

The Medical Bulletin

Volume 6 , Number 2

July 1980

FROM THE CHIEF SURGEON

by David Poole

The next event for Dr. Watson's Neglected Patients is our annual celebration of the good Doctor's birthday. At the last meeting of the Medical Board it was decided to have a potluck dinner in order to reduce the expense to members. It will be held on either the Labor Day weekend, August 30,31, or September 1, at Nancy Wynne's, or on the following weekend, September 6, or 7, at David Poole's. The Telephone Committee will poll the members, in the near future, to obtain a concensus as to which date is the most suitable. No matter which date is decided upon, the birthday celebration will provide good Sherlockian entertainment and fellowship.

Several Sherlockian events have taken place since the last Medical Bulletin was published.

On April 12 about 40 Patients and guests attended the musical "Find Sherlock Holmes" at the Arvada Center Theater. Many of the group had dinner at the nearby Hackberry Hill Restaurant before the performance. As to the performance of this Sherlockian "epic", all I can honestly say is that it had its humorous moments. It also dragged through much of the performance. The authors, one of whom appeared as Prof. Moriarty, have previously written childrens' plays with lots of audience participation. This was carried on in "Find Sherlock Holmes", and it had a tendency to slow down the action. There were some good performances - Moriarty was superb, and Queen Victoria and the Professor's henchmen were very good.

I won't mention Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. Nevertheless, I enjoyed the show. I didn't expect too much, so I wasn't disappointed.

On May 6, some of the Outpatients visited Steve Dixon's Sherlock Holmes class at C.U. Steve, a member of D.W.N.P.'s, taught this course during the Spring semester. Our main function, I think, was to show the class that there actually are people who are sufficiently interested in the Holmes and Watson stories to meet frequently to discuss them. Chuck Hansen discussed Sherlock Holmes societies in general, and Jill Stone, the Outpatients in particular.

(Over, Please)

TRANSCRIBER'S TRIFLES



For an unscheduled event, the Neglected Patient excursion to view the premiere performance of Find Sherlock Holmes was well attended. Forty-four of the N.P.s arrived on April 12, 1980 at the Arvada Playhouse to offer our expert assistance but we were too late to save the play. Written by Steve and Kathy Hotchner, the play invites audience participation (for laughs) in the roles of Sherlock Holmes and Queen Victoria - after the second time, this was tedious indeed. Dinner at the adjacent Hackberry Hill restaurant, however, was very tasty.

(Over, please)

Requests for speakers are made, from time to time, by various organizations such as libraries or clubs interested in mystery writers or in Sherlock Holmes. Most recently, Steve Dixon, a member who was teaching a CU class, "The Life and Times of Mr. Sherlock Holmes," asked if a panel of N.P.s could participate as a part of one session. Board members Jill Stone, Chuck Hansen, Guy Mordeaux, David Poole and Dorothy Ellis fielded the questions like pros and led a lively discussion covering many aspects of the art and the era. If this is something you would be interested in doing, call me about joining the speaker's bureau.

Our most recent event was an informal dinner at the Anaconda Towers on May 11th to visit with Peter Blau of the Washington, D.C. Scion, "The Red Circle." His canonical persona is Black Peter, which is reproduced on his card below.

Charlene Schnelker



PETER E. BLAU

3900 TUNLAW ROAD NW #119
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007

SURGEON continued

The evening was concluded with a quiz on the "Pips". The members of the class were not at all backward in answering and discussing the questions and showed their knowledge of the Canon.

On June 11, members of the Patients met with Peter Blau, BSI, for dinner at the Petroleum Club. Peter and some of his geologist friends have formed a society known as The Limited but Practical Geologists. They meet with the local Sherlockian society of the city in which the annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, or the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, is held. It was enjoyable seeing Peter again and talking to the other geologist Sherlockians.



ALL RIGHT, SLEUTHS,

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

1. When was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle born?
2. When did he receive his degree in medicine?
3. What was his medical specialty?
4. What was the original title of his first Holmes story, A Study in Scarlet?
5. What was the name Doyle tentatively assigned his detective?
6. Before Watson got his final name, what did Doyle call him?
7. On whom is Sherlock Holmes modeled?
8. How did Doyle come up with Dr. Watson's name?
9. Was A Study in Scarlet popular in England?
10. A Holmes story appeared in what American magazine in 1890?
11. Why have the Holmes stories endured?
12. Into how many languages have the stories been translated?
13. How many plays have been written about Holmes?
14. How many movies?
15. Is there really a Baker Street Irregulars Society and is it still active?
16. Who are some of the famous members?
17. Are there other Holmes fan clubs?
18. How many times was Watson married? Once, twice, thrice?
19. Who was Irene Adler?
20. Who was the King of Bohemia?
21. Did Holmes die?
22. What was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's last work?
23. What event in Doyle's life made him turn to spiritualism?
24. When was Doyle knighted?
25. When did Doyle die?

THE CASE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE WORLD'S
GREATEST DETECTIVE

By Rachel Carson

Library historians have taken great pains to search for forerunners of the modern special library and have tenuously traced its roots back to the nineteenth century's mercantile libraries and the collections of professional societies. Nevertheless, these historians have consistently overlooked one library that fully qualifies as an early example of the modern special library in terms of its materials, its services, and its extraordinary user. It is the library of the world's first consulting detective, Sherlock Holmes.

Although no definitive catalog of this library has yet been found that would provide researchers with an exact indication of the size and contents of the collection, the records of Holmes' career provide some information about the library's general character. There is strong evidence that the collection was carefully restricted in its subject coverage to materials related to criminal investigation and closely allied subjects.

Holmes was single-minded in his pursuit of knowledge in his field and was known more than once to have spoken forcibly on the necessity of not cluttering one's mind with useless facts:

I consider that a man's brain originally is like a little empty attic, and you have to stock it with such furniture as you choose. A fool takes in all the lumber of every sort that he comes across, so that the knowledge which might be useful to him gets crowded out, or at best is jumbled up with a lot of other things, so that he has difficulty in laying his hands upon it. Now the skillful workman is very careful indeed as to what he takes into his brain-attic. He will have nothing but the tools which may help him in doing his work, but of these he has a large assortment, and all in the most perfect order. Depend upon it, there comes a time when for every ad-

dition of knowledge you forget something that you knew before. It is of highest importance, therefore, not to have useless facts elbowing out the useful ones. ("Study in Scarlet," p.21)

As Holmes paid such close attention to what he added to his "brain-attic", we may infer that the same care was exercised in the choice of materials for the library that served as its extension.

HOW MUCH DID HE KNOW?

The investigatory aspect of Holmes' work as a consulting detective is well known. The brilliance of his success, however, was not due to his extraordinary powers of observation, and deduction alone, but to his research in medico-criminal detection as well. According to Dr. Watson's accounts, such research was a frequent occupation, sometimes relating directly to particular cases and sometimes investigating more general questions in the field. The fruits of Holmes' research have achieved renown; they include such monographs as "Upon the Distinction Between the Ashes of the Various Tobaccos" and his monumental "The Whole Art of Detection". Thus his library had to support both his criminal investigations and his medico-criminal research to be an effective aid in Holmes' work.

It is inevitable that the subjects covered in depth by Holmes' library were the same as those in which he was most knowledgeable, as they are the subjects most directly related to the accomplishment of criminal detection. Watson's enumeration of Holmes's areas of knowledge, then, also applies to his library:

1. Knowledge of Literature - Nil.
2. Knowledge of Philosophy - Nil.
3. Knowledge of Astronomy - Nil.
4. Knowledge of Politics - Feeble.
5. Knowledge of Botany - Variable.

(Over, please)

- well up in belladonna, opium, and poisons generally. Knows nothing of practical gardening.
6. Knowledge of geology - Practical but limited.
 7. Knowledge of Chemistry - Profound.
 8. Knowledge of Anatomy - Accurate, but unsystematic.
 9. Knowledge of Sensational Literature - Immense.
 10. Knowledge of British Law - Good, practical. ("Study in Scarlet" p. 21-22)

Watson's records afford some clues to the types of materials in Holmes' library. There was a "line of reference books beside the mantelpiece" ("Noble Bachelor", p. 288), including several encyclopedias, bibliographical dictionaries, Bradshaw's Railway Guide, Whitaker's Almanack, and a continental gazetteer. There is also evidence of a map collection ("Bruce Partington Plans," p.925), photographs, and pamphlets, as well as various writings on detection.

THE PRIMARY SOURCE

The most interesting and useful material in his library, however, was not that published by outside sources, but rather the set of scrapbooks that made up a voluminous homemade encyclopedia. Watson explains:

For many years he had adopted a system of docketing all paragraphs concerning men and things, so that it was difficult to name a subject or person on which he could not at once furnish information. ("Scandal in Bohemia", p.165)

The arrangement and indexing of these volumes has caused considerable consternation, even dismay, among librarians, as Holmes' methods appear to violate all filing rules and traditional indexing systems. Watson mentions that Holmes periodically spent hours indexing his "huge book of references" ("Bruce Partington Plans", p. 913; "Red Circle," p.901; "Five Orange Pips," p. 218). As Margaret Anderson points out, Holmes's index was compiled in the traditional Victorian business manner of entering everything in large

ledgers, rather than in a card index, twentieth-century style. As all the volumes of this remarkable reference work disappeared earlier in this century, the text of "The Adventure of the Sussex Vampire" provides the only known example of how the paragraphs compiled in the books were indexed. In the incident described, Holmes, while using the index, mentions to Watson some of the items from the index to the "V" volume:

Voyage of the Gloria Scott
 Victor Lynch the forger
 Venemous lizard or gila
 Vittoria the circus belle
 Vanderbilt and the Yeggman
 Vipers
 Vigor the Hammersmith Wonder
 Vampirism in Hungary
 Vampires in Transylvania

Librarians have been horrified at the thought of Holmes filing material out of alphabetical order and with such an odd choice of words by which to enter the titles in an index. It is necessary to remember, however, that Holmes is reading off entries to Watson, adding comments on the cases involved. The incident does not prove that he is reading the entries in the order in which they are arranged in the index. In addition, the book format of Holmes's index made perfect alphabetization of entries over a long period of time difficult, if not impossible.

THE HUMAN COMPUTER

The charge made by a number of librarians that Holmes chose totally inappropriate terms under which to enter the titles of the paragraphs in his index is perhaps more serious, as such a practice certainly would have impaired the ease and efficiency of the use of his most important source of information. As mentioned earlier, we know that Holmes spent a great deal of time working on what Watson describes as "cross-indexing" his homemade encyclopedia. We therefore have good reason to suspect that the examples given beginning with the letter "V" appear in other places in the index as well as under the letter

(Continued on Page 9)

by Steve Dixon

It will probably be recalled by that sector of the reading public which follows the exploits of my friend Mr. Doubtkey Gnomes, my mention of a case referred to as the Giant Ratton of Sumatra. As the principals of this case have been temporarily imprisoned for solicitation, I have been assured by my friend Doubtkey that this case ("of which the world was not yet prepared, eh Plotgun", says Gnomes with a twinkle in his one grey eye) may now be laid before the unsuspecting public. It was a wonderfully bright and cheerful June morning, against which we had drawn the blinds, that Gnomes broke into my thoughts.

"Yes. Plotgun, it is a shame, and one in his prime." That maddening twinkle jumping up in Gnomes' one grey eye.

"But Gnomes," I stammered in my usual confusion, "How could you possibly know I was thinking of my two army wounds?"

"Easily, Plotgun, with that look of deep sorrow on your face, coupled with the positions of your hands - one going behind your head to rest on your shoulder and the other pressed against your - ah - hip, it was child's play," said Gnomes, uncurling himself from his typical fetal position on the floor. "Further, Plotgun, no need to pass that old army wound, A Study in Starlet, line."

"In fact", said Gnomes reaching for his 'needle' and seven-percent aspirin solution which I had been trying to wean him from by replacing the aspirin solution with a cocaine solution of my own, "it is time that you let the public in on the adventure in which your second wound was received."



As Gnomes did not, under usual circumstances, like me to print my embellished accounts of his adventures, saying that some clever person may be able to detect the actual criminal, I naturally jumped at the opportunity before weighing the consequences of such a revelation to the public, but as Gnomes is sure to watch closely for its publication, I lay the following story before the public.

It began in 1889 after my fourth or fifth marriage, and a plate with the name J. Hamy Plotgun, M.D. had just been placed on my Soho residence. My day had been composed mostly of women from the area with various dysfunctions, when, to my surprise, a young, radiant beauty of golden locks, crystal blue eyes and lower wonders walked into my consulting room with a steady, but light flutter. I was so taken aback by this lovely young woman, that I gibbered the typical doctoral orders without a thought to their true meaning while proceeding to carry out the commands myself, including the removal of my clothing for the standard medical checks. (For those of my readers who feel this may be just a ploy of a clever dog on the hunt, I direct your attention to my other confusions while under the intoxications of beauty, primarily as evidenced in the case entitled "The Blinds of the Four.") However, before either me or my lovely patient had removed even the most immodest of our clothing, a

(Continued on page 8)

WILD OATS FARMER

by Herald Curjel

In "The Sign of the Four", Dr. Watson gave us two very definite bits of self-revelation. In Chapter 2 he referred to "an experience of women which extends over many nations and three separate continents . . .", and in Chapter 10, "I have coursed many creatures in many countries during my chequered career . . ." (my underlining.) Why did he, we wonder, go to such lengths to represent himself as the roué and the daredevil when we know, from his well-documented history, that his life was orderly, conventional and blameless? When and where did he sow all these wild oats?

W. S. Baring-Gould's date of 1852 for Watson's birth fits in well with the later facts. He would have been 62 in 1914, though some of us might resent the label of "an elderly man."

There is a good deal of evidence that Watson lived in Australia in his early years, though he was not born there. We know that he went to school in England ("The Naval Treaty," "the Retired Colourman"). The school must have been a prestigious one, for "Tadpole" Phelps, a nephew of Lord Holdhurst, was a fellow pupil. I agree with Baring-Gould's view that it was probably Wellington. Assuming that Watson was here for a minimum of three years before he went to Barts' at the age of, say, 18, the family must have returned from Australia in 1867 when John Watson was 15.

As the Suez canal was not opened until 1869, they would have come by the long sea route, via Cape Horn, probably by sailing ship, possibly by steamer with auxiliary sails. It is hard to see how a 15-year old and his elder brother could have had much

chance of behaving as "wild colonial boys" during such a voyage.

After going to Barts' in 1870, Watson spent the next eight years in establishing himself in his profession. He took the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and of Surgery in the University of London, and followed this up by graduating M.D. (London) - a very stiff exam - in 1878 when he was 26. He also held at least two House Appointments (internships). Such appointments in one's own teaching hospital were only given to the most promising young doctors, so that we can deduce that Watson qualified as quickly as possible and was well-thought-of by his teachers. We know that he had been a House Surgeon, and he must also have been a House Physician before taking the M.D.

How long did these appointments last? We know that Dr. Mortimer was a House Surgeon in Charing Cross Hospital for 2 years. If Watson had spent 4 years in his two house appointments, this would only have left 4 years for his qualifying, and 3 years for post-graduate appointments would be about right.

One slightly false note is struck when we learn that he played Rugby football for Blackheath, (a first-class London club, "The Adventure of the Sussex Vampire.") rather than for Barts'. A medical student's loyalty in the matter of games and athletics is to his hospital. Even if Barts' had been going through a particularly successful period on the Rugby field, it is hard to imagine that a player was left out of the Barts' first XV but was able to play for the Blackheath first XV. This suggests that

Watson was somewhat aloof and unfriendly while at Barts', and it may explain why, after 8 years, he appeared to have maintained no enduring friendships with his contemporaries.

During the 8 years he may have done some modest travel on the Continent on a medical student's budget. But, his later travels, referred to in "The Reigate Squires" "The Disappearance of Lady Frances Carfax", and "The Final Problem", and to Norway in the "Adventure of Black Peter", do not give rise to the claim "I've been here before" which might have been expected.

As he went to Netley in 1878 and the fatal Battle of Maiwand was not until July 4, 1880, it would seem that he spent the whole of 1879 "going through the course prescribed for surgeons in the Army."

During this period Watson might have become a devotee of field sports, though the word "coursed" suggests "hare coursing" which is basically a spectator affair.

His passage to Bombay in 1880 would have been by steamer (trooper) via the Suez Canal. Stops for coaling would have been at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Aden, and he might well have joined his brother officers in "runs ashore" in these ports. Once arrived in India he was too deeply occupied on active service, followed by ill-health in a hospital, to have snatched an occasional days' shooting, but, as the North-West Frontier and Afghanistan is not typical "tiger country", I regard this tale of the intrusive tiger-cub with some suspicion.

During the passage home in the "Orontes" (October-November 1880), Watson's ill-health would probably have confined him to cabin or deck chair. By January, 1881, at the

age of 29, he was "without kith or kin" and came virtually under the benevolent chaperonage of Sherlock Holmes, in whose austere presence it would be virtually impossible to get up to any hanky-panky.

Thereafter, living under the shadow of a great and boastful personality, it is not surprising that Watson tried hard to do a little one-upmanship, by posing as a man with a lurid past and a chequered career, and as the experienced traveller. "I am too old a traveller to be seriously inconvenienced by the loss of my luggage." ("The Final Problem"), "My experience of camp life in Afghanistan had at least the effect of making me a prompt and ready traveller", (The Boscombe Valley Mystery), and "I am an old campaigner", (The Man With the Twisted Lip.)

I find so much to admire in the doctor's honest and dependable character that it is easy to forget and forgive this inoffensive foible.



"What did I tell you Watson, A one legged Scotsman with a glass eye . . . well-bred but down on his luck . . . now push off lad, we can well do without your sort around here."

(Giant from page 5)
giant of a man had burst through
the door.

"What is the meaning of this my
good man," I tried to say, my voice
trailing off as it often does in
these tales.

"It's my husband, Alex Ratton.
I'm Jezel Ratton, the young woman
said offering me her hand. The
move of Mrs. Jezel Ratton towards
me seemed to further enrage the
beastly gentleman, and he lunged
for my throat. Sidestepping him,
I found myself grovelling in the
corner.

"Ah, Mr. Ratton - late of Sumatra
I see," I heard a familiar voice
say close to my side.

"Gnomes," said I, the first to
regain my voice.

The giant appeared riveted to a
spot at the center of the
room, a puzzled look on his face.
His lips seemed to be forming the
word "Sumatra" as a question, but
my eyes were drawn to the gun-
sling in his arm.

"Come Plotgun, quick, you're the
game so we'd better be afoot,"
and with that amazing ability to
run like a deer away from trouble
of any sort, my friend lighted
out of my home and into the street
with me close at his heels.

"This is for my wife," I heard
from behind me coupled with the
roar of a gun. The sting of
buckshot shot from my backside up
my back, but instead of hindering
my considerable speed, I was spurred
to greater efforts and even caught
up with Gnomes by the time we had
reached our old lodgings.

In front of a now blazing fire,
which Gnomes lit only in the
summer hours, I nursed my back-
side and a scotch and soda while
Gnomes launched into one of his
overlong explanations.

"You will remember my first axiom
of deduction, Plotgun, wherever
you have eliminated the facts,
whatever remains, especially
the impossible, must be true.
Now I reasoned, either you were
in trouble or you were not in
trouble. Either way, trouble
is involved. So I came around
to help you out of trouble."

"Marvelous", said I with the
proper sense of awe. "But how
did you know Ratton hailed from
Sumatra?"

"Once again, Plotgun, you must
remember my other axiom of deduc-
tion, if our theories are to ex-
plain nature, they must ignore
nature completely. Now Ratton
was in England and most people
in England have been to another
country. So Ratton, most prob-
ably, had been to another country.
Remembering the only shipping
line which I bothered to memorize
was one from Sumatra to here, I
came up with the conclusion then
that Ratton must hail from Sumatra
on the ship "Matilda Briggs".

"Fantastic."

"Indeed, Plotgun. So concludes
our case of the Giant Ratton of
Sumatra and the Jezel Bullett."

The 12/79 Medical Bulletin
(Denver) of Dr. Watson's Neg-
lected Patients continues their
scholarly tradition with two
stimulating inquiries: Roy
Sparks raises the question, "Was
it really Barts?" while Bernard
Kelly (no doubt related to Mary)
asks, "Was SH Wrong in the Jack
the Ripper Case?" It also re-
prints a mouthwatering early
menu from Simpson's.
(From THE FLUFFY ASH, Winter
1980, Loren Estleman, editor,
The Arcadis Mixture, Ann Arbor
Michigan.)

itself.

It is unlikely, nay, impossible, to think that a man who prided himself on his logic and consistency of action would work hard compiling a totally illogical index that even he himself would have difficulty using. In applying Holmes's own axiom: "When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth" ("Sign of Four"), we are forced to infer that Holmes was indexing the paragraphs in a non-traditional manner, according to a new system that he must have devised specifically for this reference source. An examination of the entries in the "V" section shows that not only was his method nontraditional, but it embodied a concept not employed again until the advent of computer indexing: that of the inclusion of all title words that provide handles for the retrieval of information.

Thus we may conclude that Holmes's indexing method represents the first known instance of the use of a rudimentary key-word indexing system. When and if the index itself is located, researchers will undoubtedly find that the title of the article, "Voyage of the Gloria Scott," is entered at least under "V" and "G" and possibly "S"; "Victor Lynch the Forger" under "V", "L," and "F", etc.

Such an indexing system appeared to have been eminently useful to Holmes and, therefore, highly successful. Watson's records of the cases show that Holmes consulted his index frequently, and the amount of time he spent compiling this source indicates how much he valued and relied on it. Indeed, in "The Adventure of the Three Students," an incident that took Holmes and Watson to the university town of Camford, Watson mentions that Holmes confronted with a case "without his scrapbooks. . . was an uncomfortable man". Although we are given ample evidence of Holmes's extraordinary ability to recall facts, it is possible to say that his ability to find, arrange, and use information may have been even greater, and to conclude with Trevor Hall that "there can be no doubt that Holmes must have received an education on how

to look things up that has seldom, if ever, been equaled" (p.46).

AGONY, TIN BOXES, AND TRUTH

The great homemade encyclopedia was not the only special reference source compiled by Holmes for his working library. He filed clippings from the newspapers' agony columns in a book as well. His library also contained the records of his cases, kept separately from the encyclopedia and consulted periodically, as Watson records: "So long as he was in actual professional practice the records of his successes were of some practical value to him" ("Second Stain," p.650). Watson indicated in "The Musgrave Ritual," that before their association Holmes, himself maintained this record, and that the papers were kept in neatly wrapped bundles in a large tin box (p. 386). Holmes was less solicitous in keeping these records up-to-date than in arranging his encyclopedia:

He had a horror of destroying documents, especially those which were connected with his past cases, and yet it was only once in every year or two that he would muster the energy to docket and arrange them. ("Musgrave Ritual", p. 386).

Therefore, it is most fortunate that Watson assumed the task of documenting the case work, and despite Holmes's occasional disapproval of Watson's methods, these records became an integral part of the detective's library.

In "The Golden Pince-Nez," Watson speaks of "the three massive manuscript volumes which contain our work for the year 1894" (p. 607.) Both he and Holmes were aware of the current use of the material for information on the contemporary criminal world and as precedents for certain types of crimes, but both also appreciated its historical value. As Holmes indicated: "You can file it in our archives, Watson. Someday the true story may be told" ("Retired Colourman", p. 1122). Researchers, undaunted by the passage of time, continue to hope that the "travel-worn and battered tin dispatch-box with (the) name John H. Watson, M.D., late Indian Army, painted upon the lid . . . crammed with papers

nearly all of which are records of cases" ("Thor Bridge," p. 1054), will be found to enrich the Holmesian archives.

It is indeed a great misfortune for the history of the special library that the collection of this extraordinary library has been dispersed, with the result that many of its works have been lost, and the single best record of what it contained cannot be found. Nevertheless, we may take it as a challenge to our best detective sense to reconstruct the library's character from the clues given in Watson's narratives. This preliminary investigation has shown that the library was special in every sense of the term, with remarkable innovations in the type of material held and the methods of access to its information. It is only logical that the library of the world's first consulting detective should be a prototype for all later criminal-investigation libraries, and we can hope that future research will result in the recognition of the unusual place of Sherlock Holmes in library history.

Tracking down the Holmes library

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P U Z Z L E

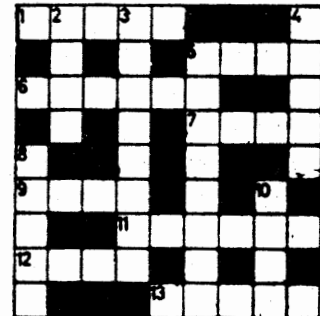
By Roy Sparkes

Across:

1. It was hidden seven feet down.
5. Watson's first practice.
6. Watson's patient.
7. Openshaw's was unbreakable.
9. The indigo planter's name.
11. His school was private.
12. Leverton of Long Island.
13. Windibank's spirit.

Down:

2. It was heard in Abbas Parva.
3. Holmes had not met his yet.
4. The head attendant.
5. Garrideb's wells.
8. The writing on the wall.
10. Whence the revolver was recovered.



(Answers on Page 11)

THE MEDICAL BULLETIN issued for Doctor Watson's Neglected Patients, a scion of the Baker Street Irregulars.

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 Jill Stone

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answers

ANSWERS:

1. On May 22, 1859, in Edinburgh.
 2. After nine years in Jesuit schools, he went to Edinburgh University, receiving his degree in medicine in 1881.
 3. He was an eye doctor, but patients were few and far between.
 4. A Tangled Skein.
 5. Sherringford Holmes.
 6. Ormand Sacker.
 7. Dr. Joseph Bell of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. Bell was a man with astounding deductive powers.
 8. He was named after one of Doyle's fellow members of the Literary and Scientific Society of Portsmouth.
 9. Not at first; it did better in the U.S.
 10. Lippincott's Magazine. The tale was The Sign of Four, an instant hit with American readers.
 11. Primarily because of Holmes' charismatic personality; not because of exceptional literary merit.
 12. 41. And they're also in shorthand and Braille.
 13. More than twenty, one of the latest being 1965's BAKER STREET, a musical, also the one you are seeing tonight (based loosely on A Scandal in Bohemia), written quite recently by John Fenn. *
 14. Over 20.
 15. It was founded on June 5, 1934 in New York City.
 16. Meetings are still held annually on the Friday falling closest to Holmes birthday.
 16. President Roosevelt was a member. The greatest of Holmes' impersonators, William Gillette, belonged, as did Basil Rathbone.
 17. In London, it is the venerable Sherlock Holmes Society. In the U.S. there's the Speckled Band in Boston, the Red Circle in Washington, D. C., The Scandalous Bohemians of Akron, the Hounds of the Baskervilles of Minneapolis-St. Paul, the Copper Beeches of Philadelphia among others.
 18. Who knows? Doyle was very confusing on this point.
 19. Supposedly, according to Holmes experts, she was modeled after the notorious actress Lily Langtry.
 20. Many experts believe he was inspired by the then Prince of Wales, Albert Edward, later King Edward VII.
 21. Yes, Doyle wearied of him after having written 59 stories about him, but because of popular demand, he was forced to resurrect him.
 22. The Edge of the Unknown. It was a book published in 1930 dealing with a subject that appealed to him in the years before his death, spiritualism.
 23. The death of his son, Kingsley, who had been wounded in the Somme in World War I.
 24. In 1902.
 25. On July 7, 1930.
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- * Sherlock Holmes and The Affair of the Amorous Regent, Bonfils Theater January 1978.

SPARKES answers

Across:

1. Crown.
5. Army.
6. Hayter.
7. Tire.
9. Able.
11. Oliver.
12. Hero.
13. Angel.

Down:

2. Roar.
3. Waterloo.
4. Ryder.
5. Artesian.
8. Rache.
10. Mere.

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