

# The Bilge Pump

Vol. 08, No. 03 - March, 2020

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



## PLEASE NOTE:

### April 11 Meeting NOTICE

We will not be holding our normal 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday meeting in April.

Instead we will be holding our 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration on the following Saturday, **April 11**, at 11:00 am to 3:00 pm.

Charles and Karen Olson will be hosting the celebration at their residence (see Page 5 for more information.)

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## March 01 Summary

There were 16 in attendance at the meeting. The Third Mate began our meeting with a display of some of his autographs of men who have portrayed Sherlock Holmes on the stage, screen, and television.

The opening toast was a reading of the memorial written by Evelyn Herzog for one of our Society's founders, Francine Morris Swift, upon her passing, from ASH's Serpentine Muse. (see page 3).

The Crew then took a quiz on "The Five Orange Pips," which was won by Karen Olson.

The Crew will be having a 50th anniversary party at the home of Karen and Charles Olsen, on April 11, 2020. (see page 5).

We will be hosting symposium on November 11 at the Allen Library on "The Science of Sherlock Holmes," which include interactive exhibits for the attendees.

Liese Sherwood-Fabre did a wonderful presentation, on Vernet's displayed at the Louvre in Paris.

Walter Pieper won the lightning quiz.

The Crew had one new member this month, who was Steve Buholtz. Welcome Steve.

The final reading was from the Baker Street Journal (see page 4).

Thanks to Cindy Brown for keeping the minutes, which you can find on our website.



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:



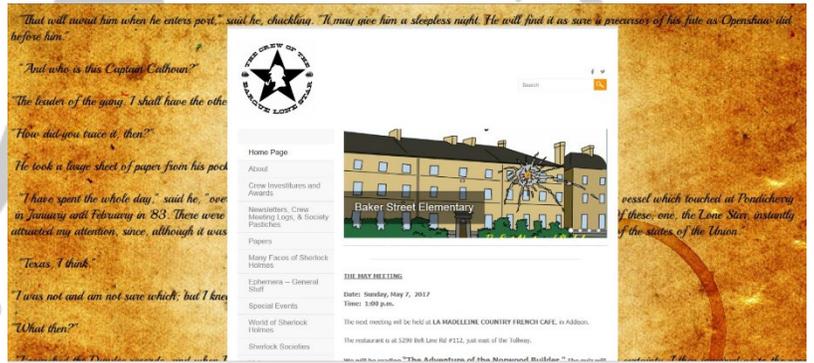
Third Mate  
Helmsman  
Spiritual Advisors  
  
Secretaries  
Historian  
Webmaster

Steve Mason  
Walter Pieper  
Don Hobbs, BSI  
Jim Webb  
  
Cindy Brown, Brenda Hutchison  
Pam Mason  
Rusty Mason

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[jimrwebb@ix.netcom.com](mailto:jimrwebb@ix.netcom.com)  
  
[myrkrid08@yahoo.com](mailto:myrkrid08@yahoo.com)

### Our Website:

[www.dfw-sherlock.org](http://www.dfw-sherlock.org)



### Our Facebook Page:

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

# "FRANCINE MORRIS SWIFT "HATTIE DORAN"

Presented by Steve Mason; written by Evelyn Herzog, The Serpentine Muse, Vol, 24, No. 1, Winter, 2007

Francine Swift was Francine Morris when we first met back in the early 1970s. She was a recently-arrived resident of Washington, D.C., and an enthusiastic member of The Red Circle, a group I visited as often as possible. Francine was a university librarian, an experienced Sherlockian, an independent woman, and an acute raconteur with a deceptively mild Southern accent.

When ASH was reborn in the mid-70s, we signed her up as soon as possible, with the investiture "Hatty Doran." She was an Adventuress for more than thirty years. I can't possibly do justice to her whole life, so let me just sketch out some of the highlights of her career as an ASH.

Francine was one of the happy seventeen who attended the first planned ASH dinner in January 1976. She caused a sensation at the 1977 costumed birthday dinner when she attended as Hatty in rugged female prospector's garb (see above) and subsequently got into a mock-tussle with lady-of-the-evening Kitty Winter as portrayed by Kate Karlson. (A rock hammer beats a feather boa every time!) But Hatty Doran was a lady, too, with a fine needlewoman's accomplishments: That same 1977 January weekend, she had a featured piece in our "Quick, Watson, the Needle!" needlework exhibition – a magnificently-decorated chambray shirt she had embroidered with insignia from each of the Canonical tales.

Always reliable as a speaker, whether scheduled or extemporaneous, she for many years gave the toast to Queen Victoria at all ASH gatherings. Only in her absence did that honor pass to Bertie Pearson and then to Mickey Fromkin. Over the years Francine treated us to quizzes, sketches, and impromptu anecdotes. None raised greater hilarity than her account of her scientific culinary investigation of "the parsley in the butter" (SIXN). You can find it in Serpentine Muse-ings, Vol. 2, but it's hard to convey in print the rising pitch and

increasing outrage of Francine's voice as she detailed her frustrations in the quest. Francine also assisted as the narrator in the world-renowned Reverse Strip Tease performed at the January 1980 ASH dinner by Marina Stajic.



Once Francine and Wayne Swift married (one of the great Sherlockian romances), Wayne often became a collaborator in her contributions to the ASH dinners and the Muse. The themes of many of their shared avocations -- including horseracing, their dogs, their travels with the London society, Gilbert & Sullivan, puns -- all found their way into their writings and performances for us.

Already an Adventuress of long-standing, Francine became "The Woman" for the BSI in 1983, then, deservedly, a Baker Street Irregular in 1994 -- one of the few to achieve that "triple crown." Her BSI investiture, *The Wigmore Street Post Office*, was a wink at Francine's prolific interest in the happenings of her friends and willingness to circulate information.

Wayne's death in 2001 after twenty-four years of marriage but twenty years of fighting cancer was a blow from which Francine never really recovered, despite her strong Christian faith, her gallant spirit, and the support of her large circle of friends.

Her death now brings back to us the image of Francine in her prime -- her erudition on so many topics, her enthusiasm in Sherlockian activities, her brilliance as an anecdotalist notwithstanding a pesky stutter, her generosity, her love of God and enjoyment of the minutiae of church worship, her cultivation of her friends throughout the world, her ability to alternate between a Southern lady's gentility and an outdoor woman's bluntness, and her rollicking humor.

So thank you, Francine: you gave us all a lot, most of all an example of how to be a good Sherlockian and a good woman. So long, chum..!

# "HAPPY TALK" (EXTRACT)

Steven Rothman, Editor, BSJ, Autumn 2012, Vol 61, No. 4

How did you first meet other Sherlockians ?

Was it at school, at a library, at a bookshop, through the mail, or on the internet ?

It really makes no difference.

What matters is recalling the excitement with which you were finally able to talk about the stories and the characters with someone else.

This conversation, in fact, is what changes us from solitary readers to Sherlockian.

Every description of the Baker Street Irregular's weekend includes the conversations.

The clamor of people excitedly talking, exchanging thoughts, updating lives, is as thrilling as the noise level is high.

For connecting people, the Internet is a thing of wonder.

But as immediate as machine-enabled chatting is, it doesn't compare to conversing face to face.

For such conversations, local societies are invaluable.

In smaller, more frequent gatherings, Sherlockians can hear talks, share views, eat, drink, and – of course – chat.

The important thing is to reach out to other Sherlockians, enjoy their knowledge, and their enthusiasm, and share yours with them.

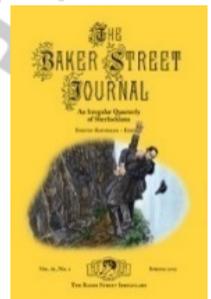
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The Baker Street Journal continues to be the leading Sherlockian publication since its founding in 1946 by Edgar W. Smith.

With both serious scholarship and articles that "play the game," the Journal is essential reading for anyone interested in Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and a world where it is always 1895.

Got to: <http://www.bakerstreetjournal.com/itemsforsale/subscriptions.html> for subscription information.

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**THE 50<sup>TH</sup>  
ANNIVERSARY OF  
"THE CREW OF  
THE BARQUE  
LONE STAR"**



**Charles & Karen Olson  
1005 SUNDOWN CIRCLE  
MCKINNEY  
off HWY 380, just east of McKinney**

**Saturday, April 11  
11:00 am – 3:00 pm  
Lunch will be provided, but  
feel free to bring a dessert  
and/or beverages**

**Please RVSP to [karen.olson2500@gmail.com](mailto:karen.olson2500@gmail.com)  
Call me at 940-546-4004 if you have any questions**

# UPCOMING CONFERENCES

## "Holmes, Doyle, and Friends"

March 27-28, 2020 – Dayton, OH

<http://www.agratreasurers.net/holmes--doyle---friends--2020.html>

**HOLMES  
& DOYLE  
FRIENDS: *Seven***

March 27 & 28, 2020  
Clarion Airport Inn  
DAYTON, OHIO

## "221b Con – A Fan Con for all Things Sherlock Holmes"

April 3-5, 2020

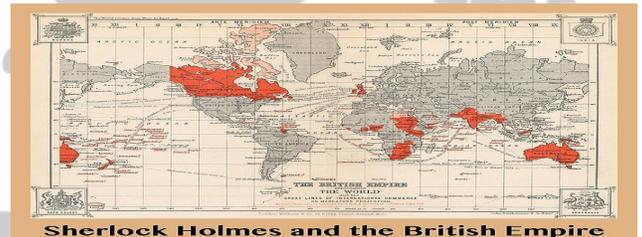
<https://www.221bcon.com/>

**221B  
CON**

## "Sherlock Holmes and the British Empire"

July 17-19, 2020 -- Bear Mountain Inn, NY

<https://bakerstreetirregulars.com/2019/08/03/bsi-2020-conference-dates/>



## "Holmes in the Heartland"

July 24-26, 2020 -- St. Louis, MO

<https://parallelcasestl.wixsite.com/home/holmes-in-the-heartland>



# TAKING IT TO THE BANK

Liese Sherwood-Fabre, PhD

Six cases in the Canon provide insights into bankers' role in Victorian England. In addition to the guardian of deposited funds, as mentioned in "The Adventure of the Resident Patient," the banker was also the protector of other valuable items (such as jewelry or an incriminating photo) as mentioned in "The Disappearance of Lady Frances Carfax" and "A Scandal in Bohemia." They would also lend funds, as the bank did in "The Adventure of the Beryl Coronet," as well as a guarantor of a client's worth and character, as Dr. Watson offered in "The Adventure of the Illustrious Client." Of course, as Blessington/Sutton illustrated in the "The Adventure of the Resident Patient" and Neligan in "The Adventure of Black Peter," banks were vulnerable to both robbery as well as collapse due to poor management. British banks and businesses developed simultaneously (one supporting the growth of the other), during the Industrial Revolution, and financial institutions were the most diverse by the end of the 1800s.

After certain religious groups, who had served the Crown as their Exchequers, were forced out of the country in the Middle Ages, Italian merchants filled the void. London's financial district, located on Lombard Street, takes its name from Lombardy, Italy. Their arrival coincided with the advent of a commercial society and creation of surplus funds. They first conducted acceptance of deposits and lending of funds (first allowed under Henry VIII at 10% interest), on benches, or bancos, along the street, from which the term "bank" developed. British businessmen copied these practices, and the most successful of these, Sir Thomas Gresham, became "the Father of English Banking," by lending and borrowing money, primarily among merchants. (1)

Another group also involved in developing the British banking sector were the goldsmiths. These merchants provided a means of foreign currency exchange, accepting plate or other items and issuing a receipt for the amount deposited with them. The original owner could then write instructions to the jeweler to provide the bearer of the note with an amount, drawn from what had been deposited. These goldsmiths evolved into private banks, some of which still exist today. (2)

By the 1700s, banks would issue "banknotes" (paper money in current society) in certain denominations that could be paid on demand at the bank for coin. Such paper was different from a "drawn note," or "cheque,"

described above where the account holder would direct a bank to pay the bearer a specified amount. Printed cheques appeared in the 1720s, and by the 1770s, a special cheque clearing process had been developed because so many transactions were conducted using these notes. (3)

One particular goldsmith bank was founded in 1694 to raise funds for the British government in the war against France. The Bank of England received a Royal Charter and was given the power to issue their own notes, running all other bank notes out of circulation. Given its Charter, the bank became the government's bank as well as the "bankers' bank"

where other banks deposited their funds. While private bankers and the Bank of England remained operating only within London, other banks developed in the provinces, created by entrepreneurs and others spurred by the Industrial Revolution. In addition, Parliament permitted the development of joint-stock

banks also in the provinces. These banks were supported by several shareholders who, over time, bought out the private banks, as well as opening



branches to allow businesses to draw funds in different parts of the country (although clearing cheques proved to involve several days as accounts had to be credited and debited by the bank's head office). (4)

In 1844, 442 banks operated throughout the country, with 569 branches, issuing £30.4 million in paper money, of which only a little more than half was issued by the Bank of England.

(5) Consolidation of these numerous banks began shortly after, reducing the number to 326 by 1884—although the number of branches increased to 2075. Banknotes became less popular for provincial banks, as those issued by the Bank of England increased and cheques became the major form in which business was transacted. (6) By the end of WWI, the number of banks had been reduced even more to the “Big Five:”



Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, National Provincial Bank and Westminster Bank. Two of these merged (National Provincial Bank and Westminster Bank) in 1968, creating the “Big Four.” (7)

The close relationship between banking, industry, and business is apparent in this brief historical review. Banks provided a depository for the funds needed to complete business transactions, and industrialists served as a major drive in creating them. (8) In addition to the support from businessmen, banks had to inspire trust. Clients had to be certain their funds were safe. As a result, bankers were to be above all scandal. (9) Even the clerks had to be of impeccable character. (10) For this reason, Watson could assert his banker could vouch for his character—even though it was invented.

(1) <https://www.banking-history.co.uk/history.html>

(2) Ibid

(3) [https://research.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online\\_research\\_per\\_money/paper\\_money\\_of\\_england\\_wales/english\\_banking\\_history.aspx](https://research.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online_research_per_money/paper_money_of_england_wales/english_banking_history.aspx)

(4) <https://www.banking-history.co.uk/history.html>

(5) [https://research.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online\\_research\\_land\\_wales/english\\_banking\\_history/Intro\\_english\\_bankng\\_history3](https://research.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online_research_land_wales/english_banking_history/Intro_english_bankng_history3)

(6) [https://research.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online\\_research\\_land\\_wales/english\\_banking\\_History/intro\\_english\\_bankng\\_history4](https://research.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online_research_land_wales/english_banking_History/intro_english_bankng_history4)

(7) Ibid

(8) <https://www.banking-history.co.uk/history.html>

(9) G. R. Searle, *Morality and The Market in Victorian Britain*. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998), page 260.

(10) I. Jeacle, 2010, “The bank clerk in Victorian society: the case of Hoare and Company”, *Journal of Management History*, vol. 16, page 312.

You can read more about this award-winning author's writing (as well as her previous articles in the *Bilge Pump*) and sign up for her newsletter at [www.liesesherwoodfabre.com](http://www.liesesherwoodfabre.com).

A non-Sherlockian adventure can be downloaded at: <http://www.liesesherwoodfabre.com/extras.html>

The Sherlockian Canon includes thousands of words that are used once and only once in its pages. The technical name for such a term is “hapax legomenon.” The Canon holds almost 7800 hapax legomena, all of which have been compiled into a list by Les Moskowitz, a retired actuary with a passion for computers (1).

Some of these one-use words are geographical (Allahabad, Abergavenny, Heidelberg, Skibbareen), some are people’s names (Gottsreich, Harringby, Klopman, LaRothiere, Maudsley), some are foreign words (such as the German or Latin quotes that Holmes sometimes recalls), and some are unusual nouns such as

backgammon (FIVE)  
caltrops (NOBL)  
fortalice (VALL)  
mousseline (TWIS)  
opprobrium (VALL)  
pigeonhole (FINA)  
roysterers (HOUN)  
somersault (HOUN)  
triphammer (VALL)

None of these one-use words is more intriguing than the word “bogie,” used near the end of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*:

“He [Stapleton] could not hope to frighten Sir Henry to death as he had done the old uncle with his bogie hound.”

If ever a line was written by “Arthur Conan Doyle, Scotsman,” that line was.

A “bogie” (sometimes spelled “bogey” or “bogy”) is an evil, or at least a mischievous, spirit. The derivation is obscure but usually given as a dialect word from Scotland and the North of England. Doyle’s fellow Scotsman and friend, Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894) used the word “bogie” in describing the dream that resulted in his writing *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, his famous novella first published in 1886:

The genesis of Stevenson's shilling shocker is the stuff of literary legend. Like those other monstrous gothic tales *The Castle of Otranto*, *Frankenstein* and *Dracula*, the central vision of the novel came to its author in a dream. Stevenson's wife, Fanny Osbourne, recalled: “In the small hours of one morning I was wakened by cries of horror from him. I, thinking he had a nightmare, wakened him. He said, angrily, ‘Why did you wake me? I was dreaming a fine bogie tale.’” (2)

The *Oxford English Dictionary* gives a definition of “bogey” as a “quasi-proper name” for the Devil (“Old Bogie”) and traces this use back to 1840. The “bogey man” (US “boogeyman”) is an imaginary evil person who harms children. More generally, a bogey or bogeyman is something that causes fear among a lot of people, often without reason. A recent *Newsweek* article on the real rarity of voting fraud in the United States observed, “Just as a sizable fraction of American children firmly believe in a bogeyman in the closet, many American adults are gripped by the paranoid fear that the opposing political party regularly steals votes.” (3)

The term “bogie” or “bogle” can be applied to any evil spirit or goblin. The Reverend Sabine Baring-Gould (1834-1924), the grandfather of the famous Sherlockian William S. Baring-Gould (1913-1967) used the term in one of his many books, *Iceland: Its Scenes and Sagas* (1863):

The sheepwalks have got a bad name for bogies.

According to *A Dictionary of English Folklore*, “bogie” is a term “applied to any figure deliberately used to frighten others, almost always children, to control their behaviour.”

Formerly, the related words bogey, bogle, boggart, bugbear, and their variants were common in rural speech all over England. They were all scary creatures, whose exact nature was not defined; most collectors (and some informants) classified them as fairies, but there are instances where ghosts and localized minor demons are referred to by the same terms. Examples will be found in most regional collections. Descriptions of their appearance and behaviour differ from one tale to the next, though shape-changing is a standard feature [ . . . ]. It is not always possible to deduce from the accounts whether they were seriously feared, or whether some informants treated the topic as a joke. (3)

On the “Encyclopedia Mythica” website, Micha F. Lindemans gives this entry for “Bogie”:

Mischievous but harmless spirits who live in darkness and semi-darkness. They can be found in cellars, barns, attics, cupboards, hollow trees and caves, besides many other of such places. Favorite are places where people store goods for which they have no use, but are reluctant to discard. Hence a dusty attic or a junk shop will invariably harbor a number of bogies. Although they try to move with attempted stealth, their clumsiness betrays their presence with thumps, creaks and scuffles. They amuse themselves by hovering behind a person's back and thus creating a vague uneasiness, pulling blankets on cold nights and other uncreative mischief. Also they like to spy on people and listen to their conversations. (4)

Aside from its folkloric meaning of a goblin, the term bogie has an unusual number of other definitions:

\* To fighter pilots, a bogie is an unidentified aircraft, especially one assumed to be an enemy plane (“Bogies at twelve o’clock high!”). The term is also used to describe radar echoes that occur for unknown reasons (these bogies might turn out to be caused by a flock of birds or a tall metal tower instead of an enemy aircraft!).

\* “The Colonel Bogey March,” written in 1914 by Lieutenant F. J. Ricketts (1881-1945), a British military bandmaster, was supposedly inspired by a military man who, when out playing golf, whistled a characteristic two-note phrase (a descending minor third interval) instead of shouting “Fore!” To golfers, a bogey is a score of one over par for a particular hole. “The Colonel Bogey March” (which has inspired various lyrics, mostly vulgar) was whistled by prisoners of war in the 1957 movie “The Bridge on the River Kwai.”

\* In the United Kingdom, a bogey is an undercarriage with four or six wheels. This type of bogey pivots beneath the end of a railway vehicle (usage dating from 1835, in the early years of the railway era). The term can also apply to any low, strongly-built cart such as a mason’s cart for carrying bricks or stones.

\* In music, a bogey is a toy similar to a violin bow, consisting of a wooden stick with notches along one or more sides or edges. It produces a rattling noise when kratzed (stroked) against a hard edge (This usage is derived from the German word “Bogen,” meaning archery, since the bogey resembles an archery bow.)

\* The Chicago Renaissance poet and novelist Max Bodenheim (1892-1954) was “Bogie” to those who knew him, including his friend Vincent Starrett (1886-1974), the famous Canadian-born Sherlockian.

\* To movie fans, who will “always have Paris,” Bogie is and will always be Humphrey Bogart.

# Baker Street Elementary

Created by: Joe Fay, Rusty & Steve Mason  
The First Adventures of Sherlock Holmes and John Watson



*Baker Street Elementary*  
Number 261 - 03/08/2020

Fay, Mason, & Mason

MASTER STAMFORD, IT IS PERFECTLY NATURAL TO BE A LITTLE SQUEAMISH ABOUT DISSECTING A WORM.

YUCK !!

Fay, Mason, & Mason

THINK HOW IT WILL HELP YOU UNDERSTAND HOW SUCH A SIMPLE CREATURE CAN EXIST...

I THINK I AM GOING TO THROW UP !!

Fay, Mason, & Mason

... OR IT MAY HELP IN YOUR FURTHER STUDIES...

SO MUCH FOR LUNCH TODAY.

Fay, Mason, & Mason

... AND OF COURSE HOW JEALOUS MASTER HOLMES WILL BE FOR NOT GETTING TO DISSECT ONE...

CAN I TAKE IT TO HIM WHEN WE'RE DONE AND SHOW HIM ?