

The Bilge Pump

Vol. 09, No. 06 – June, 2021

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



PLEASE NOTE:

August 01, Meeting

NOTICE

We will be conducting our next monthly meeting on August 01 at 1:00 pm. **There will not be a July meeting.**

We plan on this being a hybrid meeting - those who want to start meeting again in person, we will return to Two Guys from Italy, but we shall also conduct the meeting on Zoom for our remote members.

If you will be eating lunch at the restaurant, please try to be there by 12:15, so we can have the meal completed by the time the meeting starts at 1:00 - will make the Zoom logistics much easier.

I will send out the link for the meeting the week before. The story for the month is "The Adventure of the Musgrave Ritual".

Our Special Guest Speakers will be **Nick Utechin, BSI**, who will present on "Playing the Game."

Thomas and Eleanor Hébert will give us a fun talk also.

We will cover topic 12 on "The Life and Times of Arthur Conan Doyle: Covering the Boer War, World War I, and Knighthood - **Brenda Rossini**

June 06, Summary

There were 50 in attendance at this ZOOM meeting.

The meeting started out with a very nice toast to Irene Adler by **Janice Weiner, ASH** (see page 3).

We then conducted the monthly quiz on the story "The Gloria Scott," which was won by **Lauren Cercone**.

Robert Katz, BSI, ASH, delighted us again with a great discussion on "The Gloria Scott".

Our special guest speaker was **Greg Ruby, BSI, ASH**, who provided us with a wealth of information on the Coins of the Victoria Period, and how the denominations fit together.

Eleanor Hébert read her Joel Senter winning essay on "A Female Perspective on Holmes Strategic Disguises, which delighted the audience."

The lightning quiz was developed by **Janice Weiner, ASH**, focusing on animals of the Canon. It was extremely inventive, and was won by **Lauren Cercone** and **Michael Ellis**.

We are proud to announce three of our members - **Liese Sherwood Fabre, Bonnie MacBird, BSI, ASH**, and **Nancy Holder, BSI** -- have all had books published in the past month or two. **Congratulations to all three.**

Nancy Holder, BSI, gave a wonderful presentation on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and his supernatural tales.

As always, thanks to **Cindy Brown** for taking the minutes of the meeting.



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

Secretary
Historian
Webmaster

Steve Mason
Walter Pieper
Don Hobbs, BSI
Dr. Jim Webb, BSI
Cindy Brown
Pam Mason
Rusty Mason

mason.steve@epa.gov
waltpieper@att.net
221b@verizon.net
jimrwebb@ix.netcom.com

myrkrid08@yahoo.com

Our Website:

www.dfw-sherlock.org



Our Facebook Page:

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

"TOAST FOR THE CRITERION BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING OF JANUARY 23, 2021"

Presented by Janice Weiner

Irene Adler may be "of dubious and questionable memory" to Watson, but to Holmes she "is always the woman".

She is intelligent, quick on the uptake, beautiful, talented and resourceful.

She knows when to cut her losses and she knows a good man when she sees one.

If Holmes would have made a dangerous criminal, Irene, if she was of that bent, would have been just as dangerous.

Holmes, if he was of a certain bent, could not have had a better

partner in crime . . . or romance, and she would have rivaled, if not bested, Watson as a partner in investigation.

My favorite thing about her is her advocacy of wearing comfortable clothes, men's clothes to be precise.

She often takes advantage of the freedom it gives, to paraphrase her words.

For someone who hasn't worn a skirt or dress for so long she can't remember when, Irene is my hero.

Whatever she wears she wears it well.

Whatever she does, she does it well.



So let's toast a woman who we must admire and should emulate, Irene Adler.

"TOAST TO DR. JOHN H. WATSON"

Presented by Bruce Aiken

An Irish Secret Society at Buffalo

May 4, 1982

Ladies and gentlemen:

Who is the most important person in the Canon? To those of you who answer "The Master Detective," I would ask you to pause for a moment.

Let us consider another person who may equally deserve our praise; that is the chronicler of the Sacred Writings.

There are those who have tried to sully the character of the Good Doctor. These slurs have run the gamut from "boobus britannicus" to syphilitic drunkard. Certainly these foolish ideas show the true character of those who have evolved them, not of Dr. Watson. The perpetrators of such ineffable twaddle (1) should all be given one-way tickets to Reichenbach, so they may join Professor Moriarty, to whose minions they surely belong.

"A trusty comrade is always [valuable] and a chronicler still more so." (2) How could the observant, deductively reasoning Sherlock Holmes have misjudged someone with whom he dealt for so many years?

Who is the most important, the Chronicler or the Subject of the Chronicles? Please don't ask me to choose, for I cannot. They are inseparable in that land of the heart where it is always 1895. (3)

Having saluted the Master Detective, let us now toast that noble gentleman and trusted companion to whom Holmes said, "I am lost without my Boswell." (4)

To the man who gave the world the immortal stories about the best and wisest man (5) whom we have ever known – to Dr. John H. Watson.

(1) STUD

(2) TWIS

(3) Borrowed from Vincent Starrett.

(4) SCAN

(5) FINA

The Crew of the Barque Lone Star Society is producing our 5th book as part of our 50th Anniversary.



For this year, we are asking for members to submit a short paper on what Sherlock Holmes means to them... This could involve many things: how you met Sherlock, what has kept you involved in this passion for years, how did Sherlock help you through the past year or so, etc. This could be very insightful if we get to relive your wild childhood reading or watching Sherlock.

1. You can use any format you feel most comfortable writing – such as, essay, pastiche, poem, limerick, radio play, or even artwork
2. Your paper should not exceed 1,500 words, so that our book does not have more pages than a dictionary... Obviously, a shorter paper is fine.
3. Feel free to include with your story a photo of you dressed as Sherlock Holmes or any artwork you may have done in the past...
4. Your story will be edited by one or two member volunteer editors, but only for grammar, typos... we will not edit the content of your story.
5. This project is not limited to just those members in the DFW area. Any member (if you're getting this email) is welcome to submit a paper.
6. We plan to finalize the anthology by the end of the calendar year, so we ask for members to submit their entry by August 31.

The final product will be put together in book form and posted on our website and shared with all society members as a .pdf file. We plan on publishing copies of the book as a gift for those who submit a piece.

Our Society has a wonderful website, chock full of Sherlockian items. Visit us at...
www.dfw-sherlock.org

If you would like to participate, you can email us at:
mason.steve8080@gmail.com



LEND ME YOUR EAR

Liese Sherwood-Fabre, PhD

In "The Adventure of the Cardboard Box," Holmes tells Watson, "[T]here is no part of the body which varies so much as the human ear." At the same time, after an examination of the ears sent to Susan Cushing, he discovered one corresponded "exactly" to that of their recipient. While not as well-known or used as fingerprints, ear prints have been used to establish a suspect's presence at a crime scene because they are unique to the individual, despite the Cushing sisters' exact match in Holmes' observation.

The pinna, or auricle, is the visible part of the ear and includes the following parts that vary from person to person (1):

- The Helix—the upper curved area
- Darwin's Tuber—*a thickening of the helix where the auricle's upper and middle thirds meet in a portion of the population, noted by Darwin as inherited from primate ancestors*
- The Antihelix—the curved cartilage ridge that runs parallel to the helix within the ear and divides into
 - The Triangular Fossa—an indentation near the head created by the two legs of the antihelix
 - The Superior crus of the antihelix
 - The Inferior crus of the antihelix
- The Scapha—the depression between the helix and the antihelix
- The Crux of the Helix—the upper ridge of cartilage surrounding the entrance to the inner ear
- The Incisura Intertragica—the indentation formed by:
 - The Tragus—the cartilage protruding from the head in front of the inner ear
 - The Antitragus—the protrusion at the end of the antihelix



- The Lobule, or Earlobe—the cartilage-free end of the ear. This portion of the ear may be attached or unattached to the head.

Certain characteristics of the pinna are inherited. For example, approximately forty-nine genes affect whether earlobes are attached or unattached. (2) Prominent, or protruding, ears, which occur due to a lack of cartilage or malformed cartilage, are also inherited. (3) Additional research has confirmed the following generalizations about ear shape: men's ears are larger, ears continue to grow in length and width as we age, the left and right ears tend to be symmetrical, and the overall size of ears vary according to ethnic groups. (4)

Holmes, of course, was interested in the shape of the three Cushing sisters' ears, and his observation they were all the same does not hold up under research. A study of the ears of more than 400 subjects from three generations found similarities were never 100%. Even the one set of twins in the study did not have exact-matching ears, although they had more similarities than any other siblings.



A comparison of grandparents' and grandchildren's ears was found to match the least, and the non-twin siblings had more similar traits than any other pairings, but still showed enough variation to identify a single individual. (5)

The uniqueness of ear prints has been equated with those of fingerprints—only changing less over time. Ears produce fat and wax secretions that leave behind a print when pressed to a surface, just as oils and dirt leave prints from fingers. Such impressions, usually found where a person presses his/her ear on a window or door to check for sounds, have been used since the 1950s to link a suspect to a crime. (6) The first case of a murder

conviction using ear prints occurred in England in 1998.
(7)

Ear individuality does not end with external structure. Each person's ear processes quiet sounds differently. While not audible to the human ear, the microscopic cells in the inner ear's cochlea vibrate, producing a noise detectable with sensitive microphones.

These "octoacoustic emissions" are unique to the individual. NEC has already developed a microphone that can identify individuals from these sounds with 99% accuracy. (8)

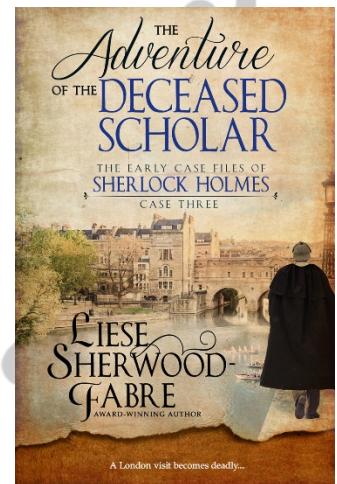


Holmes' scrutiny of one of the severed ears and that of the eldest Cushing sister indicated the fate of the youngest. While they might not have been duplicates, current research suggests they would have been similar enough to indicate a close relationship between Susan Cushing and the victim.

Almost one hundred years would pass before such an observation was scientifically verified. Holmes had, once again, anticipated later forensic science.

- 1) <https://www.earwellcenters.com/congenital-ear-deformity-microtia-and-anotia/>
- 2) <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-017-07792-7>
- 3) <https://patient.info/doctor/prominent-ears>
- 4) K. Skaria Alexander et al, "A morphometric study of the human ear," *Journal of Plastic, Reconstructive, and Aesthetic Surgery*, 2011: 64, pages 41-47.
- 5) Ruma Purkait, "Application of External Ear in Personal Identification: A Somatoscopic Study in Families," *Annals of Forensic Research and Analysis*, May, 2015.
- 6) Nitin Kausal and Purnima Kausal: Human Earprints: a Review in *Journal of Biometrics and Biostatistics*, 2011, 2:129.
- 7) <https://hearinghealthfoundation.org/blogs/ears-the-new-fingerprints>
- 8) <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20170109-the-seven-ways-you-are-totally-unique>

Book three of "The Early Case Files of Sherlock Holmes" by Liese Sherwood-Fabre is now available at all major booksellers. Sherlock has only a week to prove a death is murder and not suicide and save Mycroft's reputation in "The Adventure of the Deceased Scholar." Find it at your favorite platform here: <https://books2read.com/u/3LYAYw>



FONS ET ORIGO: HENDIADYS IN THE CANON

Karen Murdock & Paul Churchill

Originally published in *The Norwegian Explorers Christmas Annual 2008*

Latin and other foreign language phrases and quotations are sprinkled throughout the Sherlockian Canon (1).

"I begin to think, Watson," said Holmes, "that I make a mistake in explaining. '*Omne ignotum pro magnifico*,' you know, and my poor little reputation, such as it is, will suffer shipwreck if I am so candid." (REDH)
(omne ignotum pro magnifico=everything which is unknown is taken as being marvelous)

"*Vox populi, vox Dei.* You are acquitted, Captain Crocker." (ABBE) (vox populi, vox dei=the voice of the people [is] the voice of God)

"In the meantime you must make yourself contented by the consciousness of success, like the Roman miser—
Populus me sibilat, at mihi plundo
Ipse domi simul ac nummos contemplar in arca."
(STUD) (The people hiss at me but I clap for myself at home as soon as I survey the coins in my money coffer.)

Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) could read and understand Latin, Greek, French, and German, and the detective he created, Sherlock Holmes, was conversant in these languages as well (plus at least a smattering of Italian, as shown in the window-signaling scene in "The Red Circle").

In the course of his very active and geographically wide-ranging investigation of the Napoleon bust business in "The Six Napoleons," Sherlock Holmes and his biographer spend a lot of time traveling through London in hansom cabs. At one point, Holmes says to Watson:

"let us make for Gelder & Co. of Stepney, the source and origin of the busts."

In this case, the Canon gives us an English translation of a phrase that often appears in Latin. The phrase "source and origin" is English for the Latin phrase "fons et origo." The classical source of this phrase, according to Wilhelm Freund's *Lexicalische Scholie* of 1834, a wonderful old Latin lexicon, is Lucius Annaeus Florus (second century CE). Florus was an historian who, in a work written in 115 CE (2), wrote

Cilicia origo et fons belli
(Cilicia [was] the origin and fount [source] of war)

The Latin version of this noun phrase has survived into the present day in the original Latin. It appears today, in untranslated form, in both academic and popular writing.

"Source and origin," however, is more than another illustration of the erudition of Sherlock Holmes. It is an example of a figure of speech rare in the Sherlockian Canon—rare, indeed, in the past three or more centuries in English prose. This figure is hendiadys.

Figures of speech are very commonly used by Doyle in the Sacred Writings, some well-known (such as simile and alliteration), some rather more exotic (such as anadiplosis and epanalepsis) (3). Hendiadys (pronounced hen DIE uh

dees or hen DIE uh dis) is a very rare figure. We have found no more than 11 examples of this odd figure in the entire Canon.

Hendiadys comes from the Greek ἐν διὰ δυοῖν — ‘—hen (“one”), dia (“through”), dys (“two”), giving the meaning “one by means of two.” In this exotic construction, two words (often nouns, sometimes adjectives or verbs) connected by a conjunction (usually “and”) are used to express a single complex notion that would normally be expressed as an adjective and a noun or an adverb and a verb or a noun and a prepositional phrase.

An example of hendiadys comes in Shakespeare’s famous passage

Life’s but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing

(*Macbeth*, Act V, scene 5)

In this passage the phrase “sound and fury” is hendiadys. The words “sound” and “fury” are both nouns, but the sense of the phrase is “furious sound” (adjective + noun). The nouns “sound” and “fury” come from different cognitive categories. In other noun pairs (“sound and sense,” “chaos and fury”) the nouns are more closely related and the structure of the phrases are parallel. In hendiadys, two unlike things are yoked. The point of hendiadys lies in this peculiar syntax.

Hendiadys is used for emphasis and for variety. By separating the usual noun-plus-adjective arrangement into two nouns, the construction gives more importance to the words. And by using nouns rather than adjectives, an author gains greater flexibility in writing.

Hendiadys is classical in origin and is found most often in the works of classical authors. Vergil (Publius Vergilius Maro, 70–19 BC) used it frequently. A line from Vergil’s *Georgics* (published in 29 BCE) is often cited in definitions of hendiadys:

sufficiet Baccho uitis, hic fertilis uuae,
hic laticis, qualem pateris libamus et auro,
(*Georgics*, Book II, lines 191-192)

This phrase “pateris libamus et auro” is translated literally as “we pour libations in cups and gold.” In common use, the phrase would be “cups of gold” or “golden cups” (adjective + noun). In hendiadys, both words are nouns. Neither noun is subordinate to the other (“cups of gold”); both are of equal importance. The ceremonial sacrifice requires both a special vessel and a very valuable material.

Another Vergilian hendiadys occurs in *The Aeneid*, Book 2, line 337

in flamas et in arma feror
(I am borne into flames and arms)

In this example “flames and arms” is a hendiadys, meaning “the flames of war.”

Other classical examples of hendiadys (not from Vergil) include:

Conscio absente omni nutu signisque loquuntur,
quōque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignus.

(Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, IV, lines 61-62)

(omni nutu signisque loquuntur=they spoke with every nod and with signs. In common use, this would be “with nodding signs.” Hendiadys uses two nouns.)

Qui populus? isne, qui exclusus est? Quo iure? an eo, quod vi et armis omne
sublatum est?

(Cicero [Marcus Tullius Cicero], *First Philippic*, 44 B.C.)

(quod vi et armis=by force and by arms, instead of “force of arms”)

Quod si, ut suspicor, hoc novum ac repertum
munus dat tibi Sulla litterator

(Gaius Valerius Catullus, *Carmen* 14)

novum ac repertum =new and discovered (newly discovered)

Quamquam me quidem non fructus modo, sed etiam ipsius terrae
vis ac natura delectat

(Marcus Tullius Cicero, *Cato Maior de senectute*, XV, 51)

vis ac natura=force and nature (force of nature or natural force)



If Cicero had thought of these as two different things, the verb would have been plural. Instead, the verb (delectat) is singular, since the hendiadys expresses a single idea by means of two words.

Hendiadys can be found in the Bible (4), both in the Old and New Testaments:

and the pillar of cloud moved from before them [...] And there was the cloud and the darkness and the night passed

(Exodus 14: 19-20, Revised Standard Version)

The meaning of “the cloud and the darkness” is “the dark cloud” or “the cloud of darkness.” It is hendiadys because it is expressed as two nouns rather than an adjective and a noun.

for I will give a mouth and wisdom which none of your adversaries will be able to withstand or contradict
[a mouth and wisdom=wisdom in speaking, or wise words]

(Luke 21: 15, Revised Standard Version)

William Shakespeare (1564-1616), who was writing at the same time the King James Version of the Bible was being translated, was very fond of hendiadys, using it some 300 times in his plays, most of all in Hamlet (5) :

Did slay this Fortinbras; who, by a seal'd compact,
Well ratified by law and heraldry,
Did forfeit, with his life, all those his lands

(*Hamlet*, I, i, 99-101)

[law and heraldry=heraldic law]

O gentle son,
Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle cool patience. Whereon do you look?
(*Hamlet*, 3, iv, 134-6)
[heat and flame=hot flame]

With Shakespeare, hendiadys hit its height in English literature. No writer in English, before or since, used the figure more. However, hendiadys did not disappear from use entirely and can be found, for example, in the poetry of John Donne (1572-1631) and John Milton (1608-1674).

Th' infernal Serpent; he it was, whose guile
Stird up with Envy and Revenge, deceiv'd
The Mother of Mankind [...] .
He trusted to have equal'd the most High,
If he oppos'd; and with ambitious aim
Against the Throne and Monarchy of God

— John Milton, *Paradise Lost* [first printed 1667], Book 1, lines 34-42)

Hendiadys persisted in English literature, but with decreasing frequency, through the 18th century and into the middle of the 19th century (6) — in works such as the novels of William Thackeray (1811-1863), Charles Dickens (1812-1870), and George Eliot (1819-1880).

I am glad to dwell upon the earnestness and love with which she lifted up her face to mine.

—Charles Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1850), Chapter II

(earnestness and love=earnest love)

Arthur Conan Doyle stood close to the end of a long list of authors who employed hendiadys and understood what this figure was all about. Doyle's contemporary A.E. Housman (1859-1936) parodied classical hendiadys in "Fragment of a Greek Tragedy" (1883) (7)

I go into the house with heels and speed.

The figure was fading from use by the late 19th century. Doyle's use of it is rare but probably deliberate. He had received a good classical education (8). His first two years of education, from age 7 to 9, were in a local school in Edinburgh. At the age of nine, Doyle was sent to a Jesuit boarding school in northern England. He spent two years at Hodder House in Lancashire then five years at Hodder's brother school, Stonyhurst College.

The education that Doyle (1859-1930) received from the Jesuits at Stonyhurst was, in some respects, closer to the education that William Shakespeare (1564-1616) received in the 16th century than it is to the education that anyone reading this article probably received in the 20th century. Doyle's education was, quite literally, classical. One Doyle biographer wrote that "Stonyhurst was strictly orientated towards the classics, with Virgil, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus, Horace and Homer drummed into its pupils, and with geography and mathematics for light relief." (8) Each year of the seven

years at Stonyhurst were devoted to one subject, as taught in the Middle Ages. The Greek and Latin classics were taught by rote.

In Lower Studies, the boys read Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*, Ovid, Cicero's *Letters* and *Catiline Orations*, and Vergil. In later years, they read more Vergil, Cicero's "Pro Milone," "pro Archia," "Second Philippic," Horace, Livy, and Tacitus's *Germania*. The boys were required to learn by heart 400 lines of the *Aeneid*, selected tales of Ovid, 24 pages of Cicero's "De Senectute," and Book I of Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*. And those were just the Latin selections. Greek was also required (9).

In his autobiography, *Memories and Adventures* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1924) Doyle recalled the days of his schooling:

The general curriculum, like the building, was mediaeval but sound. [. . .] There were seven classes—elements, figures, rudiments, grammar, syntax, poetry and rhetoric—and you were allotted a year for each. [. . .] It was the usual public school routine of Euclid, algebra and the classics, taught in the usual way, which is calculated to leave a lasting abhorrence of these subjects. [. . .] I can say with truth that my Latin and Greek, which cost me so many weary hours, have been little use to me in life, and that my mathematics have been no use at all. [. . .] My classical education left me with a horror of the classics, and I was astonished to find how fascinating they were when I read them in a reasonable manner in later years.

Doyle would certainly have known his hendiadys—and probably also his heterogenium, homoioteleuton, hyperbaton, hypozeugis, and hysterion proteron (10). He would have learned such figures by rote and by practicing writing them himself. It is likely, we think, that if a figure in the Sherlock Holmes stories looks like hendiadys, Doyle meant it to be so.

The first appearance of hendiadys in the Canon comes in the first story, *A Study in Scarlet*. One of Watson's first observations about Sherlock Holmes, just after the two have taken up rooms together at 221B Baker Street, is

His [Holmes's] very person and appearance were such as to strike the attention of the most casual observer. (STUD)

The sense of the underlined phrase is "personal appearance" or "the appearance of his person."

Another hendiadys comes in the second story in the Canon, *The Sign of the Four*:

I could understand, as I saw the fury and the passion of the man [Jonathan Small], that it was no groundless or unnatural terror which had possessed Major Sholto when he first learned that the injured convict was upon his track. (SIGN)

The sense of this phrase is "furious passion." This works much like Shakespeare's phrase "sound and fury" (meaning "furious sound").

In the line from which this essay takes its title

"let us make for Gelder & Co. of Stepney, the source and origin of the busts."

the sense of "source and origin" is "original source." The two words are related but are not quite synonymous.

Another Canonical hendiadys comes in *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. In the “coming of the Hound” manuscript (purportedly written in the mid-18th century), the writer describes the scene on Dartmoor as Hugo Baskerville’s companions follow in the path their host had gone in pursuit of the escaped peasant girl. “Riding slowly in this fashion they [Hugo’s companions] came at last upon the hounds.” The manuscript continues:

“These [hounds], though known for their valour and their breed, were whimpering in a cluster at the head of a deep dip or goyal, as we call it, upon the moor, some slinking away and some, with starting hackles and staring eyes, gazing down the narrow valley before them (HOUN).

The sense of the underlined phrase is “the valour of their breed” or “their valourous breed.” Hendiadys would have been much more common in 1742, when this manuscript was purportedly written, than it was in 1901, when Arthur Conan Doyle actually wrote *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. The archaic trope seems very appropriate to the time of the actual coming of the hound which haunted and hunted the Baskerville family.

Another possible appearance of hendiadys occurs in the “mind reading” episode of “The Cardboard Box” (which Doyle later grafted onto the beginning of “The Resident Patient”)

He [Sherlock Holmes] loved to lie in the very centre of five millions of people, with his filaments stretching out and running through them, responsive to every little rumour or suspicion of unsolved crime (RESI)

The sense of this phrase is “suspicious rumour” or “rumour about something suspicious.”

One form of hendiadys links a person with something that belongs to that person: “I wanted to talk to you about Mr. Baskerville and his vicious dog” — i.e., about Mr. Baskerville’s vicious dog. One example of this occurs in the Canon:

“Now and again cases came in my way, principally through the introduction of old fellow-students, for during my last years at the university there was a good deal of talk there about myself and my methods.” (MUSG)

This is Sherlock Holmes, describing his early years as a consulting detective. It would be a little difficult for the Oxford—or was it Cambridge?—undergraduates to talk about the methods used by Sherlock Holmes without talking about the man himself. Still, it is possible for a person to be talked about for something other than his “methods.” Is Holmes implying that he was such an unusual type that his fellow students talked about him in contexts in which his methods were not brought up? Probably not, and therefore the phrase can be considered hendiadys.

A figure close to hendiadys is found in such everyday expressions as “nice and warm”:

My cat likes to curl up on top of my computer monitor, where it is nice and warm.

In this example, the computer monitor is both “nice” and “warm.” It is nice in that it is warm—or warm in a nice way. The two adjectives might be expressed by the grammatically more complex phrase “nicely warm” (adverb + adjective). The point is that the adjectives are not parallel; they are not an ordinary doublet.

Arthur Quinn, in his useful and lively little book *Figures of Speech: 60 Ways to Turn a Phrase* (Salt Lake City, Gibbs M. Smith, 1982), explains how this construction might be considered hendiadys:

In any sentence some words seem more equal than others. The noun seems more equal than the adjective, the adjective than the article. When I admonish you "Try to add the eggs to the bubbling butter just before it would start to burn," the word "add" does seem dependent upon the word "try." Yet "add" is what you are going to do. And so in our ordinary speech we will instinctively want to make "add" equal to "try." We often will say not "try to add," but "try and add." Mae West did not say "Come up to see me sometime."

We can say "nice and warm" when we mean "nicely warm" yet want to emphasize not that it is warm but that it is nice. And when in the Old Testament the Lord God wants to punish a large group of people, He sometimes dumps on them burning sulphur; for His purposes, the sulphur is incidental, the burning essential. Hence, burning sulphur becomes fire and brimstone.

Hendiadys uses conjunction instead of subordination in expressing a compound notion ("try and do better" instead of "try to do better"). Four examples of this sort of hendiadys appear in the Sherlockian Canon:

"We shall all go and try if we can get the better of Brother Bartholomew." (SIGN)

"Well, Small," said the major, "we must, I suppose, try and meet you" (SIGN)

"I must try and make something of it" said he [Horace Harker], "though I have no doubt that the first editions of the evening papers are out already with full details." (SIXN)

"I guess most men have a little private reserve of their own in some corner of their souls where they don't welcome intruders. And you burst suddenly into it. But the object excuses you, since it was to try and save her." (THOR)

Sometimes hendiadys is difficult to distinguish from any other pair of linked nouns or adjectives. As *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms* puts it, "The status of this figure [hendiadys] is often uncertain, since it usually cannot be established that the paired words actually express a single idea."

An example of such a possible hendiadys in the Sherlockian Canon comes in "The Dancing Men":

we were passing through as singular a countryside as any in England, where a few scattered cottages represented the population of today, while on every hand enormous square-towered churches bristled up from the flat green landscape and told of the glory and prosperity of old East Anglia (DANC)

If this figure was a true hendiadys, the two nouns—"glory" and "prosperity"—would be read as the adjective + noun phrase "glorious prosperity." But if the two are separate, then this is just an example of a linked pair of two nouns. Either reading could be supported.

Hendiadys virtually disappeared from modern writing in the 20th century. *The Sound and the Fury* (published in 1929), a novel by William Faulkner (1897-1962), is one 20th century example, but Faulkner got the phrase from Shakespeare. Wright (op. cit) cites two possible uses of hendiadys in the poetry of Dylan Thomas (1914-1953) in the 1940s (11). Hendiadys, once commonly used by authors both in classical times and, in the intervening centuries, by authors who had studied the classics, has slipped out of popularity in recent years, especially in the past century.

In a few passages in the Sherlockian Canon, however, we can hear the echo of classical hendiadys. When we read of Sherlock Holmes, we are reading the words of an author who was classically trained and who certainly would have

known about the figure of hendiadys. When we read these passages, we are walking in the footsteps of Aristotle and Vergil, of Cicero and Quintilian, of Ovid and Catullus and Saint Luke and William Shakespeare and John Milton and Charles Dickens—and, finally, in those of Sherlock Holmes and Arthur Conan Doyle.

THANKS

Many thanks to Pj Doyle and Ted Wright for reading and commenting on an earlier version of this essay.

ENDNOTES

1. A full listing of all Latin terms—from “alibi” to “vox populi”—can be found in Stephen Clarkson, *The Canonical Compendium* (Ashcroft, British Columbia, Calabash Press, 1999), page 30.
2. Florus wrote *Epitome bellorum omnium annorum DCC* (Epitome of All the Wars during Seven Hundred Years), an abridgement of Roman history.
3. For an introduction to this subject, see Karen Murdock, “Lost in Tobacco and Zeugma: Some Devices of Classical Rhetoric in the Sherlockian Canon,” *Canadian Holmes*, Volume 27, number 4 (St. Jean Baptiste Day, Summer 2004).
4. http://www.geocities.com/bible_translation/hendiadys.txt. See also E.W. Bullinger, *Figures of Speech used in the Bible: Explained and Illustrated* (London, 1898; reprinted by Baker House Books, Grand Rapids, MI, 1977).
5. A very thorough and illuminating treatment of the subject is “Hendiadys and Hamlet” by George T. Wright, *Publications of the Modern Language Association*, Volume 96, No. 2 (March 1981). This article won the William Riley Parker Prize for the most distinguished work of scholarship published during 1981 in *PMLA*. This prize is, to modern language professors, what the Morley-Montgomery Award is to Sherlockians—the highest award in the most distinguished journal in the field. This essay was reprinted in George T. Wright, *Hearing the Measures: Shakespearean and Other Inflections* (The University of Wisconsin Press, 2001).
6. H. Poutsma, “Hendiadys in English,” *Neophilologus*, Volume 2, no. 1 (December 1917)
7. Cited in the entry on “hendiadys” in Alex Preminger and T.V. F. Brogan, editors, *The New Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics* (Princeton University Press, 1993). The entry was written by G.T. Wright, who wrote the article in *PMLA* cited above. Housman, in addition to being a fine lyrical poet, was a classical scholar. He taught Latin at University College, London and later held the Kennedy Professorship of Latin at Trinity College, Cambridge.
8. Ronald Pearsall, *Conan Doyle: A Biographical Solution* (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1977), page 4.
9. We are indebted to Christopher Roden for providing materials on Doyle’s education. These included “Stonyhurst through documents 1794-1944” by T.E. Muir and George Gruggen and Joseph Keating, *Stonyhurst: Its Past History and Life in the Present* (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1901).
10. Karen Murdock has gone through the Sherlockian Canon several times and is slowly compiling all the figures of speech she finds there. So far, she has compiled lists of the following figures: alliteration, anadiplosis, anaphora, anthimeria, antimetabole, antithesis, aposiopesis, assonance, asyndeton, epanalepsis, epistrophe, epizeuxis, hendiadys, homoioproteron, homoioteleuton, hyperbaton, hyperbole, irony, isocolon, litotes, metaphor, metonymy, onomatopoeia, parenthesis, parison, personification, ploce, polyptoton, polysyndeton, preteritio, repetitio, rhetorical question, simile, symploce, and zeugma.
11. Wright, “Hendiadys and Hamlet,” op. cit. Footnote 5.

KEEP DIGGING UNTIL YOU FIND IT

Carl Heifetz, The Holmes – Watson Report, July, 2002

In a series of essays regarding Sherlock Holmes's application of the methods used by research scientists to perform his function as a private consulting detective, I have focused on situations and circumstances appropriate to researchers whose labor is restricted to the pleasant environs of air-conditioned laboratories. However, as we are well aware, many major scientific advances are made by investigators who very infrequently sit comfortably in chairs while peering through a microscope or viewing the patterns of lines on a slab of gel from an electrophoresis run. No, they tromp the earth in practical walking shoes, wearing jeans or khaki shorts, while carrying shovels, sand pails, screens, and/or pickaxes as they explore nature looking for scientific evidence to support their theories. Sherlock Holmes also fits this mold. How often have we encountered him crawling in the mud looking for candles, matches, or cigarette butts, or digging through cinders in a fireplace?

Does this mean that such researchers do not use the method of scientists in a similar manner as their laboratory-bound colleagues? No, indeed. One can't just go digging helter-skelter anywhere, or search every cave in the world at random. They have to first know where to look. How else could four generations of Leakeys continue to unearth new evidence regarding the development of the human species, or archeologists discover additional undisturbed burial sites?

As with all research scientists, they must follow the rules that I set forward previously:

- (1) Clearly state the PROBLEM in its simplest form.
- (2) Gather all of the DATA that you can find on the subject.
- (3) Be very diligent to OBSERVE everything no matter how unrelated it may appear at the time.
- (4) Read and master all of the available KNOWLEDGE on the subject to see what data has previously been reported.

- (5) Sift through all of the data, current and reported, and attempt to DEDUCE A IBNTATIVE HYPOTHESIS and WORKING MODEL that reasonably fit all of the available information.
- (6) List further needed information, observations, and experiments that may refute or support your hypothesis. Seek EXPERIMENTAL PROOF and ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS, and determine if the results fit or point to a reformulation of the hypothesis.
- (7) With all data in hand, PUBLISH your observations, results, hypotheses, and conclusions in an appropriate format for others to read, challenge, and confirm.

Even though they have all of the available material in hand; scientific explorers must practice great diligence and patience in their quest for evidence. They may need to open many tombs, dig many holes in the earth, or scale many cliffs before they are finally successful. These requirements also pertain to scientific detectives such as Mr. Sherlock Holmes.

Acclaim and notoriety do not go to the scientists who fail in this quest, even if they try and try many times. No, they go to the one who finally succeeds in locating the object being sought. Even if the prize eludes the initial investigator in five attempts, it is the one who succeeds in the sixth attempt who gets the fame and fortune associated with the accomplishment. Sometimes it is merely a matter of luck. For example, suppose a rare cache of golden Egyptian relics is in only one of six tombs. Using skill and acumen, an investigator may find and open five without finding what was sought. Statistically, this is an unlikely but possible occurrence. Thus, many scientists keep their explorations secret to avoid another from getting into their territory. This is done to prevent other investigators, who come late into the field, from following the strategy already laid out to achieve the desired result for themselves. Perhaps we can attribute to this, in part, Sherlock Holmes's reticence to reveal the details of his

deductions until all of the facts are in hand and the solution has been clearly delineated.

Perhaps no case in the Canon serves as a more appropriate example of these principles than "The Adventure of the Six Napoleons." Take the situation of the unlucky Beppo. He very ably succeeded in finding the first five statues of Napoleon. Unfortunately for him, his capture prevented him from ferreting out the true location of the black pearl of the Borgias that he had secreted therein the year before. But, not suspecting that an equally diligent searcher was following in his tracks, he left a trail of shards behind him for Sherlock Holmes to follow, as Hansel and Gretel followed the stones laid down in their trek through the forest. Thus, on the sixth and final attempt, Sherlock Holmes found the item that poor Beppo so dearly sought.

Adding up one piece of evidence after another until reaching a hypothesis, Sherlock Holmes was undeterred by minor side issues, such as a bloody murder, in his quest for final truth. After observing the remains left by several seemingly (to Lestrade, at least), random attempts on the part of the unlucky villain of this story, Sherlock Holmes was able to resolve the problem with a scientific evaluation of the data available to him. He opened the sixth cave, as it were, and uncovered the treasure therein.

Let us explore this process one bust at a time:

Bust 1: The first breaking of the Napoleonic statue appeared to be an isolated event. A nut walks into Morse Hudson's shop, seemingly becomes infuriated by the statue of Napoleon, and breaks it into pieces. "Queer madness," says Lestrade. "That's no business of mine," replies Mr. Holmes.

Busts 2 & 3: However, the report that burglaries were used to obtain and destroy two identical statues in two separate locations, Dr. Barnicott's surgery and his residence, gets Mr. Holmes's attention. A pattern starts to form. On three occasions, the identical statue was the victim. The fact that Morse Hudson's shop and the doctor's residence were filled with other Napoleonic representations revealed that this was more specific, more than a hatred of Napoleon.

Bust 4: The events leading to the discovery of broken bust number four obfuscated the search for the hidden treasure. The killing of an unknown Italian - by Beppo in self-defense, we later find - got the full attention of Inspector Lestrade. Unlike Sherlock Holmes, Lestrade failed to note the possible relationship between that bloody event and the quest for the pearl. Lestrade, to investigate the "murder," went to great lengths to determine the identity of the corpse and the identity of the man in the picture that was in the possession of the felled individual.

Sherlock Holmes followed the trail of the Napoleonic busts. The fourth broken bust was found in the garden of an empty house down the street. A conversation with the owner of the bust, the journalist Mr. Harker, revealed its purveyor, Harding Brothers. Unable to obtain any information from that source due to Mr. Harding's absence from his shop, Mr. Holmes revisited Morse Hudson to locate the manufacturer, which was Gelder and Co. A visit to Gelder and Co. revealed the date that Beppo ran through the shop fleeing from the police. Then, finally able to interview Mr. Harding, Sherlock Holmes was able to identify the purchasers of the final two busts. As we shall see, this information led to the capture of the unfortunate Beppo and the resolution of the mystery.

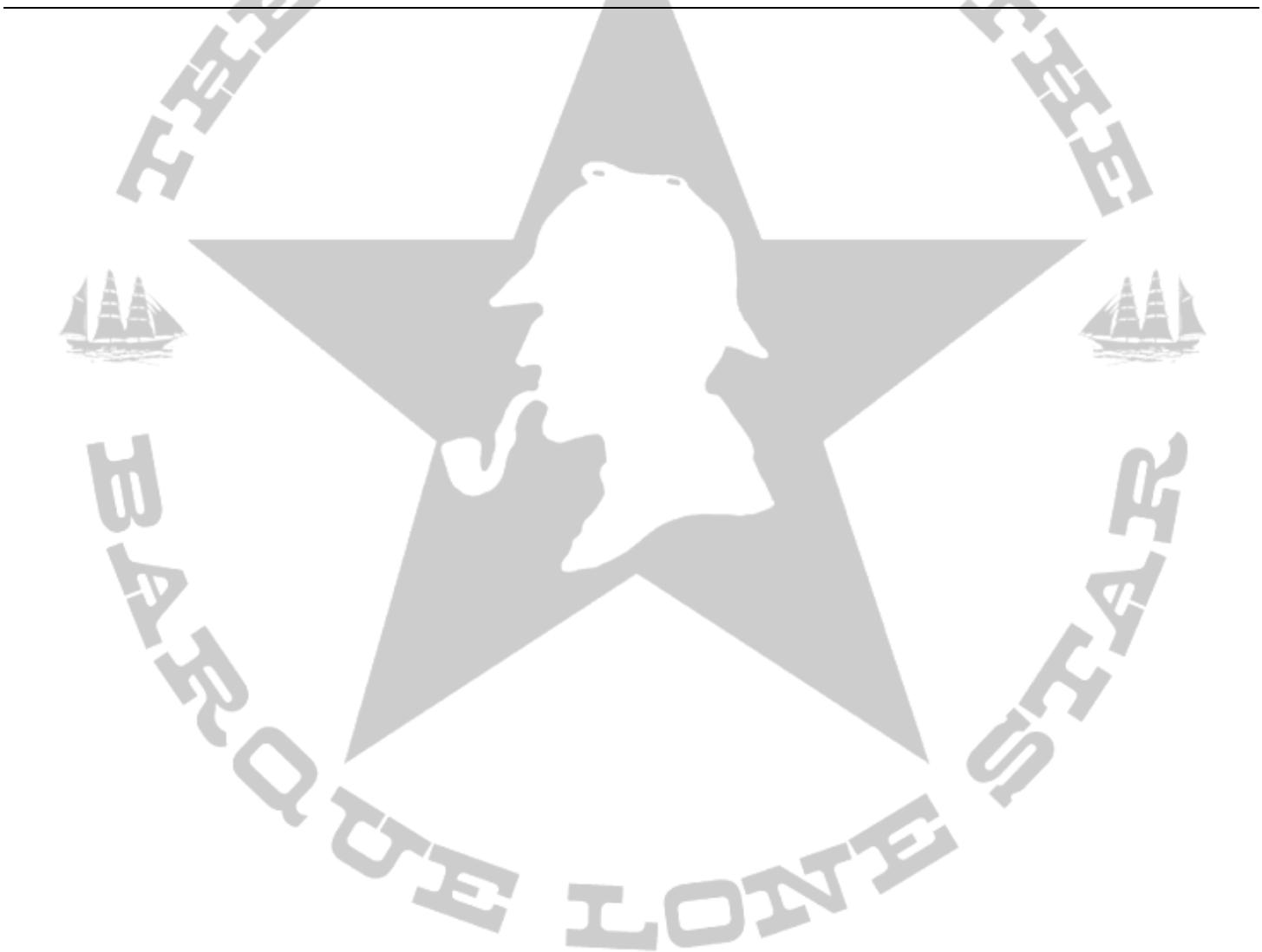
Bust 5: The events detailed in Dr. Watson's account document the trap that Sherlock Holmes laid leading to the arrest of the unlucky Beppo. Lured into the home of Mr. Josiah Brown, Beppo was captured after he came out the window and broke the bust that he had removed from the residence. As with the previous four, this bust also contained nothing noteworthy.

Bust 6: The final bust arrived in the hands of Mr. Sandeford of Reading. He was enticed to visit Mr. Holmes's Baker Street quarters by a communication offering £10 sterling for the bust of Napoleon that he had purchased from Harding Brothers. After the departure of Mr. Sandeford, Sherlock Holmes performed one of those theatrical stunts for which he is renowned. Using his hunting-crop, Mr. Holmes broke the item into several fragments to reveal the black pearl of the Borgias that Beppo had secreted therein a year ago to hide it from the

police. As had been determined by Mr. Holmes, Beppo's "visit" was consistent with the date on which the pearl was stolen.

"Follow the money" has become a favorite phrase in recent years. That is just what Sherlock Holmes did to solve the "Adventure of the Six Napoleons." In the process, he discerned the events leading to the death of the man eventually identified as the Mafioso, Pietro Venucci from Naples. Holmes revealed that this death

resulted from Venucci's unsuccessful attack on our friend Beppo. Thus, by stringing together all of the information at his disposal, Sherlock Holmes was able to form a scientifically based hypothesis of the events leading to the destruction of the Six Napoleons featured in this account. The experimental proof of his hypothesis came with the final denouement, the destruction of the sixth bust and finding the Pearl of the Borgias located inside.



HERLOCK SHOLMES - The Foreign Spy

Charles Hamilton (Peter Todd), January 29, 1916, *The Greyfriars Herald*

Another Grand Story dealing with the Amazing Adventures of Herlock Holmes, Detective.

Chapter 1

In the course of his varied professional experiences, Herlock Sholmes has met, and mingled freely with, members of every rank in Society. His famous dressing-gown has been in the lounges of the titled and the wealthy as often as in the haunts of vice and the purlieus of crime. Kings and princes have visited our humble quarters in Shaker Street, rubbing shoulders with butchers, bakers, and candlestick-makers. But though accustomed to visits from personages of the highest station, I confess to feeling something of a thrill when, one morning, our landlady, Mrs. Spudson, announced the name of Sir Obviously Hardley-Sain.

For that name, at that moment, was in everybody's mouth. The great diplomat of the age, the untiring Minister, who was regarded with limitless admiration by everyone who did not judge merely by results, entered our apartment, and even Sholmes was a little impressed. At least, I judged so by the fact that he removed his feet from the table, and took both pipes from his mouth.

"You know me, Mr. Sholmes?" said the great Minister abruptly.

Herlock Sholmes nodded.

"Everyone knows Sir Obviously Hardley-Sain!" he replied gracefully.

"If my humble services can be of use to you——"

"That is why I have come to you, Mr. Sholmes. But——"

Sir Obviously paused, and glanced at me. I rose.

"Do not go, my dear Jotson," said Herlock Sholmes quietly. "You may speak quite freely before my friend Jotson, Sir Obviously. Dr. Jotson is kind enough to assist me in my work."

"Very well, Mr. Sholmes. But you will understand that the matter is of the first importance, and must be kept strictly secret. Mr. Sholmes, there is a spy in the Red-Tape and Sealing-Wax Department, of which I am the head."

Sholmes smiled.

"You have just discovered that, sir?"

"At least, I have the strongest suspicion that such is the case," replied Sir Obviously. "I do not understand that smile, Mr. Sholmes."

"Pray excuse me. But I could have given you the information you have just given me a considerable time ago," explained Sholmes. "The course of political events during the past year points indubitably to the conclusion that there is an enemy influence at work in the Red-Tape and Sealing-Wax Department."

Sir Obviously Hardley-Sain frowned. It was quite evident that he did not relish my friend's remark.

"I can hardly agree with you, Mr. Sholmes. Of course, as a Minister, I cannot be expected to see what is obvious to every man in the street, neither should I desire to do so—I trust I understand too well the traditions of my high office. It may, therefore, be as you say. However, to come to the point. Are you prepared to undertake to discover this secret and malign influence in the Red-Tape and Sealing-Wax Department?"

"Undoubtedly. Pray give me a few details." Herlock Sholmes stretched himself in the armchair, scratching his left ear in a way I knew so well. "What has given rise to your suspicions?"

"The fact that every political move for some time past has been discounted in advance by our enemies. I have been attacked in some newspapers on that account, as if the conduct of the Red-Tape and Sealing-Wax Department was not my own particular business!" said the baronet, with a touch of natural indignation.

"Has any search been made for the supposed spy?"

"Certainly. Every morning I make it a point to look carefully into the



coal-box, under the paper-weight on my desk, and into the receiver of the telephone. So far I have discovered nothing. The aid of the police was invoked, and plain-clothes officers have, for weeks, kept a careful watch upon the taxi-stand at the corner and upon the telegraph poles at a short distance from my official residence. But the result has been the same."

"You suspect no particular person?"

Sir Obviously Hardley-Sain made a haughty gesture.

"Personal suspicions would be scarcely becoming to the head of the Red-Tape and Sealing-Wax Department, Mr. Holmes. I am surprised at the question!"

"Your pardon!" said Herlock Holmes gracefully. "You have, probably, some confidential secretary in whom you repose the most absolute confidence?"

"Certainly; his name is Heinrich Speistein."

"One of our old British names!" said Holmes musingly.

"A gentleman, sir, whom I trust implicitly!" said the baronet, with emphasis.

"Naturally. His name answers for him," said Holmes. "the Red-Tape and Sealing-Wax Department would scarcely be expected to repose trust in a Smith, a Brown, or a Robinson. But a Speistein is above suspicion."

"Exactly!"

Holmes appeared lost in thought.

"Well, Mr. Holmes?"

'Pray leave the case in my hands," said Herlock Holmes. "I will make my report in the course of a day or so."

Sir Obviously Hardley-Sain was shown out.

I looked at Holmes inquiringly.

He lighted both his pipes, and rested his feet on the table, and seemed plunged in thought.

"You have formed a theory, Holmes?" I asked, at last.

He made an irritated gesture.

"How often have I told you, Jotson, that I never form theories? My business is with the facts. But I confess, Jotson, that at present I see no clue. All is darkness. Sir Obviously's precautions are all very well, so far as they go, but I hardly believe that the spy and traitor will be found in the coal-box or in the telephone receiver, or even under the paper-weight on the honourable baronet's desk. The search must go deeper."

"But the police—"

"I admit, Jotson, that the police have shown unusually keen intuition. It was a cunning move to watch the taxi-stand. It was a clever stroke to set a watch upon the telegraph-poles. For it is extremely unlikely that the spy would hide under a taxi, which might be set in motion at any moment, and highly improbable that he would climb a telegraph-pole for concealment. Being unlikely, it was therefore the thing that was most probable to happen. You know my system, Jotson?"

"Quite so. But in this case—"

"In this case it has failed," Herlock Holmes knitted his brows. "Jotson, I confess that I am quite at sea. If the most unlikely theory proves to be incorrect, how can I even grasp at a clue?"

"You will never be beaten, Holmes," I said confidently. "Am I permitted to make a suggestion?"

He laughed.

"Certainly, my faithful Jotson!"

"The most unlikely theory having proved incorrect, how would it do to test the most likely one?"

Holmes started.

I saw a glitter come into his eyes. He rose and paced the room hurriedly, his dressing-gown whisking behind him.

"Jotson!" His voice trembled.

"You have benefited by your study of my methods. Jotson, you have given me the clue to the mystery!"

"Holmes!"

He grasped me by the shoulder.

"Come!" he exclaimed.

"But—"

"Not a word — come!"

A few minutes later we were seated in a taxi-cab, and whirling across London. Shaker Street was left behind.

"Where are we going, Holmes?" I gasped.

"To the Red-Tape and Sealing-Wax Department."

"But — but for what—"

Herlock Holmes' reply astounded me.

"To arrest the spy!"

Chapter 2

Holmes did not speak another word till the taxi had stopped at the palatial official residence of Sir Obviously Hardley-Sain, and we were shown in to that great statesman's private office. The baronet was evidently surprised to see us, after taking leave of us so short a time before in Shaker Street. But his manner was courteous and polished as he greeted us.

"Mr. Holmes, you have surely made no discovery, so far?"

"My visit, sir, is in connection with your confidential secretary, who can materially assist us in this case. Kindly send for him."

The Minister touched a bell, and a stout and florid gentleman, with a spiked blond moustache, entered the room.

"Mr. Speistein — Mr. Herlock Holmes!" said Sir Obviously.

The secretary bowed.

Herlock Holmes' next action was amazing. With the spring of a tiger he was upon Mr. Speistein; there was a click, and the handcuffs jingled upon the wrists of the confidential secretary of the Minister of the Red-Tape and Sealing-Wax Office.

The surprise was complete.

"Mr. Holmes!" ejaculated the baronet.

Sherlock Holmes yawned.

"There is the spy, Sir Obviously. Look!"

He turned out the pockets of the shrinking scoundrel. German banknotes, plans of fortifications, and naval and military lists rolled upon the rich carpet. Sir Obviously Hardley-Sain stood dumbfounded.

"Mein Gott!" murmured his secretary.

"You may call the police," said Herlock Holmes, with a ring of exultation in his voice. "They may leave the taxi-stand, they may cease to watch the telegraph-poles. There is your prisoner."

"Sherlock, this is wonderful!"

Sherlock Holmes smiled as he leaned back in the taxi and hung his feet negligently out of the window.

"Elementary, my dear Jotson! The suggestion came from yourself, though you were hardly aware of it"

"From me, Holmes?"

"Undoubtedly. Did you not suggest that, the unlikeliest theory having failed, the likeliest should be tried?"

"True, but—"

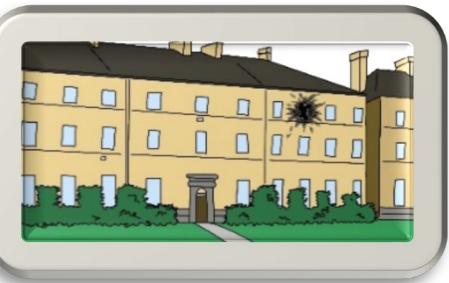
"It was all I needed, Jotson. For, granted that there was a foreign spy in a high and important office, where was he likeliest to be found? Evidently in a high position, and enjoying the fullest faith and confidence of the Minister concerned. Voila tout!"

I could not help but agree. And, proud as I was of having contributed, in ever so humble a degree, to the success of my amazing friend, I acknowledge that it was the simplest case Herlock Holmes had ever handled.

THE END

Baker Street Elementary

Created by: Joe Fay, Rusty & Steve Mason



Baker Street Elementary
Number 342 – 06/13/2021

Fay, Mason & Mason

HOLMES, DO GHOSTS
EXIST ?

NOT AT THIS
SCHOOL...

THAT'S A RELIEF... I
WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN
ABLE TO SLEEP...

WAIT, WHY DID YOU
SAY NOT AT THIS
SCHOOL ?

IT'S A BIG
WORLD,
WATSON... WHO
KNOWS WHAT
IS OUT THERE...

THIS SCHOOL STANDS
ON FIRM GROUND... I
DON'T SEE ANY GHOSTS
APPLYING TO BE
STUDENTS HERE...

THE FIRST ADVENTURES OF HOLMES AND WATSON

WHAT
ABOUT
MONSTERS
UNDER YOUR
BED ?

DON'T
WORRY
STAMFORD,
I FED THEM
BEFORE WE
RETIRED FOR
THE NIGHT...

BUT MAKE SURE YOU KEEP
YOUR TOES UNDER THE
BLANKETS, BECAUSE THEY
DO LIKE LATE-NIGHT
DESSERTS...

A-A-U-G-G-H-H

THU M P !

OH GREAT, HE RAN
FULL TILT INTO THE
WALL AGAIN...

AT LEAST HE'LL
SLEEP THROUGH
THE NIGHT
NOW...