

# The Medical Bulletin

An official publication of *Doctor Watson's Neglected Patients*, a Scion Society of *The Baker Street Irregulars*.

Series 2, Issue 9

Summer, 1996

**96 Annual  
Sherlock Holmes  
Birthday Dinner,  
Largest and  
Most  
Successful in  
Recent  
Memory!!!  
by Horace Harker**

82 DWNP members and guests filled the banquet room at the Warwick Hotel to enthusiastically celebrate the 142<sup>nd</sup> Birthday of Sherlock Holmes. By most accounts, this year's dinner was not only the largest, but the best dinner in recent memory with a highly entertaining, fast-paced program which started and ended right on time.

The dinner guests had the choice of three main entrees from which to choose—The Sherlock Holmes (slow roasted

*(Continued on page 2)*



*The Forensic Archeologists are real British detectives!*

Larry Feldman - Editor

Denny Hogarth - Associate Editor

Terry Teis - Lab Technician

Dr John H Watson - Guiding Light & Inspiration

**British Forensic Archeologists,  
"MURDERS FROM THE MOORS TO THE CELLARS OF ENGLAND"  
By J. Amberley**

British forensic archeologists John Hunter, University of Birmingham, and Paul Cheetham, University of Bradford, enthralled 44 Dr. Watson's Neglected Patients and their guests with a slide show presentation of English criminal cases they have investigated. The program took place May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1996, at Pints Pub in Denver, Colorado, with John Hunter being the primary speaker assisted by Paul

*(Continued on page 9)*

## Also Featuring:

<i>DWNP S.H. Seminars</i>	7
<i>Editor's Notes</i>	8
<i>The Butter Dish</i>	15
<i>"Is That You Holmes?"</i>	16

## Dinner '96

(Continued from page 1)

black angus prime rib served with au jus), The Doctor Watson (breast of chicken in a demi-glaze with onion, spinach and mushrooms) and The Mrs. Hudson (Angel Hair Pasta Fra Diabolo - Linguine tossed with a spicy marinara topped with chicken). The latter was also available without the chicken. All the diners included the appropriate rice, pasta or potato; vegetable; rolls and butter; coffee or tea; dessert and, of course, a glass of house wine (white or red) for the traditional Sherlockian Toasts.

Headlining the program were the guest speakers Robert N. Miller, former U.S. Attorney for Colorado and former Weld County District Attorney, and Joseph A. Fanciulli, former Lakewood Police Detective, who enthralled everyone with their account of Donut Shop Murders of the 70s. Bob and Joe collaborated with author Orvel Trainer to write Death Roads: The Story of the Donut Shop Murders, which tells of their investigation, prosecution and con-

viction of the outlaw McCrary-Taylor family who had been on a national murder spree in the late 1960s and early 1970s, killing an estimated twenty people.

Chief Surgeon Terry Teis presented Bob and Joe each with honorary membership certificates and the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary DWNP mug-small tokens for such a tremendous presentation!!

In the other main portion of the program, DWNP honored Dorothy Ellis, Nancy Iona and Vicki Linden with Life Memberships for their outstanding contributions to DWNP over the years. Chief Surgeon Terry Teis also presented Guy Mordeaux and Dennis Hogarth with plaques for their services to DWNP over the past two years.

This year's toasts were not only good—they were Great! As required by the by-laws, Dame Beryl Sykes Windsor gave the official toast to Queen Victoria. Beryl also toasted the late Lee Whiteway, former Medi-

*"...highly  
entertaining,  
fast-paced  
program..."*



(Continued on page 3)

## Dinner '96

(Continued from page 2)  
cal Board member and friend to many, both in DWNP and the community, who died tragically last year. The company joined Paul Wolff in a toast to Dr. Watson and the 5<sup>th</sup>

**"...DWNP honored Dorothy Ellis, Nancy Iona and Vicki Linden with Lifetime Memberships."**

Northumberland Fusiliers, Watson's Regiment in Afghanistan. The always creative Bill Dorn offered a well crafted tribute to Irene Adler, THE WOMAN. Kathy Mordeaux, always trying to top herself and succeeding, did a humorous, theatrical interpretation of Mrs. Hudson, fed up with Sherlock's rudeness and less than tidy habits.

Charlie Schlaufman drew much laughter for a hilarious top ten list of evil things done by Moriarty, but not mentioned in the Canon. Asking everyone to raise a glass to the Literary Agent Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Tom Williamson noted that the financial success of the Sherlock Holmes stories contributed significantly to their creation and continuation. Contrary to Doyle's hope, those



tales gave Conan Doyle immortality rather than his well-written historical fiction. Mark Langston thanked Trevor Sr. ("The Gloria Scott") for encouraging Sherlock to become a consulting detective. Guy Mordeaux honored the Neglected Patients for their diversity and progressiveness. Finally, the always witty John Licht, showing Sherlock's obvious connection to the mining camps of the West, paid his tribute to The Master Detective.

DWNP's unofficial Toastmaster Larry Feldman needs to be commended for an outstanding job putting together another innovative group of creative volunteers to entertain the body with toasts. I offer my own toast to Larry for another job well done!

The Warwick Hotel, a new dinner location for DWNP, not only provided a roomy, comfortable banquet room; but also provided convenient free parking; elevators; ample space and tables for registration, collectibles

(Continued on page 4)

## Dinner '96

(Continued from page 3)

and the Silent Auction display; a large walk-in cloak room immediately outside the banquet hall; a segregated smoking area with tables and chairs; a podium with an excellent microphone and sound system and a well-stocked cash bar. A number of the dinner guests took advantage of the hotel facilities, and spent the night to avoid a late-night drive home.

Beside the DWNP collectible table manned by Diane Lane, Ed and Mary Ann Rochette made available for purchase a number of collectibles from their business Sherlock, Stock and Barrel. Judging by the large crowd around both collectible tables, the membership was in mood to add to their Sherlock Holmes collections.

This year's Silent Auction of Sherlockian collectibles to benefit the Watson Fund was a tremendous financial success. Items sold this year were a Limited Edition "Beeton's Christmas Annual" written and donated by Bill Dorn; Limited Edition

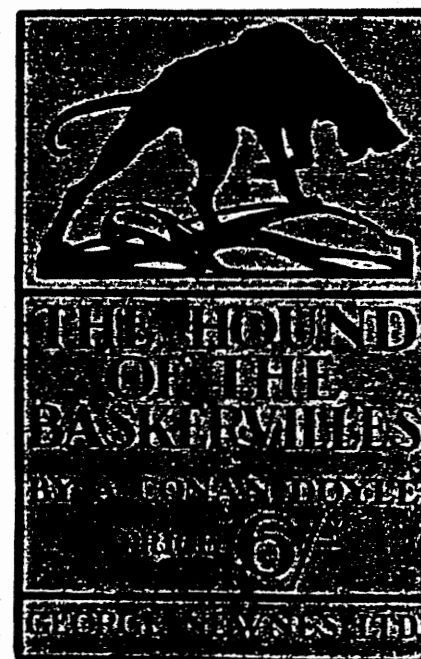
Christmas Cards by Sherlock Holmes Society of London (Donated by Bill Dorn); "Baker Street" -Musical Sound Track (Original Cast) (Donated by Bill Dorn); The Annotated Sherlock Holmes (book) (Donated by The Tattered Cover); "Spy Ring," Mystery Participation Game (Donated by Fran & Dennis Hogarth); "Sherlock Holmes Mickey Mouse," animation cel (Donated by Dennis Hogarth) and English Shortbreads, made and donated by Dame Beryl Sykes-Windsor. William Dorn, Dennis Hogarth, Robert Lange, Sally Kurtzman and Bernie Kelly also donated a number of items for future Silent Auctions.

Sam Neumeyer acted as the auctioneer. The proceeds of the Silent Auction go to the Watson Fund, which is used exclusively for the Annual Dinner. This discretionary fund's primary purpose is to allow the Chief Surgeon to honor DWNP members at the Annual Dinner.

To further enhance the

(Continued on page 5)

**"This year's  
toasts were  
not only  
good-they  
were Great!"**



## Dinner '96

(Continued from page 4)

event, more members than usual appeared in costume, including guest appearances by Queen Victoria (Dame Beryl Sykes Windsor), Jabez Wilson (Hof Hofstra) and Mrs. Hudson (Mary Hofstra). San-

dra Rush and Charlene Olsonowicz were stunning as Victorian Ladies with broad brimmed hats. Chief Surgeon Terry Teis appeared in a genuine frock coat, top hat and the appropriate Vic-

torian gentleman jewelry. Bob Paolini manned the registration table in classic formal wear. Fran and Dennis Hogarth wore white lab jackets with stethoscopes draped around their necks ready to commit medical malpractice. Many others, too many to clearly remember, also wore costumes or spectacular formal wear. Please forgive us if we forgot to mention your name and costume. To all those who wore costumes or fancy dress, a special thanks. You added a special zest and good humor which delighted everyone!

**"The Warick Hotel, a new dinner location for DWNP..."**

New member Terry Smith won this year's Brick Award and symbolic custody of a brick from 221B Baker Street with the correct Sherlockian trivia answer. Congratulations Terry!! Last year's winner, Fran Hogarth selected her questions from her favorite Sherlock story "The Red Headed League," and presented Terry with a hardbound mystery book as a reminder of her feat.

In the Annual Medical Board election, the membership elected Fran Hogarth, Staff Surgeon; Margie Schlaufman, Transcriber and Mark Langston and Priscilla Licht, Interns. The membership also approved the necessary amendment to the Doctor's Orders and The Operating Procedures needed to obtain official non-profit status from both the Internal Revenue Service and the Colorado Department of Revenue.

The dinner committee members and volunteers who contributed to the success of the dinner were Sandra Russell-Owens, Fran Hogarth, Marty Ernsteen, Guy Mordeaux, Terry Teis,

(Continued on page 6)



## Dinner '96

*(Continued from page 5)*

Kathy Mordeaux, Sam Neumeyer, Dame Beryl Sykes-Windsor, Dennis Hogarth, Mark Langston, Larry Feldman, William Dorn, Diane Lane, Margie Schlaufman, Margie McLean, Bob Paolini, Steve Fisher, Sandra Rush, Charlie Schlaufman, Paul Wolff, Mary Hofstra, Hof Hofstra, Diane Lane, Ed Rochette, Mary Ann Rochette, John Licht, Priscilla Licht and Tom Williamson.



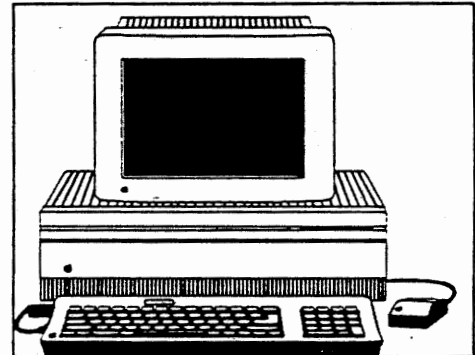
Pretty impressive list!! DWNP thanks all of you for a job well done!! Because of this large group of volunteers, everything went smoothly, and the dinner committee was able to enjoy the dinner like everyone else. Hopefully, no one was omitted from this list. There were so many valuable volunteers this year, it was hard to make sure everyone was remembered. We apologize for any omissions. Kudos to everyone involved!!

DWNP also would like to thank the Warwick Hotel, Pints Pub and The Tattered Cover for their help, cooperation and generosity, which culminated in a very successful banquet.

### **WILLIAM DORN DEVELOPS A SHERLOCK HOLMES SCREEN SAVER**

By Hattie Doran

William Dorn has developed a computer Sherlock Holmes Screen Saver for use on Windows with five different pictures in full color. The pictures used are the Paget portrait of Sherlock Holmes ("Twisted Lip"), "Strand" cover of "The Silver Blaze," Wiles portrait of Holmes (Valley of Fear), cover of "Beeton's Christmas Annual" and a photograph of the 221B Baker Street sitting room. The disk itself contains simple, but complete, instructions for installation. The screen saver is for use in Windows only.



The screen saver is available only by donating \$7.50 to the Watson Fund. To order a screen saver, send a written request for a screen saver along with a check, made out to "DWNP," for \$7.50 to Guy Mordeaux, 705 Fourth St. Castle Rock, CO 80104. Please note on your check "screen saver" to ensure your check goes to the Watson Fund.

At the 1997 Annual Sherlock Holmes Birthday Dinner, members will also have an opportunity to bid at the Silent Auction for a custom designed screen saver. The winning bidder will select the five Sherlock Holmes pictures he or she would like to have on their screen saver. Bill will provide a selection of pictures or the winning bidder may provide their own.

DWNP thanks Bill Dorn for his continued creativity and generosity.

## THE DWNP SHERLOCK HOLMES SEMINARS



### **A COMMITMENT TO EDUCATION AND SHERLOCKIAN SCHOLARSHIP**

**By Francis Prosper**

In the spring of 1995 the Medical Board recommitted itself to educate the Neglected Patients and the public on the life and times of Sherlock Holmes and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. They did so by setting up the first of five Sherlock Holmes Seminars taught by a number of very talented and knowledgeable DWNP members. Well over 80 different people have attended these seminars with the usual attendance being between 25 to 35. The Board is extremely pleased with the response to the seminars, especially considering the fact that the Denver Post and the Rocky Mountain News have generally refused to list the seminars on their community event calendars, even though DWNP is a non-profit, educational and literary society. If anyone has a solution to this continuing snub on the part of the two major Denver newspapers, please call Chief Surgeon Terry Teis.

The 1995 Spring seminars (2 hour long multi-media presentations) were taught at the Downtown Tattered Cover, which provided not only the space, but audio visual equipment and posted notices of the upcoming seminars. Bill Dorn started the series with an

introduction to Sherlock Holmes called "Sherlock Holmes: Fact or Fiction." One week later, Larry Feldman and Ron Lies presented "An Introduction to Sherlock Holmes Scholarship." The next Saturday, Fran and Dennis Hogarth discussed "Sherlockian Ciphers, Codes and Secret Writing." At the following seminar, Bill Dorn did "Tales from Dartmoor," a slide show discussion of actual locations mentioned in The Hound of the Baskervilles and "The Silver Blaze." The last spring seminar was a double-bill, with Terry Teis providing a social-cultural connection between Conan Doyle and William Morris, Victorian artist and man of letters. Larry Feldman concluded the seminar with a continuing look at Sherlockian scholarship.

The five Fall of 1995 Sherlock Holmes Seminars continued at the Downtown Tattered Cover, with Bill Dorn repeating "Sherlock Holmes: Fact or Fiction" for those who were unable to attend the first one. Larry Feldman continued teaching Sherlockian scholarship with "Sherlock Holmes Scholarship, Pastiches, and General Humor." Julie Morrow, using overheads and family treasures, informed the group about the art, architecture and music of the Victorian period. Terry Teis did an in depth discussion of "The Beryl Coronet." John Wesley Anderson, Sheriff of El Paso County, along with two actors doing readings from the Canon, presented a slide show presentation, focusing on blood splatters and the forensic techniques of Sherlock and those currently used by law enforcement.

The Spring of 1996 brought 5 more seminars, taught this time at various libraries, starting with Bill Dorn's slide show presentation of a "Tour of Sherlock Holmes' London." Dennis and Fran Hogarth followed with overheads, video clips and a

*(Continued on page 8)*

## Seminar Series

(Continued from page 7)

theatrical makeup display for their presentation of disguises used in the Canon. Continuing with his extensive knowledge of Sherlockian scholarship, Larry Feldman explained "The Three Canons." Dame Beryl Sykes-Windsor did a seminar on "Who's Who in Queen Victoria's Family," with overhead photographs of the royal family members. In a double-bill, Bob Peterson talked about The Council of Four and its very interesting founders. The Council of Four was a Denver Sherlock Holmes society which preceded Dr. Watson's Neglected Patients. Terry Teis followed with the discussion of the social-cultural nuances of "The Illustrious Client."

All of the seminars were very professionally done and four more seminars are planned for this Fall. Not only have the seminars been educational for the membership and the public, they have served to introduce a number of people to DWNP and quite a few of these have become members.

The seminars have also become a social event. After each seminar, everyone is invited to join the members for a Dutch treat lunch at a nearby restaurant to get to know the members better and discuss Sherlock Holmes. These impromptu gatherings have been a delightful diversion for all. If you have not made it to a seminar yet, please do. All the seminars have been entertaining, informative and a lot of fun.



### *Editor's Notes by Larry Feldman*

You might notice a fresh look this time around. For this you can thank my new computer and the software that came with it. I'm experimenting with new methods, so let me know what you think.

We've got new contributors this time. Some of them are not on our membership roster, but their names sound oddly familiar. Perhaps they will to you, too. At any rate, we've got some good accounts of recent events and information.

Thanks to the new DWNP Seminar series, we are starting to get some new honest to goodness scholarship. Our offering this time is from Denny Hogarth, adapted from his fine talk on Sherlockian disguises the he and his genial spouse Fran honored us with a few months ago.

Next time, look for part 1 of "Reloading The

Canon," which includes my definitive a chapter on Sherlockian Pastiche. Also, we'll have our annual details of the "Toasts" and "Brick Award" from this year's dinner, as well as other surprises. It could also include a piece written by you!

Yes, that's right. Like Horace Harker, I was quite impressed with the creativity of our membership during the toasts at our last dinner. It occurs to me that part of the mandate of this little newsletter is to spotlight the creative talent of our membership and their acquaintances. I know for sure the creativity is out there, so please consider submitting a poem, article or story related to Sherlock Holmes, the Canon, or DWNP itself. Like J. Amberley did this time around, take that bold step and risk the fulfillment of your creative demon. You'll be glad you did.

**All letters, comments and submissions should be addressed to:**

**The Medical Bulletin  
c/o Larry Feldman  
533 Jackson Street  
Denver, CO 80206**





# Forensic Archeologists

(Continued from page 1)

Cheetham who pointed out key points on

the slides and supplied additional commentary. The personable British archeologists introduced those in attendance to the scientific world of forensic archeology. For consistency, the American spelling of "archeology" was used in this article rather than the British spelling, "Archaeology."

DWNP member Jack Swanburg, a founder of NecroSearch, graciously arranged for the two archeologists to speak to Dr. Watson's Neglected Patients. Hunter and Cheetham were in Denver consulting with Swanburg and the rest of the NecroSearch staff. NecroSearch International is an organization of law enforcement personnel and scientists who have pooled their disciplines and the resulting body of knowledge and talent is used to locate and retrieve hidden bodies. Formed in Colorado, its reputation, methodologies and field of operations have spread worldwide.

The traditional definition of archeology or archaeology is "the scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artifacts, inscriptions, monuments, and other such remains, especially those that have been excavated."

(Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language, 1989 Ed.)

Forensic archeology is the application of archeological science and techniques to the investigation of crimes. As forensic archeologists, Hunter and Cheetham explained what

they "do for a living, every day of the week, Monday through Friday, is we look for sites that are buried and we excavate buried remains. And in doing that, we do something as a matter of routine, that law enforcement people do very rarely. What we realized about eight years ago was the fact that the police in Britain could benefit a great deal from the sort of skills that archeologists had to offer."

Using two actual English murder cases as an example, Hunter and Cheetham explained how prior body search and retrieval techniques used by police destroyed evidence, were inefficient and/or made the identification of bodies more difficult.

The first example, the murder and burial of five children on the moor in northern England, was a perfect case for forensic archeology. A slide showed a moving line of people with long poles, probing the ground. The old technique was to poke the pole into the ground, lift it out, smell the end for the scent of decaying bodies, move a short distance ahead and repeat the process. In this case the police failed to do a soil chemistry test which would have indicated that the soil was peaty and acidic. Such a soil type tends to retard the decay of body soft tissues. In other words, there would have been little smell of decaying flesh. Also, the large number of people moving in a line would have trampled the ground, thereby destroying valuable evidence.

The second example was demonstrated by a photo of an excavation of a garden in North London in 1983 complete with marking

(Continued on page 10)

# Forensic Archeologists

*(Continued from page 9)*  
tape grid.  
The garden  
belonged to  
Dennis

Nielsen, who lured transient people with food and drink, murdered them, chopped them up and buried them in the garden. The old haphazard excavation technique of simply digging up the area, left the police pathologist the difficult task of figuring out what pieces of bone belonged to what victim. By digging deeper, the problem of identification was made even worse. Both of these cases were perfect for archeology.

The two top areas of importance to forensic archeologists are the field search and the field recovery. How do archeologists look for remains, how do they recover them and how can all this be transferred to a criminal setting? First, when a body is buried in the ground, the surface of the ground is altered. Because the soil is looser when it is disturbed, the vegetation changes. The vegetation could be taller or entirely different. The ground disturbed below the surface is also going to have a different geophysical structure from the undisturbed ground. Often by simply looking for an area of disturbance, a body can be found.

A photo showed the location of two buried bodies, one of which was wrapped in plastic. The grass above the body without plastic thrived from the nutrients of the decaying body and the moister soil. The grass was higher and healthier than the surrounding area. The grass above the body wrapped with plastic was more sparse and stunted, because there were fewer nutri-

ents and moisture. Often such features can be easily observed from a height, under certain lighting conditions and/or at a specific growing stage of the vegetation. An aerial photograph of a barley field clearly demonstrated this fact. The barley growing over the graves, hundreds of years old, is clearly a different shade of green than the rest of the field. This is because the barley growing over the graves was growing in wetter soil because of the previous excavation, and therefore, the barley matured a week later. If the photo was taken a week earlier or a week later, the graves would not show up in the photograph, because all the barley would have been the same shade of color. Thus, a burial site will leave its signature for a week, a year or hundreds of years.

The search techniques of forensic archeologists can also save the police from the expensive and time-consuming task of an extensive excavation when searching for buried remains. In an actual police case, a young woman claimed that as a small child she remembered her father killed a woman and buried the body in the garden. Using special equipment for geophysical survey readings, the archeologists determined that nothing was buried and, therefore, no excavation of the garden was necessary, saving police time and resources. A geophysical survey shows anomalies which indicate areas of ground which have been disturbed. Only the areas of disturbance need to be checked for burial.

In another case, an elderly couple disappeared and the police

*(Continued on page 11)*

# Forensic Archeologists

*(Continued from page 10)*  
believed the bodies were buried on the grounds of

the house. Rather than dig up a three acre area, a geophysical survey was conducted and soil samples taken from suspicious areas. The archeologists concluded that no bodies were buried in that area, thereby removing the need for an extensive dig. However, the couple had been murdered. The son, who had murdered his parents, transported the bodies away from the grounds to a natural depression and had the gardener carry dirt from the garden to cover the bodies. When the bodies were found, the archeologists were able to show that the soil over the bodies was the same type as that found in the garden. Specifically, the garden soil moved contained potatoes and a potato expert confirmed that the potato type in both locations was the same.

In still another case, the archeologists were able to determine that an extensive, time-consuming excavation of an area was unnecessary. When asked to look for an illegally buried baby, the archeologists did a geophysical survey of the probable area of burial, and determined that there was no burial of a baby at that location.

The archeologists have been called upon to find things other than bodies that have been buried. In 1993, Michael Samms murdered a young girl and kidnapped an estate agent, Stephanie Slater, whom he held for three weeks. Samms escaped with 175,000 pounds which he buried before he was caught.

Archeologists, using their expertise on the geological makeup of terrain, are able to determine areas most likely for burials. The search had been narrowed to a railroad cutting through solid rock and heavy brambles, not conducive to burial of anything. The police failed to inform the archeologists that Samms had only one leg. Still, the archeologists located a probable area in a soft field near the location, where the money was found using ground probing radar.

The archeologists scientific skills, however, are primarily used by law enforcement to find buried bodies. The inquiry into the 1963 murder and burial of the five children was reopened in 1987. Although the archeologists' role was minor, their job was to target the probable area of burial on a vast moor covered with thick tussock grass. They picked out those areas where it was most possible to bury someone. The areas were narrowed to open soil and open peat which was deep enough to bury someone. The police spent 5 weeks digging in peat scars until they came across the body of one of the children.

The archeologists went to the Island of Jersey to target potential burial sites of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Newell, suspected of having been murdered by their two sons. In 1987, the parents vanished and the sons suspiciously left the area. Although the archeologists did not succeed in their efforts to target possible burial sites, the case was solved and the bodies found. One son, extradited from Gibraltar, confessed to the crime and gave the general location of the bodies. As a former soldier, trained to bury dead comrades near the edge

*(Continued on page 12)*

# Forensic Archeologists

*(Continued from page 11)*  
of a woodland  
where the  
soil was soft  
and root-

free, he had done that with the bodies of his parents. Shortly thereafter a wind storm blew down the trees, which the authorities removed and built a playground on the spot of the trees and the bodies. Because the area was extensively disturbed, archeological techniques no longer would work. The general area, described by the son, was excavated with a backhoe until the plastic wrapped bodies were located.

Because the science of looking for bodies is so new, the archeologists have set up a series of controlled graves of dead pigs for study, borrowing the idea from Colorado's NecroSearch, the group headed by DWNP member Jack Swanburg. Pigs are buried at various depths and wrapped in various ways. The sites are tested periodically to see what is the best way to detect the bodies.

Hunter and Cheetham have been able to apply the preliminary results of this research to actual cases. In 1978 a woman disappeared and, surprisingly, her absence was not noticed by the neighbors until 1994. When the woman was last seen, the man of the house was supposedly digging in an area of the garden. A geophysical survey was done and three potential areas were identified. Two were negative, but the third at the edge of a concrete patio had potential and a portion of the concrete was removed for closer examination. The uncovered area disclosed a pit with lots of clay, normally found lower in the ground.

This suspicious pit area needed

to be excavated carefully so that the excavator did not contaminate the area with anything from his person according to the Locard Principle. The Locard Principle is the underlying principle of forensic science that states that if two persons or physical objects meet, there will be trace contact transferred from one to the other or to the area surrounding. In this particular homicide, the archeologists were looking to see how the grave was dug. The murderer dug the hole deeper than he needed, placed his wife in the hole, covered with fill dirt, packed it down, covered that with slates, and then finished covering the hole with dirt. The murderer assumed that anyone digging there would hit the slate and assume that there had been no one digging in that area. The woman discovered was identified as the murderer's wife, who had been strangled.

Often the body remains are found well-preserved, either because of their clothing or the material in which they were wrapped. A prostitute, a part of the criminal culture, was murdered as a result of drug dealing. She was shallowly buried and covered with brush wood. The photo of the undisturbed burial site shows her skull with her hands behind her head and part of her clothing. Once the body was excavated, Hunter and Cheetham determined that she had been there several months. The areas of the body's soft tissues that were covered in man-made fibers were partially preserved, but the other soft tissue areas of the body had completely decomposed.

When excavating, the archeolo-

*(Continued on page 13)*

# Forensic Archeologists

*(Continued from page 12)*  
gists excavate in sequence. The crime photographer is

asked to always take photographs from a single spot so a photographic sequence of disinterment can be shown in court to support the scientific conclusions of the archeologists.

Hunter discussed how this evidentiary technique was used in the case of a small boy who disappeared in 1962, on one of the coldest days in memory. An extensive search was conducted shortly thereafter by the police to no avail. In 1988, a man walking his dog spotted, near a dry stone wall, what appeared to be a doll's head. It was in fact the skull of a young child in an area of heavy undergrowth and debris. As archeologists, they first cleared away the loose debris, which revealed a portion of the skeleton and a pair of leather sandals. To uncover the rest of the remains, a portion of the wall, that had fallen on top of part of the remains, had to be carefully removed. The archeologists concluded, that when the body had been placed there, stones were placed over the body to hide it. Being an extremely cold day, the murderer was unable to bury the body in the frozen ground. Later, a portion of the wall collapsed under its own weight over the burial location, further hiding it from view. If the police had used their old techniques of excavation, not all of the bones would have been recovered, nor would they have noted that certain stones had been intentionally placed over the body.

When the case came to court, the

defense claimed the boy ran away from home, died of hypothermia and the wall collapsed on the body causing the fractures in his ribs. The archeologists were of the opinion that the body had been wrapped in something, because they had uncovered an almost complete skeleton. If the body had not been wrapped in something and covered with stones, scavenging animals would have removed portions of the body from the area. By carefully photographing the excavation of the stones, they could show that the bone fractures were not caused by the wall collapsing onto the body. The boy's father confessed that he beat the boy who fell and died. The father panicked, placed the body in a sack, laid the sack by the wall and placed stones over it. The father is now serving life for murder. The archeologists found the solution to this case particularly rewarding, because the father's confession corroborated their archeological conclusions.

The final case is one of intrigue and cultural differences. A 44 year old Asian man had a intimate liaison with a 19 year old Asian girl. The parents and family of the girl were unhappy with the relationship. The girl's arranged marriage had failed, yet she was living with this other man, contrary to family wishes and tradition. In 1990, both the girl and her live-in mate disappeared. There were rumors in the ethnic community that they had both been murdered. The girl's brother, while in Pakistan, boasted that he had brought great honor to the family by killing the two, chopping them up and burying them in a cellar. The police were alerted and found

*(Continued on page 14)*

# Forensic Archeologists

(Continued from page 13)

that this family had no fewer than 13 houses in that

particular town. Only one of the cellars had a concrete floor and when taken up, it revealed bits of cinder and brick. In one area under the concrete, stone slabs were found and two of the stones appeared to have been disturbed.

The archeologists were called in to determine what had happened in that area. When they excavated the area, they determined that in the undisturbed area, cinders covered the top strata with a clay strata below. The disturbed area was carefully backfilled with the clay first and then the cinders added. Yet the archeologists were able to determine that the area was dug up because the strata did not match the undisturbed area. Portions of the clay and cinder had to have been removed from the basement. The bodies had been dug up by the murderer and the hole refilled, but clues such as a finger nail and other clues from the bodies remained. Ultimately, those clues lead to the solution of the murders.

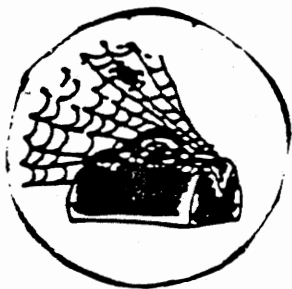
In conclusion, Hunter said that he and Cheetham spend a great deal of time educating British law enforcement about the value and techniques of forensic archeology. They point out that the old ways of looking for buried remains were not only inefficient, time-consuming and often ineffective, but also those techniques destroyed evidence. As a text for forensic archeology, Hunter co-authored with Charlotte Roberts and Anthony Martin, Studies in Crime: An Introduction to Forensic Archaeology, B. T. Bratsford, Ltd, London.



## THE BUTTER DISH

By T. J. Teis, Chief Surgeon

Although I am only slightly more extroverted, in my personal style, than the actual members of the Diogenes



Club, I find myself looking forward to and enjoying, the meetings of the Medical Board.

For one thing, the Board meets in the congenial surroundings of Pint's Pub. The staff of Pint's have consistently been supportive of and cooperative with, the creative process which is each meeting of the Medical Board.

Another enjoyable aspect of each Board meeting is the actual brain-storming and idea-sharing among a group of creative persons. Although the meetings are carefully structured as to agenda, the meetings, time-intensive as they are, are devoted to planning D.W.N.P. events so that enjoying and learning about the Canon occur while the members and, the always encouraged, guests enjoy themselves and each other.

Although less explicitly stated, another aspect of each Board meeting which I enjoy, is the ongoing effort to continue the momentum created by my predecessors, John Stephenson and Steve Robinson (whose achievements can never be sufficiently acknowledged). Part of what Messrs. Stephenson and Robinson

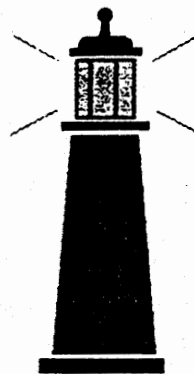
accomplished was the changing of D.W.N.P.'s focus as an organization.

At each Board meeting, we get to reaffirm the decision to run the Society responsibly, but not entirely like a large for-profit corporation. We invest a lot of time in finding ways to keep the cost of events within the means of all members (the sale of Collectibles help to do this), rather than "turn a profit" at every opportunity. Enjoying our common interest in the lives and times of Watson and Holmes is what D.W.N.P is ultimately about.

And at each Board Meeting, we get to reaffirm principles expressed at the founding of D.W.N.P. at the Littleton Library, many years ago: that the Society be open to and appeal to as many age groups, occupations, levels of income and education, and degrees of interest in things Sherlockian, as possible.

As I conclude my time as Chief Surgeon, with the intention of continuing as a member of the Medical Board, I ask other D.W.N.P. members to call me at home, and volunteer to be a Board Member as well: it is important to the continued health of the Neglected Patients.

I encourage each Medical Bulletin recipient to save the Calendar of D.W.N.P. Events, which comprises the final page of this Issue, and encourage the Board in their efforts, by participating in the events which appeal to you.



**"IS THAT YOU HOLMES?"**  
**The Many Faces of Sherlock Holmes**  
by Fran & Dennis Hogarth



Sidney Paget  
illustration  
of  
"The Drunken  
"Groom"

Dr. Watson was always impressed, and often fooled, by Sherlock Holmes' many disguises. Of Holmes' drunken groom character in "The Scandal in Bohemia," Watson said, "Accustomed as I was to my friend's amazing powers in the use of disguises, I had to look three times before I was certain that it was indeed he."

Disguise was such an important device, that Conan Doyle used it in over a quarter of the stories, which helped to elevate the tales of the Master Detective to the pinnacle of the mystery genre, where they stand alone, unchallenged by the success of subsequent popular mystery writers.

Conan Doyle's success, culminating in "Sherlock Holmes" being the most widely recognized name in mystery fiction and perhaps in all of English language literature, can be attributed to a number of reasons. Besides being the definitive detective mysteries, the stories of the Canon effectively set the standard for the use of forensic science and deductive reason in the mystery genre. The memorable characters and plots contributed to many of the stories becoming mystery classics. Also, unlike most other mystery writers, Doyle successfully used codes, ciphers and secret writing in a number of the stories as an integral part of the plot.

Although disguise was just one tool Doyle used so effectively, it was an important one, which added a special dimension to the character and depth of the World's First Consulting Detective. As successful as the disguises were for Doyle, surprisingly few mystery writers extensively utilized the disguise. Many readers consider Sherlock's skill at disguise in the solution of many of the cases just as important as his famous deductive reasoning and forensic science training.

#### Sherlock's Four Main Purposes For Use Of Disguise

An analysis of the Conan Doyle stories indicates that Sherlock donned each disguise for one or more of four general purposes-  
-1. to obtain information, 2. to follow or track, 3. to deceive or trick and 4. to protect from harm or death.

Sherlock Holmes mostly used disguise to obtain information. Sherlock advocated that the best and quickest information was obtained from the working class by becoming one of them. In "A Scandal in Bohemia" he assumed the identity of a drunken groom, in "The Adventure of the Beryl Coronet" he was a common loafer, in "The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton" he became a rakish young workman, and in "The Disappearance of Lady Frances Carfax" he surprised Dr. Watson with his unexpected appearance as a French workman.

Holmes also did not limit himself to the guises of the common workman, when seeking general information. One of his more successful characters was that of the aged master mariner in The Sign of Four, the character he assumed to locate the steam launch Aurora. In "The Man with the Twisted Lip" Holmes tells Watson that he used the disguise of an old man in the opium on more than one occasion to glean information from the "incoherent ramblings" of the opiate users. He also became an old sporting man and an old woman to obtain information on Count Silvius in "The Adventure of the Mazarin Stone."

Holmes also pointed out in The Sign of Four, that disguise was sometimes necessary when he was seeking information, since "a good many of the criminal classes begin to know me--especially since our friend here took to publishing some of my cases: so I can only go on the war-path under some simple disguise like this."

Secondly, disguise was often necessary to follow or track an adversary. When an adversary was aware or might deduce that Sherlock was out to foil him or her, Sherlock would conceal his identity when following his adversary so as to remain undiscovered. In "The Adventure of the Mazarin Stone," Holmes followed Count Silvius as both an old sporting man and as an old woman.

In "A Scandal in Bohemia," Holmes' character of the drunken groom followed Irene Adler to the church of St. Monica where he even acted as a legal witness to the marriage of Irene to Mr. Godfrey Norton.

Thirdly, Sherlock often used disguises to deceive or trick an opponent. Disguised as a nonconformist minister, Holmes tricked Irene Adler into revealing her secret hiding place. Sherlock, disguised as a terminally ill man, tricked Mr.



Culverton Smith into confessing to the murder of Victor Savage and the attempted murder of Holmes in "The Adventure of the Dying Detective." In "His Last Bow," disguised as the Irish-American agent Altamont, Sherlock tricks the German agent Von Bork into revealing the location of stolen secrets. The actions of Sherlock's unseen character Captain Basil lead to the arrest of Patrick Cairns in "The Adventure of Black Peter."

Finally, in several cases, the master detective had to move about in disguise to protect himself from harm and even death when dealing with his most dangerous adversaries. In "The Final Problem" he disguised himself as an elderly Italian cleric in order to safely meet Watson on the train. In "The Empty House" he moved about as a crippled old book-seller to escape detection by Colonel Sebastian Moran who was seeking to kill him. Also in "The Empty House" Holmes recounted to Watson that after the death of Moriarty, Holmes traveled for two years as the Norwegian Sigerson in response to potential death threats from what remained of the Professor's criminal organization.

It can also be inferred from Sherlock's statement in The Sign of Four that he needed to protect himself from identification by "the criminal classes," who might be willing to do him harm. Unscrupulous opponents such as Charles Augustus Milverton or Count Sylvius were also capable of violence toward Holmes, if either of them had unmasked Holmes in his character role. In the case of Count Sylvius, his assassin Sam Merton certainly intended murder when Holmes stopped him from bludgeoning the fake Holmes effigy, which Merton thought was the real Sherlock Holmes.

#### Seven Main Components Of A Successful Sherlock Holmes' Disguise

From a purely analytical standpoint, the consistent success of Sherlock's disguises can be traced to seven basic components--1. acting ability, 2. clothes worn, 3. character portrayed, 4. body language, 5. make-up. 6. length and intimacy of contact and 7. simplicity of disguise.

##### 1. Sherlock's acting ability

Without a doubt Sherlock's acting ability was perhaps the greatest reason for his disguises being such a success. After Holmes emerged from his room in the guise of a nonconformist clergyman in "A Scandal in Bohemia," Watson remarked, "The stage lost a fine actor, even as science lost an acute reasoner, when he became a specialist in crime." After fooling both Watson and Athelney Jones in The Sign of Four as an aged master mariner, Jones exclaimed, "You would have made an actor and a rare one. You had the proper work house cough, and those weak legs of yours are worth ten pounds a week."

Even his adversaries complimented Sherlock on his acting ability. In a confrontation with Holmes at 211B, the

following exchange in "The Adventure of the Mazarin Stone" was recorded wherein Count Sylvius accuses Holmes of having agents follow him.

"Other people can observe as well as you. Yesterday there was an old sporting man. To-day it was an elderly woman. They held me in view all day."

"Really, sir, you compliment me. Old Baron Dowson said the night before he was hanged that in my case what the law had gained the stage had lost. And now you give my little impersonations your kindly praise!"

"It was you--you yourself?"

Holmes shrugged his shoulders. "You can see in the corner the parasol which you so politely handed to me in the Minories before you began to suspect."

Even Irene Adler paid tribute to Holmes' role as the nonconformist clergyman in her parting note when she wrote:

"You really did it very well. You took me in completely. Until after the alarm of fire, I had not a suspicion...."



*A simple minded  
clergyman  
A Scandal in Bohemia*

The Canon contains a number of examples of Sherlock's acting while in disguise. As the nonconformist minister in "A Scandal in Bohemia," Watson recounted, "His broad black hat, his baggy trouser, his white tie, his sympathetic smile, and general look of peering and benevolent curiosity were such as Mr. John Hare alone could have equalled." (John Hare was a famous actor of the time.)

There are two excellent examples in the Canon of Sherlock's ability to move quickly in and out of character and to control his facial features. In the first, Watson describes his encounter with the old man in the opium den in "The Man with the Twisted Lip."

As I passed the tall man who sat by the brazier I felt a sudden pluck at my skirt and a low voice whispered, "Walk past me, and then look back at me." The words fell quite distinctly upon my ear. I glanced down. They could only have come from the old man at my side, and yet he sat now as absorbed as ever, very thin, very wrinkled, bent with age, an opium pipe dangling down from between his knees, as though it had dropped in sheer lassitude from his fingers. I took two steps forward and looked back. It took all my self-control to prevent me from breaking out into a cry of astonishment. He had turned his back so that none could see him but I. His form had filled out, his wrinkles were gone, the dull eyes had regained their fire, and there, sitting by the fire, and grinning at my surprise, was none other than Sherlock Holmes.



The second example is Watson's description of Holmes' Italian Priest in "The Final Problem."

The aged ecclesiastic had turned his face toward me. For an instant the wrinkles were smoothed away, the nose drew away from the chin, the lower lip ceased to protrude and the mouth to mumble, the dull eyes retained their fire, the drooping figure expanded. The next the whole frame collapsed again, and Holmes had gone as quickly as he had come.

These are two characters wherein Sherlock used his acting ability to control his face to create wrinkles and other facial features consistent with the characters.

## 2. The clothing worn

When Sherlock assumed a disguise, he utilized clothing very different from those for which he was known to wear and those that were appropriate for his class and position. Victorian England was a definite period of class distinction and clothing was an outward mark of a person's class within the English social structure. The English appeared to pay more notice to those of the same class than they did of those wearing the dress of a lower class. Obviously, clothes were a key component, when Holmes was a minister, cleric, an old woman or some other non-workman character. The clothing worn

as a part of each disguise, based upon the good Dr. Watson's accounts, shows how appropriately the clothes matched the character. [See Appendix B.]

## 3. The type of character portrayed

The purpose for which Sherlock used the disguise determined the type of character he assumed. If he was seeking information, he assumed the guise of a workman and moved among them as a peer, talking and learning that which he wanted to know. He also used characters less likely to be suspect, such as an old man ("The Man with the Twisted Lip") or an old woman ("The Mazarin Stone") when seeking information. When tracking, he also used the characters of the old sporting man and an old woman, each of whom would not be normally associated with following a person. Holmes used that same approach when tricking an adversary. However, in "The Dying Detective" his disguise made his adversary believe his plot against Holmes was succeeding. When in danger, Sherlock assumed the identity of characters, such as an aged Italian cleric ("The Final Problem") or a crippled old book seller ("The Empty House"), because they were characters unlikely to be identified as the Master Detective.

## 4. Body language to match the character

Obviously, when Holmes was an old person, he had to move and walk like an old person. When he was a young workman, he needed to move and walk like a young workman. The description of the aged master mariner in The Sign of Four gives an excellent example of the body language used to match the character, as well as of Holmes' acting and make-up skills.

A heavy step was heard ascending the stair, with a great wheezing and rattling as from a man who was sorely put to it for breath. Once or twice he stopped, as though the climb were too much for him, but at last he made his way to our door and entered. His appearance corresponded to the sounds which we had heard. He was an aged man, clad in seafaring garb, with an old pea-jacket buttoned up to his throat. His back was bowed, his knees were shaky, and his breathing was painfully asthmatic. As he leaned upon a thick oaken cudgel his shoulders heaved in the effort to draw the air into his lungs. He had a coloured scarf round his chin, and I could see little of his face save a pair of keen dark eyes, overhung by bushy white brows, and long grey side-whiskers. Altogether he gave me the impression of a respectable master mariner who had fallen into years of poverty.

As the old man in "The Man With The Twisted Lip," "he shuffled along with a bent back and an uncertain foot." As the elderly, deformed book seller in "The Empty House," Sherlock had a "curved back."

## 5. Make-up know how

Based upon the descriptions of the disguises, Holmes relied upon basic theatrical make-up such as grease paint, powders, nose putty, false facial hair and eye liners. He also probably used simple make-up appliances, such as some type of wadding in the mouth to give a protruding lip or change the shape of the jaw. He probably followed the simple theatrical rule that make-up needed to be applied to all exposed areas of skin such as the neck, ears and hands or that those areas needed to be concealed from view by a wig, hat, scarf or gloves.



Although Holmes fooled both Watson and Athelney Jones in The Sign of Four with his old mariner disguise, he called it a "simple disguise." His statement is supported by his response to Watson's inquiry as to where the old man had gone. "Here he is--wig, whiskers, eyebrows, and all."

From a number of the stories we can deduce that the make-up had to be fairly basic, based upon Watson's accounts of how quickly Sherlock put on a disguise. For example in "The Scandal in Bohemia" Watson recounted, "He disappeared into his bedroom, and returned in a few minutes in the character of an amiable and simple-minded Nonconformist clergyman." Similarly, in "The Adventure of the Beryl Coronet" Watson wrote, "He hurried to his chamber and was down again in a few minutes dressed as a common loafer." Also in "The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton" Watson recalled, "Then, with the gesture of a man who has taken his decision, he sprang to his feet and passed into his bedroom. A little later a rakish young workman with a goatee beard and a swagger lit his clay pipe at the lamp before descending into the street."



*A common loafer*  
The Beryl Coronet

Admittedly, these latter three disguises are inherently very simple, but from the stories we can deduce that even the more complex characters were also reasonably simple, based upon Watson's descriptions. The make-up of the elderly deformed bookseller in "The Adventure of the Empty House" consisted of white side-whiskers and white hair.

In "The Adventure of the Dying Detective," Watson had described Holmes' condition as follows:

He was indeed a deplorable spectacle. In the dim light of a foggy November day the sick-room was a gloomy spot, but it was that gaunt, wasted face staring at me from the bed which sent a chill to my heart. His eyes had the brightness of fever, there was a hectic flush upon either cheek, and dark crusts clung to his lips; the thin hands upon the coverlet twitched incessantly, his voice was croaking and spasmodic. He lay listlessly as I entered the room, but the sight of me brought a gleam of recognition to his eyes.

Fortunately, Sherlock describes in detail how he made himself up to look like a dying man.

"Three days of absolute fast does not improve one's beauty, Watson. For the rest, there is nothing which a sponge may not cure. With vaseline upon one's forehead, belladonna in one's eyes, rouge over the cheek-bones, and crusts of beeswax round one's lips, a very satisfying effect can be produced.

Since a three day fast was used to accentuate the appearance of a very ill person, this disguise appears as the exception to "simple" theatrical make-up in terms of time needed to achieve the desired effect.

[See Appendix B descriptions of the theatrical make-up based upon the Canon.]

## 6. The length and intimacy of contact

When Sherlock's disguise was sufficiently simple, such as when he was a young workman, he could move about at great length among the working class with a lot of extended direct contact and conversation with a minimal amount of risk of discovery. However, when the make-up was more complex, such as with the Italian cleric or the dying detective, then direct contact and conversation needed to be kept to a minimum. Extended periods of close contact and conversation increased the risk of discovery.

Sherlock recognized this factor, but was surprised in The Sign of Four, when he fooled Watson and Athelney Jones. Holmes said, "I thought my disguise was pretty good, but I hardly expected that it would stand that test." Obviously, he meant that the disguise was not intended to fool either Watson or Jones.

## 7. Keep the disguise simple

One of Holmes' more complicated disguises, the aged mariner in The Sign of Four, was called a "simple disguise" by Holmes. All parts of the disguise were really very simple. [See Appendix B] As previously pointed out, Holmes put on many of the disguises very quickly. The same can also be said of the disguises used by other characters. The disguise of the beggar in "The Man With The Twisted Lip" quickly washed off with soap and water.



Sherlock probably held the view that the less complicated the disguise, the less that could go wrong. The only thing not complicated in his disguises was Sherlock's tremendous acting ability.

### More Sherlock Disguise Trivia

Besides the four purposes and the Seven main components of disguise, the Canon also provides other insights. First, Holmes used his disguises over and over again and took efforts to protect the character for future use. After leaving the

opium den in "The Man With The Twisted Lip" and meeting Watson, Holmes maintains the character of the old man. As Watson recounts, "For two streets he shuffled along with a bent back and an uncertain foot . . . ." Holmes admits of the old man disguise, "I have used it before now for my own purposes. . . ."

Although, the specifics of the disguise is not given by Watson, the Canon points out that the old woman disguise used in "The Mazarin Stone" had been used previously. Holmes stated, "You've seen me as an old lady, Watson. I was never more convincing."

"The Adventure of Black Peter" implies that Sherlock used a multitude of disguises which are probably never mentioned in any of Watson's accounts. Also, Watson points out in "Black Peter" that Holmes had a number of safe houses around London from which he assumed the role of one of his many characters.

During the first week of July my friend had been absent so often and so long from our lodgings that I knew he had something on hand. The fact that several rough-looking men called during that time and inquired for Captain Basil made me understand that Holmes was working somewhere under one of the numerous disguises and names with which he concealed his own formidable identity. He had at least five small refuges in different parts of London in which he was able to change his personality. He said nothing of his business to me, and it was not my habit to force a confidence.

Some Sherlockians argue that Holmes used a disguise in The Hound of the Baskervilles when he was living on the moor unknown to Watson. Watson recounts his first sighting of "the man on the tor."

The moon was low upon the right, and the jagged pinnacle of a granite tor stood up against the lower curve of its silver disc. There, outlined as black as an ebony statue on that shining background, I saw the figure of a man upon the tor. Do not think that it was a delusion, Holmes. I assure you that I never in my life seen anything more clearly. As far as I could judge, the figure was that of a tall, thin man. He stood with his legs a little separated, his arms folded, his head bowed, as if he were brooding over that enormous wilderness of peat and granite which lay before him.

However, Holmes did not wear any make-up or clothes which we normally associate with disguise. Holmes's actions are more associated with surreptitious observation, than with disguise.

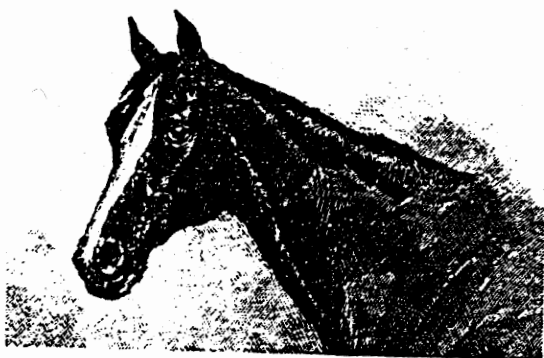
Orlando Park in The Sherlock Holmes Encyclopedia, Avenel Books

(1985) argues that Holmes' fake seizure, "to prevent a vital piece of information from being given in the course of a conversation" in "The Reigate Puzzle" qualifies as the use of disguise. However, this appears to be a simple case of acting without any of the other components associated with disguise.

Doyle, of course, did not limit the use of disguise to just Holmes. In "A Scandal in Bohemia," the King failed miserably in his attempt at disguise, but Irene Adler successfully fooled Holmes and Watson with her simple disguise as a young man. The most famous non-Sherlock disguise is probably the man with the twisted lip. Stapleton used the simple disguise of black beard in The Hound of the Baskervilles. Mr. Carruthers in "The Adventure of the Solitary Cyclist" disguised himself as the black bearded man on the bicycle who following Miss Violet Smith.

Many Sherlockians, including DWNP's William Dorn, believe the old woman who came for the ring in A Study in Scarlet was either Professor Moriarty or one of his agents. Even Watson appears in disguise as a chauffeur in "His Last Bow." Although not included in the foregoing as one of Sherlock's and Watson's disguises, were the burglar disguises (black silk face-coverings) used by Holmes and Watson when they burgled Milverton's home. Unknowingly Lestrade's description of one of the burglars, who was briefly detained, does provide readers with one of the few descriptions of Watson contained in the Canon. "He was a middle-sized, strongly built man--square jaw, thick neck, moustache, and mask over his eyes."

Of course, not all of the disguises were limited to people. The appearance of the dog in The Hound of the Baskervilles was enhanced with phosphorescent paint and the race horse in "Silver Blaze" was hidden by concealing the distinctive marking on the horse's head.



*Silver Blaze*

Disguises were and will continue to be a key trademark of the Master Detective, as evidenced by the Basil Rathbone movies and the Jeremy Brett productions. The disguises in the Canon also continue to fascinate mystery readers and add a special dimension to Holmes not found in other famous fictional detectives. Readers fondly anticipate Watson's

surprise when Holmes appears in disguise and Watson exclaims something like, "Is that you Holmes?"

#### APPENDIX A

##### Definition of "Disguise"

Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary (ed. 1989)

**Disguise:** n. 1. to change the appearance or guise of so as to conceal identity or mislead, as by means of deceptive garb: **The king was disguised as a peasant.** 2. to conceal or cover up the real state or character of by a counterfeit for or appearance; misrepresent: **to disguise one's intentions.** n. 3 that which disguises; something that serves or is intended for concealment of identity, character, or quality; a deceptive covering, condition, manner, etc.: **Noble words can be the disguise of base intentions.** 4. the make-up, mask, or costume of an entertainer; a clown's disguise. 5. the act of disguising: **to speak without disguise.** 6. the state of being disguised: **The gods appeared in disguise to men. His illness proved to be a blessing in disguise.**

#### APPENDIX B

##### SYNOPSIS OF EACH OF SHERLOCK'S\* DISGUISES

###### DRUNKEN GROOM (SCANDAL IN BOHEMIA)

1. ill-kempt
2. side-whiskered
3. inflamed face
4. disreputable clothes

###### NONCONFORMIST CLERGYMAN (BOHEMIA)

1. broad black hat
2. baggy trousers
3. white tie
4. sympathetic smile
5. general look of peering & benevolent curiosity

###### AGED MASTER MARINER (SIGN OF FOUR)

1. heavy steps ascending stair
2. great wheezing & rattling
3. aged man
4. seafaring garb - old pea-jacket buttoned to throat
5. back bowed
6. knees shaky
7. breathing painfully asthmatic
8. leaned upon thick oaken cudgel
9. shoulders heaved in effort to draw air into lungs
10. coloured scarf around chin
11. keen dark eyes
12. face overhung by bushy white brows
13. long grey whiskers

OLD MAN IN OPIUM DEN (TWISTED LIP)

1. tall, thin old man, bent with age
2. wrinkled

COMMON LOAFER (BERYL CORONET)

1. dressed as a common loafer
2. shiny seedy coat
3. red cravat
4. worn boots

ITALIAN PRIEST (FINAL PROBLEM)

1. venerable Italian priest
2. broken English
3. mumbling
4. wrinkled
5. drooping figure
6. protruding lower lip

ELDERLY DEFORMED BOOKSELLER (EMPTY HOUSE)

1. elderly, deformed man, curved back
2. seedy, frockcoat
3. white side-whiskers
4. snarled with contempt
5. sharp, wizened face peering out from a frame of white hair

NORWEGIAN EXPLORER SIGERSON (EMPTY HOUSE)

No description of disguise

RAKISH YOUNG WORKMAN (MILVERTON)

1. dressed as a young workman
2. goatee beard
3. swagger
4. clay pipe

FRENCH WORKMAN (CARFAX)

1. unshaven French ouvrier
2. blue blouse

OLD WOMAN (MAZARIN STONE)

No description of disguise

OLD SPORTING MAN (MAZARIN STONE)

No description of disguise

DYING MAN (DYING DETECTIVE)

1. gaunt, wasted face (fasted for 3 days)
2. eyes had brightness of fever (belladonna in eyes)
3. hectic flush on cheeks (rouge over cheekbones &

vaseline on forehead)

4. dark crusts clung to his lips (beeswax)
5. thin hands twitching incessantly
6. voice was croaking and spasmodic
7. lay listlessly

IRISH-AMERICAN AGENT ALTAMONT (LAST BOW)

1. tall, gaunt man of sixty
2. clear-cut features
3. goatee beard
4. half-smoked sodden cigar hung from corner of mouth

CAPTAIN BASIL (BLACK PETER)

No description of disguise

\*WATSON AS A CHAUFFEUR (LAST BOW)

"...heavily built, elderly man with a gray moustache, settled down like one who resigns himself to a long vigil."

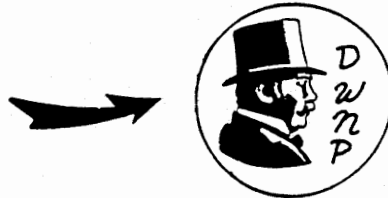


"GOOD-NIGHT, MR. SHERLOCK HOLMES."

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**NEW DWNP MEMBERSHIP PIN**

This year DWNP has four different collectibles available for purchase. The main collectible is the new limited edition membership pin with the profile of Dr. Watson in white, gray and gold cloisonne available for \$6.00. (See artist drawing at right - not actual size.)



No shipping charge for pins.

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Also limited edition sets of ten bookmarks with tassels which depict the 10 favorite Sherlock Holmes stories of the DWNP membership are available for \$5.00 per set. The bookmarks have been printed with Sidney Paget illustrations and key dialogue from The Hound of the Baskervilles, "The Red-Headed League," "A Scandal in Bohemia," "The Speckled Band," "The Blue Carbuncle," Study in Scarlet, "The Musgrave Ritual," "The Dancing Men," "The Five Orange Pips," and "The Naval Treaty." No shipping charge for bookmarks.

**DWNP T-SHIRTS AND SWEATSHIRTS**

DWNP has made arrangements with a local artisan to print DWNP T-shirts and Sweatshirts with the silhouette of Sherlock Holmes and the name "Dr. Watson's Neglected Patients." (See Right) The T-shirts are \$12.00 (S, M, L, XL) and \$20.00 for the Sweatshirts (S, M, L, XL) in either white or gray. Add \$2.00 if you wish XXL. There is a \$3.00 shipping charge for 1 or 2 T-shirts and \$4.00 for 1 or 2 Sweatshirts. For orders above 2 add \$1.00 for each additional item. To avoid shipping charges, purchase a T-shirt or sweatshirt at a DWNP event from Guy Mordeaux. (Actual size 3 1/4" x 4 1/2" with Design located over heart.)



**SIGNED COPIES OF DEATH ROADS: THE STORY OF THE DONUT SHOP MURDERS**

Robert W. Miller, one of our 1996 Annual Dinner Guest Speakers and co-author of the above book, has made available to DWNP 8 signed copies of this out-of-print book at \$20.00 per copy. Bob is generously donating one-half of the proceeds to DWNP. Thanks, Bob! Hurry, several of these collectible books have already been ordered! There is a \$3.00 shipping charge for each book.

(Detach Here)

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