.

Mycroft tells Joan that he saved Sherlock from a long jail sentence because Sherlock, when he was in a drug-induced haze, unwittingly served as a courier for some

drug-runners (maybe Les Schmucks, I can't remember). Then Joan, seized with sympathy for Sherlock, sleeps with Mycroft. Next morning Sherlock walks in on them.

This was the least-convincing thing for me about the story arc, to be frank, because it came completely out of left field. And even given Sherlock's drug-induced haze, it doesn't sound like something he would have done.

Sherlock breaks the code of the invisible tattoos, which have something to do with latitude and longitude or area codes or something that identifies major cities plus some calendar dates in the past year or so.

Yes, they were of specific cell phone towers around the world and the dates when coded messages went through them. Those mobile phone towers you see everywhere? When a signal goes through them, like when you're calling a family member, the tower's unique identification number gets added to the stream of data that includes your voice. When you send a text, there's data that gets added that could tell someone where it has been.

Mycroft's chain of upscale restaurants includes all of these cities, and he was in all of these cities on the specified dates, but he didn't kill anybody or smuggle any drugs so it looks like the NSA or maybe M1 is framing Mycroft for something.

Someone in MI-6 was framing Mycroft for the murder of West. Honestly, it was obvious to me when

Sherlock burst in on the post-coital Mycroft and Joan who the framer was. We learned in the season finale that Sherrington, Mycroft's MI-6 handler, was framing Mycroft for the murder. He was in all of the same locations as Mycroft at the same times as Mycroft. He had access to the murder weapon (obviously, since he used it to kill West), and he had the ability to forge Mycroft's fingerprints on the weapon. (I'm kinda curious how that one was done.)

I can't remember if all of this got resolved by the 4th episode, but I dearly hope it did because it is a long time till August and when the season resumes in September or October I hope these threads have all been straightened out and we can go back to one-episode episodes.

These threads have been, sort of. The NSA faked Mycroft's death. (And now he -is- a traitor, because to make that deal he sold out MI-6 by giving the NSA access to everything he knows.)

Joan is moving out. Sherlock is taking up MI-6's offer to work for them.

Oh, and we saw Sherlock take out the heroin he had stashed away in one of his books.

Has Sherlock relapsed? Why is he going to work for MI-6? Does he believe that Sherrington's treason (he was giving secrets to the Iranians) ended with him? Does he believe he can still trying to "fix things" with Mycroft's situation given that Mycroft Holmes is now officially dead? If so, how far is Sherlock willing to go?

ELEMENTARY is in an interesting place at this point, and I'm curious to see where it's going.

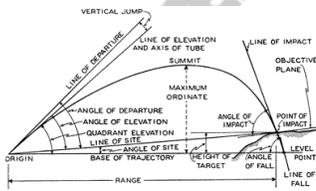
The Sherlock Holmes International Exhibition at the Perot Museum

The Exhibition makes it way to the Perot Museum in Dallas, beginning on February 12, 2015... Our Crew is excited for its arrival, and has offered to work with the Museum and the Conan Doyle Estate to provide whatever assistance we can. Each month, we will provide a snippet of what can be expected.

TRAJECTORY

On the Firing Line

The science of ballistics deals with the motion of projectiles, such as a bullet fired from a gun. The tiniest details concerning different types of weapons and bullets, and the ways in which they behave, can yield enormous clues to a trained observer.



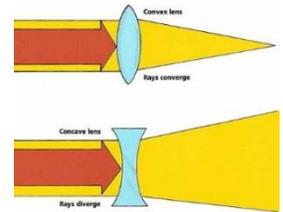
A bullet's trajectory is the path it takes from the moment it leaves the barrel of a gun to the point at which it stops moving.

Determining the trajectory is an essential element of ballistic detective work. A bullet never travels in a straight line; it begins to fall to the earth the moment it leaves the gun's barrel. At most crime scenes, the firing distance is so short as to make this drop imperceptible. If

two or more points along a bullet's path are known, usually in the form of bullet holes, scientists can "line up the holes" and determine the trajectory.

Bending Light with Lenses

Special lenses bend rays of light as they pass through, changing their direction and allowing us to see beyond the range of our normal vision, from the tiny, hidden worlds revealed by a microscope to the distant horizons glimpsed through a telescope.



Microscopes use lenses and light in combination to allow us to see objects that are too small for the naked eye.

40th Anniversary of the Tulsa Sherlockian Society – The Afghanistan Perceivers

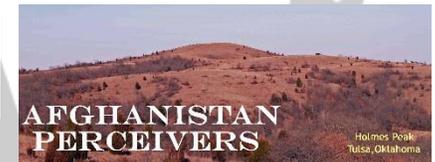
Plans are underway to celebrate the 40th anniversary of one of our sister scion societies, the Afghanistan Perceivers of Tulsa.

While the plans have not been completely finalized, to allow others the time to plan on attending, we can provide the following tentative information.

The date is Saturday, September 20. In the afternoon, probably

starting at 2 or 3, in the Great Hall at the University of Tulsa, we will have presentations by Dr Joe Kestner, an expert on all things Victorian (including many detectives, male and female), Don Hobbs, and Les Klinger, followed by a Q and A.

This session is free. In the evening, starting at 6 and in the Faculty Lounge at the university, we will have a reception, dinner and



three short plays. This will cost \$25 (cash bar available for those interested).

For more information, and to let the society know if you are attending, please email Dean Clark at:

rdc1207@sbcglobal.net

How to find More about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle ?



Recently, Karen Ellery started a project of listing all the biographies of the master that could be found. Primary credit goes to Howard Ostrom, Les Moskowitz, Chris Redmond, BSI, & Phil Bergem, BSI, for much of the list, with Karen doing the compiling and further searching.

The parameters are VERY broad: must be book length biographical material, but not a collection of bios in which

Doyle only has a chapter. The request focused “Biographical books about, by, and/or relating to the life of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.”

Obviously, if any of our readers know of any other biographical material which fits this list, please email me and I will pass it on to Karen.

1	<i>Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Memories and Adventures : An Autobiography</i> by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1923) [AUTOBIOGRAPHY]
2	<i>A Magician Among the Spirits</i> , by Harry Houdini (1924) [PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE]
3	<i>Our African Winter</i> by Arthur Conan Doyle (1928/2001) [AUTOBIOGRAPHY]
4	<i>The Edge of the Unknown</i> (Chapter 1: The Riddle of Houdini), by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1930) [AUTOBIOGRAPHY]
5	<i>Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Viktor Olsson (1930) [SWEDISH LANGUAGE]
6	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle: A Memoir</i> by Rev. John Lamond (1931)
7	<i>Houdini and Doyle; The Story of a Strange Friendship</i> , by B. Ernst & H. Carrington (1933)
8	<i>Conan Doyle: His Life and Art</i> by Hesketh Pearson (1943)
9	<i>The True Conan Doyle</i> by Adrian Conan Doyle (1945) [PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE]
10	<i>The Life of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by John Dickson Carr (1949)
11	<i>Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Centenary, 1859-1959</i> by P. Weil Nordon
12	<i>Man Who Was Sherlock Holmes</i> by Michael Hardwick & Mollie Hardwick (1964)
13	<i>Sir Arthur Conan Doyle l'homme et l'œuvre</i> by Pierre Nordon (1964) [FRENCH LANGUAGE; Translated as <i>Conan Doyle: A Biography</i> in 1966 & 1967]
14	<i>The Real Sherlock Holmes: Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Mary Hoehling (1965) [FOR CHILDREN]
15	<i>The Man Who Hated Sherlock Holmes; A Life of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by James Paysted Wood (1965)
16	<i>Conan Doyle: A Biography</i> by Pierre Nordon (1967)
17	<i>Conan Doyle: A Biography of the Creator of Sherlock Holmes</i> by Ivor Brown (1972)
18	<i>Jack London, Sherlock Holmes and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Dale L. Walker (1974)
19	<i>The Adventures of Conan Doyle: The Life of the Creator of Sherlock Holmes</i> by Charles Higham (1976)
20	<i>Conan Doyle: A Biographical Solution</i> by Ronald Pearsall (1977)
21	<i>Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Sources</i> by Donald Redmond (1982)
22	<i>Journal of a Quest for the Elusive Doctor Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Alvin E. Rodin & Jack D. Key (1982)
23	<i>Conan Doyle, Portrait of an Artist</i> by Julian Symons (1979)
24	<i>The Quest for Sherlock Holmes: A Biographical Study of Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Owen Dudley Edwards (1983)
25	<i>The Medical Casebook of Doctor Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Alvin E. Rodin and Jack D. Key. (1984)
26	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Don Richard Cox (1985)
27	<i>Sherlock Slept Here</i> by Howard Lachtman (1985)
28	<i>Letters to the Press: The Unknown Conan Doyle</i> by Arthur Conan Doyle (ed John Michael Gibson & Richard Lancelyn Green) (1986)
29	<i>Adventuring in England with Doctor Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Alvin E. Rodin & Jack D. Key (1986)
30	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Jacqueline Jaffe (1987)
31	<i>Welcome to America, Mr Sherlock Holmes: Victorian America meets Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Christopher Redmond (1987) [LETTERS, NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS]
32	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Judith Peacock (1999) [FOR CHILDREN]
33	<i>A Study in Southsea: The Unrevealed Life of Doctor Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Geoffrey Stavert (1987)
34	<i>The Quest for Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: Thirteen Biographers in Search of a Life</i> by Jon Lellenberg (Editor), Jean Conan Doyle (1987)
35	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by James McCearney (1988) [FRENCH LANGUAGE]
36	<i>Conan Doyle and the Spirits: the Spiritualist Career of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Kevin I Jones (1989)
37	<i>The Real World of Sherlock Holmes: True Crimes Investigated by Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Peter Costello (1991; in 2006 re-released as <i>Conan Doyle Detective: The True Crimes investigated by the Creator of Sherlock Holmes</i>)
38	<i>Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: Interviews and Recollections</i> by Harold Orel (1991) [MEMOIRS AND INTERVIEWS]
39	<i>Recollections of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Malcolm Payne and Philip Weller (1993)
40	<i>A Sherlock Holmes Handbook</i> by Christopher Redmond (1993/2009)
41	<i>The Casebook of Sherlock Doyle: True Mysteries Investigated by Conan Doyle</i> by Harry Stone (1992)
42	<i>Conan Doyle</i> by Michael Coren (1995)

43	<i>The Great Shadow: Arthur Conan Doyle, Brigadier Gerard and Napoleon</i> by Cliff Goldfarb (1996) [NAPOLEONIC WARS WRITING]
44	<i>Sir Arthur Conan Doyle at the Cinema</i> by Scott Allen Nollen (1996)
45	<i>The Mysterious Case of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Cynthia Adams (1999) [FOR CHILDREN]
46	<i>The Doctor and the Detective: A Biography of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Martin Booth (1997/2000)
47	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Roman Belousov (1999) [RUSSIAN LANGUAGE]
48	<i>Conan Doyle: Holmes-SF-Spiritualism</i> by Mikio Kawamura (1999) [JAPANESE LANGUAGE]
49	<i>Teller of Tales: The Life of Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Daniel Stashower (1999)
50	<i>The Authentic World of Sherlock Holmes: An Evocative Tour of Conan Doyle's Victorian London</i> by Charles Viney (1999)
51	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle: Beyond Baker Street</i> by Janet B. Pascal (2000)
52	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle and the Meaning of Masculinity</i> by Diana Barsham (2000)
53	<i>The True Crime Files of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Stephen Hines (2001)
54	<i>Final Seance: The Strange Friendship Between Houdini and Conan Doyle</i> by Massimo Polidoro (2001)
55	<i>House of the Baskervilles</i> by Rodger Garrick-Steele [SPECULATIVE/ALT HISTORY]
56	<i>Out of the Shadows</i> by Georgina Doyle (2004) [PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE]
57	<i>Conan Doyle And The Parson's Son: The George Edalji Case</i> by Gordon Weaver (2006)
58	<i>The Family and Residences of Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Philip Bergem (2007)
59	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle: A Life in Letters</i> by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (2007) Edited by Charles Foley, Daniel Stashower, Jon L. Lellenberg (2007) [AUTOBIOGRAPHY]
60	<i>Sherlock Holmes: The Unauthorized Biography</i> by Nick Rennison (2007)
61	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle: Beyond Sherlock Holmes</i> by Dr. Andrew Norman (2007)
62	<i>The Man Who Created Sherlock Holmes: The Life and Times of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Andrew Lycett (2007)
63	<i>Conan Doyle</i> (Lives of Remarkable People series) by Maxim Chertanov (2008) [RUSSIAN LANGUAGE]
64	<i>The Adventures of Arthur Conan Doyle: A Biography</i> by Russell Miller (2008)
65	<i>Conan Doyle: Not Only Sherlock Holmes</i> Nikolay Nadezhdin (2008) [RUSSIAN LANGUAGE]
66	<i>On the Trail of Arthur Conan Doyle: An Illustrated Devon Tour</i> by Brian W. Pugh; Paul R. Spiring (2008)
67	<i>Close to Holmes: A Look at the Connections Between Historical London, Sherlock Holmes, and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Alistair Duncan (2009)
68	<i>Conan Doyle</i> (100 People Who Changed History series) by various authors (2009) [RUSSIAN LANGUAGE]
69	<i>The Norwood Author</i> by Alistair Duncan (2010)
70	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle: The Man Behind Sherlock Holmes</i> by Andrew Norman (2010)
71	<i>Outrage: The Edalji Five and the Shadow of Sherlock Holmes</i> by Roger Oldfield (2010)
72	<i>Conversation with Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Simon Parke (2010)
73	<i>The Paranormal World of Sherlock Holmes: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, First Ghost Buster & Psychic Sleuth</i> by Tim Swartz, Tim Beckley and Dragonstar (2010)
74	<i>On Conan Doyle: Or, The Whole Art of Storytelling</i> by Michael Dirda (2011) [ESSAYS; LITERARY CRITICISM]
75	<i>An Entirely New Country: Arthur Conan Doyle, Undershaw and the Resurrection of Sherlock Holmes</i> by Alistair Duncan (2011)
76	<i>The Life and Times of Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Golgotha Press 2011
77	<i>A Chronology Of The Life of Arthur Conan Doyle: A Detailed Account Of The Life And Times Of The Creator Of Sherlock Holmes</i> by Brian W. Pugh (2011)
78	<i>Masters of Mystery: The Strange Friendship of Arthur Conan Doyle and Harry Houdini</i> by Christopher Sandford (2011)
79	<i>Dangerous Work: Diary of an Arctic Adventure</i> by Arthur Conan Doyle, Jon Lellenberg and Daniel Stashower (2012) [AUTOBIOGRAPHY]
80	<i>Conan Doyle and the Mediums</i> by Kelvin Jones (2012)
81	<i>Conan Doyle Contre Sherlock Holmes</i> by Emmanuel Le Bret (2012) [FRENCH LANGUAGE]
82	<i>Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: Viaggio in Italy-Italian Journey</i> by Gianluca Salvatori, Enrico Solito & Robert Vianello (2012)
83	<i>Oscar Slater: The 'Immortal' Case of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Thomas Toughill (2012)
84	<i>Aide-de-Camp to Conan Doyle: The Boer War Diary of Charles Blasson</i> by Charles Blasson & Ken Cooper (2013)
85	<i>Conan Doyle: Writing, Profession, and Practice</i> by Douglas Kerr (2013)
86	<i>Conan Doyle and the Spirits</i> by Kelvin Jones (2013)
87	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle: Quotes and Facts</i> by Blago Kirov (2014)
88	<i>A Chronology of the Life of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Revised & Expanded for 2014</i> by Brian W. Pugh (2014)
89	<i>Conan Doyle and the Crimes Club: The Creator of Sherlock Holmes and His Criminological Friends</i> by Stephen Wade (2014)
90	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle</i> by Marianne Stepanovic-Pauly (2008) [FRENCH LANGUAGE]
91	<i>Sir Arthur</i> by Sunita Apte (2002)