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VERMISSA DAILY HERALD



"I have my eye on a suite in Baker Street."

A Study in Scarlet

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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

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T H E S T A F F O F T H E V E R M I S S A D A I L Y H E R A L D

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A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

Sherlock Holmes, the greatest detective and perhaps the best and wisest man whom the English-speaking world has ever known, was born in 1854. He practiced as a private enquiry agent in London (chiefly at the immortal address of 221B Baker Street) from 1877 to 1891, when he was believed to have perished in the act of destroying the arch-criminal Professor Moriarty. In the third year he returned from the dead and resumed active practice until his retirement in 1903. Since that time he has devoted himself to beekeeping in the Sussex Downs (emerging from retirement to save the British Empire in 1914), and may, since his obituary has never been published, be still alive at an advanced age.

The world-famous accounts of his cases, from "A Study in Scarlet" (1887) to "The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes" (1927), were written chiefly by his friend and associate Dr. John Hamish Watson (two accounts are by Holmes himself and two by questionable hands). Watson's skillful literary agent was his fellow physician Arthur Conan Doyle, himself a writer of some reputation, especially as a historical novelist. The assertion by the agent's sons that their father "wrote" the cases and even that he "created" the character of Holmes is patently absurd.

This creed is the firm belief of most rational men, but in particular, it is the devout doctrine of:

THE BAKER STREET IRREGULARS

—Anthony Boucher
1911-1968
Founding Bodymaster
The Scowlers &
Molly Maguires

* * * * *

WHO ARE THE IRREGULARS?

The original Baker Street Irregulars were a band of street urchins employed by Sherlock Holmes as assistants. Their namesakes today are an informal association of admirers of Holmes, devoted to the enjoyment and study of the Holmesian Canon, to happy conviviality, and to the publication of a quarterly journal of *Holmesiana* and so many other books and pamphlets that it has been remarked, "Never has so much been written by so many for so few."

The present Irregulars came into being in 1934, under the tutelage of the late Christopher Morley, who was the organization's first and only Gasogene (or chairman), ably abetted by bookman Vincent Starrett and news analyst Elmer Davis. The original group of seven members has spread until there are at least a score of scion societies in the United States - with such names as "The Speckled Band" (Boston), "The Hounds of the Baskerville (sic)" (Chicago), "The Brothers Three" (Moriarty, New Mexico) - and many loosely affiliated groups abroad, notably in London, Tokyo and Copenhagen.

Irregulars come from all branches of life and range from librarians to astronauts.

* * * * *



THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
IRREGULARS

The Bay Area scion (chapter) of the B.S.I., known as "The Scowrers (after a secret society of terrorists in "The Valley of Fear") and Molly Maguires" of San Francisco, was founded in 1944 by bookmen Joseph Henry Jackson and Anthony Boucher. This group meets irregularly (approximately three times a year) for dinner, discussion, the reading of papers and frequent toasts. The membership includes such diverse occupations as journalist, bank vice-president, travel planner, broker, photographer, writer, and numerous doctors, lawyers, teachers, office workers and domestic scientists.

Your interest in Sherlock Holmes is the principal requirement for membership in this group. If you would like to obtain more information regarding membership in The Scowrers & Molly Maguires please send your inquiry, along with a stamped self-addressed envelope, to:

R. de Groat, Harraway
C/O The Scowrers
& Molly Maguires
Vermissa Valley Lodge 341
Mount Eden, California 94557

* * * * *



STANGER PROPOSES

Actually, Stanger proposed and got accepted, not to mention married! A very wild year, 1990. At least for your hapless Editor. Regrettably, not much of the years activities concerned the doings of Sherlock Holmes. In fact, "the very intimate relations which had existed between Holmes and myself became to some extent modified." In short, I have been virtually outside of Sherlockian activity for the last year or so, getting married, mostly, appropriately enough, to the mother of my son. Seemed like the logical thing to do, anyway. However, I'm back! And I have firm intentions of getting much more active in the Scowrers, once more, as well as getting the Herald out.

Ron Has been, as per usual, doing his utmost to maintain a high standard for our little paper, even with his incredible escapades in tracking down the identity of the figure in that glass plate negative. If it is not Doyle, I, for one, will be greatly surprised. I am trying to talk him into writing a book, certainly it is one of the most convoluted real life mysteries I have ever encountered. (Part II of this adventure is currently scheduled for our January meeting.)

One sad note, Our honoured Brother, Bill Haunert passed away recently. His toast and other contributions to our society will be sadly missed. In this issue we include some reminiscences of Bill by Ted Schulz. First Julian Wolfe, now Bill Haunert, the Sherlockian World is losing many of its finest lights.

* * * * *

SHERLOCK HOLMES
IN THE COMIC BOOKS
by
Charlotte A.L. Erickson

Chapter One

The Newspapers

The first of the adventures with Sherlock Holmes was published in Beeton's Christmas Annual in 1887. Six years later, on June 16, 1893, Jack B. Yeats immortalized The Master Detective in the cartoon "Chubb-lock Holmes". Chubb-lock Holmes first appeared in Comic Cuts, a British funnies paper. British funny pages printed individual comic panels and single occurrence comic strips throughout the entire publication. These comic pages did not print news as opposed to U.S. newspapers that generally had and still have a funnies section within the newspaper.

"Chubb-lock Holmes" had several firsts attributed to it. It was one of the first strips with consecutive issues in the British funnies. Jack Yeats began drawing "Chubb-lock Holmes" for The Funny Wonder in August of 1894. In December, it became a serial, making Chubb-lock the first weekly series in comics. By April 10, 1897, Chubb-lock had become so popular that the comic strip was printed on the front page of The Funny Wonder where it remained for many years. There were other satires of Sherlock Holmes written in the late 1800's. One of them was "Shirk the Dog Detective" (later named "Dirk the Dog Detective") printed in Illustrated Chips, another funnies paper. This cartoon dog wore a deerstalker cap and smoked a pipe. Sherlock Holmes continued to emerge occasionally in British comic strips through the 1950's. In 1953, Super Detective Library released three pocket-sized comic books, each containing two stories (at least one from The Canon) featuring The Master Detective.



Sherlock Holmes crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1904 and made his debut in American comic strips. He began in a strip called "Padlock Bones, the Dead-sure Detective", written by H.A. McGill for New York Journal. This strip was not very popular and lasted only about three weeks.

Sherlock Holmes was next parodied in the comic strip "Sherlocko the Monk and Dr. Watso", written by Gus Mager. This strip first appeared in the New York Journal on December 9, 1910. Sherlocko was depicted with monkey-like features, thus the name "Monk". This strip was popular with everyone except Sir Arthur Conan Doyle who threatened to sue Mager for copyright infringement if he did not stop writing the strip. So, Gus Mager changed the name of his character to "Hawkshaw the Detective" in 1913, and also changed newspapers. He began writing Hawkshaw for the Sunday funnies section in the New York World. Hawkshaw survived in the comics at that newspaper for many years on his own. Then he made occasional guest appearances in the "Captain and the Kids" comic strip in the 1930's and '40s. The Chicago Tribune also began running several cartoons of Sherlock Holmes from the 1910's through the 1940's. One of them was "Sherlock Holmes, Jr." which began in 1911 and

ran until Doyle's representatives began legal proceedings against the strip in 1914. The name of this strip was changed and continued to be printed under the name "Pussyfoot Sam". An Eskimo detective named Sherlock Gunk appeared occasionally in the "Katzenjammer Kids". Sherlock Gunk dressed up in various disguises and solved mysteries. The "Thimble Theater" (which later became "Popeye") presented several detectives from 1919 through 1938 who dressed in Sherlockian attire. Some of the names were Hotfoot the Detective, Gimlet the Detective, Merlock Jones, Hancock Homes, and Shamrock Jones.

Gus Mager attempted to redevelop and re-released his Sherlocko comic strip on a semi-serious basis in 1924. Once again, Doyle's agents began court proceedings against Mager and forced cancellation of his strip in 1925.

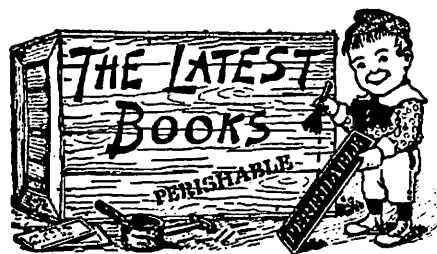
A serious comic strip of Sherlock Holmes was created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle with art by Leo O'Mealia. This was released to various American newspapers in the 1930's. The dates of publication are difficult to trace these strips were released in "full story format", which means that an entire story script was sold at one time rather than strip by strip as is the general rule. The papers could print the strips at any time (the Boston Globe was one of the newspapers to carry this strip). These comic strips have recently been re-released in the comic book Sherlock Holmes of the '30s, published by Eternity Comics.

The Doyle estates authorized a comic strip adaptation of "The Hound of the Baskervilles", as well as several other stories from The Canon (new story-scripts were also used occasionally) in the 1950's. The only provision was that the members of The Baker Street Irregulars of New York must oversee the production and give their approval. The result was a well-drawn and accurate comic strip that ran from 1954

through 1957. These strips ran in such newspapers as the New York Herald Tribune and the Oakland Tribune. This series is currently being re-released in the comic book Sherlock Holmes, published by Eternity Comics.

Sherlock Holmes made one of his next appearances in the newspaper funnies section in 1976, when "Mr. Holmes of Baker Street", written by William Berry, was released. This strip did not last long and there has been no reference to the newspapers that carried it. "Mr. Holmes of Baker Street" has since been re-released in 1987 by the author in the tabloid comic book Sherlock Holmes.

Another adaptation of Sherlock Holmes appeared from March 13 through 18, 1978 in the San Francisco Examiner and other papers. "Funky Winkerbean" had a six-part episode entitled "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Cases". Since then, Sherlock Holmes or Sherlockian characters have appeared or been mentioned in a number of strips, such as BC, Marmaduke, Norb and Outland, to name a few. Bob Weber, Jr. has created Slylock Fox who appears in the "Comics for Kids" section of many Sunday newspaper funny pages. Slylock Fox is generally a single panel comic where a fox, dressed in Sherlockian attire, his side-kick, Max the Mouse, and the reader are asked to solve a mystery.



Chapter Two

The Comic Books

Sherlock Holmes has been copied, mimicked and parodied many times since the first comic books were printed in the United States. The first Sherlockian comic books generally reprinted earlier newspaper comic strips. Comic books began publishing new Sherlockian stories in the late 1920's and early '30s. The popularity of reprinting newspaper strips continued through the 1940's. Recently, there has been a renewal of interest in comic books reprinting newspaper strips and older (1940's & '50s) comic stories.

Hawkshaw the Detective, published in 1917, was the first Sherlockian comic book printed in the United States. This comic reprinted Gus Megar's "Hawkshaw the Detective" newspaper comic strips from the early 1910's through '20s ("Hawkshaw the Detective" was originally "Sherlocko the Monk" until Sir Arthur Conan Doyle forced the name changed in 1913). Hawkshaw was reprinted again in the 1940's in Tip Top comics which also reprinted other newspaper strips such as "Captain and the Kids" and "Tarzan".

Twelve years later, The Funnies #1 had an original Sherlockian satire with detective Shylock Bones. Joker Comics came out with other Sherlockian cartoons featuring Snoopy and Dr. Nutzy about three years later.

A period of about four years lapsed before Sherlock was seen again. The next parody of The Master was in Detective Picture Comics, with detectives Spurlock and Watkins, printed in 1936. Detective Picture Comics had seven issues from 1936 through 1937. This was the first comic book dedicated to a single theme and the first to concentrate on the topic of detectives. Comic books printed from 1933 through 1937 are considered the foundation for the modern day comic books. In 1933,

many comic book publishers gave their comic books away to test their popularity and profitability. These comics generally reprinted newspaper comic strips with little or no new material. The first single character comic book was printed in 1934, but it did not do well and was cancelled. The next single character comic book printed was Action Comics published by DC in 1938. The character who became so popular and led the way for more of the same was Superman. Famous Funnies, also printed in 1934, was the first comic book sold to the public. These comics were distributed through newsstands which opened the door to a convenient country wide circulation for comic books. Mickey Mouse was also first published in 1934. This little mouse was said to be "the ultimate funny animal comic" and led to the creation of Walt Disney's Comics and Stories about five years later. Mickey Mouse as well as other funny animals have from time to time donned that all too familiar Sherlockian garb while solving mysteries. Comic strip reprints also continued to be common during this time.

In 1938 and 1939 respectively, DC and Marvel Comics began publishing comic books for profit. This began the era known as the Golden Age of Super Heroes. Single character and single theme comics came into popularity. These were generally super heroes and other costumed heroes such as Superman, the Human Torch, Submariner and later, Batman. Super heroes have also been caught up in the Sherlockian phenomenon. Through the years, even they have occasionally met Sherlock Holmes or Sherlockian characters.

The common themes for comic books published during the War years (1940's) were war/propaganda comics, detective comics, funny animal comics and, catering more to the adult population, "Crime Does Not Pay" comics. The "Crime Does Not Pay" and crime-fighting detective comics generally

pictured hard core detectives such as the "Sam Spade" or "Dick Tracy" type of detectives out doing the "wrong doers". Or, these comics would portray gangsters who always got their just endings. But, when a comic character was developed as a mystery solving detective in the detective or funny animal comic books, the Sherlockian attire (deerstalker cap, Inverness cape, etc.) was not far behind. Many cartoon animals have appeared in the famous (or infamous) style of dress of the world's greatest and only consulting detective. The most prominent animals in the early 40's who wore those most characteristic articles of clothing were detectives Sherlock Monk and Chuck in Fawcett Funny Animals. These detectives were a monkey, dressed in a deerstalker, and a chipmunk who solved mysteries. Fawcett Funny Animals began in the early 1940's and went through the mid '50s. This comic book, like others similar to it, was comprised of several (about four or five) short subject or theme comic stories per issue. The subjects generally were funny detective, funny super hero, funny wild west, funny adventures, a short story (in text format) along with several one page cartoons. The themes would be the same or similar in each issue. Many of these issues carried Sherlock Monk and Chuck as "the funny detective".

In 1944, Classic Comics released their 21st comic story based on an original literary classic, "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes". Over the next ten years Classic Comics would reprint this story eight more times with three different cover illustrations. Classic Comics changed their name in 1947 to Classics Illustrated to improve their image with the adults (primarily parents and teachers) and to have their name more representative of what they published. They took classic literature (such as Sherlock Holmes and Tom Sawyer) or biographies of historical figures (such as Benjamin Franklin and Daniel Boone) and put it into illustrated comic book form to try to entice kids

to read classic literature. During the next fifteen years, Classics Illustrated published three more Sherlockian stories in two separate comic books. "The Hound of the Baskervilles" was printed in 1947. This story was reprinted three more times with two different cover illustrations. "A Study in Scarlet" and "The Speckled Band" were published in one comic book which was released in 1953. There was only one reprinting of these stories and only one cover illustration was ever used.

Walt Disney dressed Huey, Dewey and Louie (Donald Duck's nephews) in a deerstalker on the cover of Walt Disney's Comics and Stories V5#8 in 1945. Since then, Mickey, Goofy, Donald and his nephews, along with many other Disney characters, have put on the deerstalker cap, Inverness cape, magnifying glass and/or the pipe when solving mysteries. Not only do the regular characters (Mickey, Donald, Goofy, etc.) occasionally wear Sherlockian attire, but there are several Disney characters who normally appear in Sherlockian garb. Shamrock Bones and Sir Surelock both claim to be the world's greatest detective and are often called in to solve some baffling case. These cartoon animals portraying Sherlockian detectives continue through the years. Today, Mickey and Goofy still wear their deerstalkers when "the game is a foot".

The 1950's began a new era in comic books with the horror and EC (Entertainment Comics) comic books. The primary subjects of EC comics were: horror, weird fantasy, weird science, shock suspense, and crime suspense. In 1953, another comic book appeared and Sherlock was cartooned in a new manner. MAD, which began in the early 1950's with "Humor in A Jugular Vein" and is still parodying today, wrote the satire "Shermlock Shomes" with detectives Shermlock Shomes and Dr. Watsit which appeared in MAD #7. Shermlock Shomes is after Arty-Morty and is asked to look into

the death of a Girl Scout's uncle, who died mysteriously in a locked room. Sherlock Shomes and Dr. Watsit appear again in the cartoon entitled "The Hound of the Basketballs" in MAD #16. MAD Magazine has continued to parody Sherlock holmes in single panel or short cartoon sequences. In 1986, MAD again satired Sherlock Holmes in the full-length cartoon strip "Young Sureschlock Homely", which was based on the movie "Young Sherlock Holmes".

Another comic book printed during the 1940's and '50s which cartooned Sherlock Holmes a number of times was Madhouse Comics by Ajax. The detectives in this comic were Shilock and Botson and the stories were always written by Hugh Dunit. This comic book had a similar format to the comic books that reprinted newspaper strips, multiple serials generally about four independent stories per issue. The difference between this comic and the others was that these stories were generally original and not reprints.

Charlton Comics began a new series in the mid '50s that did not last long. In fact, there were only two comic books. The Baffling New Adventures of Sherlock Holmes were new stories done in comic book style with a serious tone. Dell Comics also printed two Sherlockian comic books during the early '60s. The New Adventures of Sherlock Holmes were printed in Dell's Four-Color series and each comic book had at least two original stories in it. Both of these comics were written as pastiches rather than comic parodies.

The early 1960's became known as the Silver Age of Super Heroes because of the renewal of interest in super heroes and costumed heroes after the diversions of the late 1940's and '50s. Superboy, Superman and Batman as well as others occasionally met Sherlock Holmes or Sherlockian characters. Superboy had his secret identity threatened by detective Sherlock Haymes in Adventure Comics #263.

Superman dreams about meeting Sherlock Holmes is Action Comics #263. Superman dreams about meeting Sherlock Holmes is Action Comics #283. And, since 1945, Batman has occasionally had Sherlockian encounters. Recently, in Detective Comics #572, Sherlock Holmes comes out of retirement, at the age of 132, and joins forces with Batman to thwart the great grandson of Moriarty.

In 1975, DC Comics published the comic book Sherlock Holmes #1. The two stories printed were "The Final Problem" and "The Adventure of the Empty House". These were nicely drawn and accurate scripts. There was mention of more comics to come, but the comic book was cancelled after the first issue, due to lack of popularity. Similarly, Marvel Comics, in their Marvel Preview Presents series, published a nicely drawn and accurate rendition of "The Hound of the Baskervilles" in a two part series with suggestions of more to come. Unfortunately, that also fizzled out. Sherlockian characters have continued to make appearances in many other comic books. Kamandi: The Last Boy on Earth!, a futuristic jungle boy theme comic, had eight episodes where Mylock Bloodstalker, a bloodhound dressed in a deerstalker and smoking a pipe, is the world's greatest detective. Along with his assistant Doile, Mylock helps Kamandi in his quest to find "evermore". The Joker #6 featured an actor playing the part of Sherlock Holmes in a theatrical production who gets hit on the head. He begins to believe he is Sherlock Holmes. He then proceeds to hunt down the Joker (Batman's nemesis) whom he believes to be Moriarty.

Funny animals have also not lost their appeal. In the late 1970's a number of the Looney Tune animals dressed up in Sherlockian attire. Daffy Duck became Armchair Daffy and, wearing a deerstalker, solves mysteries. Tweety Pie, the little canary Sylvester the Cat

is always after, dawns a deerstalker. Also, Snooper wears a deerstalker while he and Blabber solve mysteries. Even Willie E, Coyote, of the Road Runner cartoons, wears a deerstalker in one episode.

Recently, a number of new comic books have appeared on the scene with Sherlockian themes. Bozz Chronicles, published in 1986, was a well thought out comic book which depicts an alien creature who crashed his space ship in England during the Victorian Era. He meets Amanda Flynn (a prostitute) who gets him interested in crime and detection. Together they start Boswell (Mandy made up this name for Bozz) and Flynn Consulting Detective Agency. Their agency handles cases Scotland Yard won't touch. This keeps Bozz's mind off Home" and Mandy "off the streets". Bozz occasionally wears a deerstalker, dressing gown and, when seen in public, he wears formal attire. Somerset Holmes is a woman who has losses of memory. She goes to see a doctor, and while waiting in his examining room, the doctor is murdered. Everyone is after her (the police, the killer, etc.) and she does not know who she is. So, she takes the name Somerset Holmes after seeing a bill board about a new housing complex, "Summerset Homes, Better Living for a Brighter Future". There seems to be no other similarity to Sherlock other than her name. Another comic book recently published is Baker Street. Baker Street #1 had an opening statement about Sherlock Holmes and that this comic was going to be a modern day detective type comic book set in the hard core punk street scene of England. Cases of Sherlock Holmes is another current comic book in a graphic novel format which began publication in 1985. This comic book comprises generally of the stories from The Canon in text form with illustrations depicting various scenes from the story drawn around the text. A pastiche appeared in Cases of Sherlock Holmes #3. It was a well

written original story entitled "The Strange Adventure of the Vourdalak". Some other comic books with original pastiches that are entirely Sherlockian are Scarlet in Gaslight which is a four part series where Sherlock Holmes goes tooth and nail against Dracula, A Case of Blind Fear, which is also a four part series where Sherlock Holmes comes face to face (?) with The Invisible Man, and the most recent: Sherlock Holmes and the Case of the Missing Martian, where the "War of the Worlds" occurred in the late 1800's. Fifteen years after, the British Museum has prepared an exhibit commemorating the destruction of the Martians by Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Challenger. One of the Martian machines being used for the exhibit is missing and Sherlock Holmes is called in to investigate. Included in the plot is an integrated story line about Jack-the-Ripper.

Reprints of newspaper comic strips of the 1930's through the 1950's have, again, become popular. Two current comic books in this area are Sherlock Holmes, which reprints the 1950's Sherlock Holmes newspaper comic strip written by Edith Maser with art by Frank Giacoia, and Sherlock Holmes of the '30s, which reprints the 1930's newspaper comic strip created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle with art by Leo O'Mealia. Sherlock Holmes Casebook was a two comic book mini-series published in 1989. This comic reprinted Dell's two comic books, The New Adventures of Sherlock Holmes originally printed in the 1960's. Reprinting of older story scripts has also come into increasing popularity with the renewal in publishing Walt Disney comics by Gladstone. Mickey, Goofy, Donald and his nephews are showing up in deerstalker caps and other Sherlockian gear. Many of these stories are reprints from stories written in the late 1940's through the 1960's. Some of the reprints are from earlier comic books; some are from early newspaper comic strips; and some are new stories. Disney has recently

revoked Gladstone's permit to publish and reprint Disney comics. Disney is now publishing the comic books under their own name, instead. Hopefully, Mickey, Goofy, Donald and his nephews, as well as other Disney characters, will still appear from time to time in Sherlockian attire.

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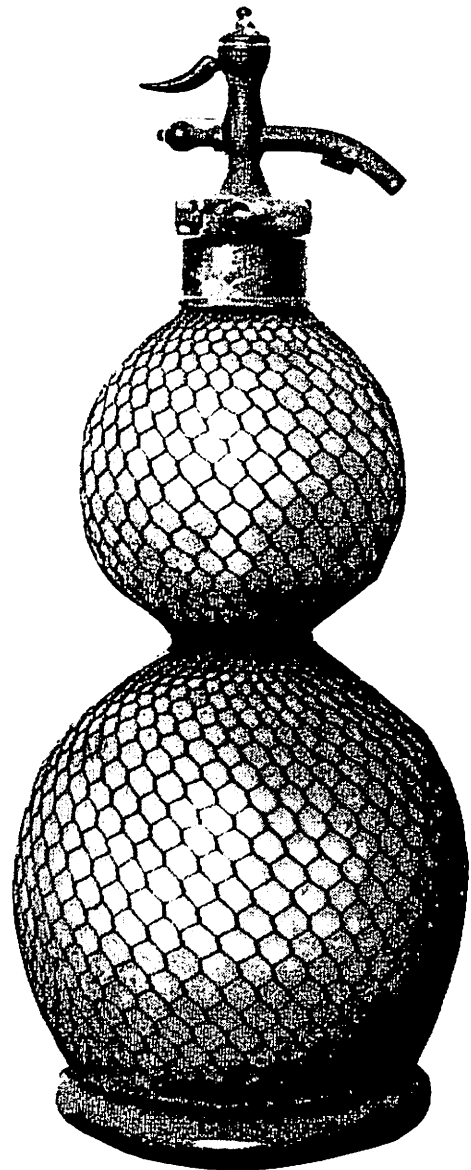
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The Parallel Case At Peoria In 1984
by
William W. Ballew

"I was able to refer him to two parallel cases, the one at Riga in 1857, and the other at St. Louis in 1871, which have suggested to him the true solution."
— Sherlock Holmes (SIGN)

Although Sherlock Holmes was best known for his powers of observation and deduction, the extraordinary results which he achieved were often aided by his encyclopaedic knowledge of past events in general and crime in particular. The "parallel case" receives mention (though not always in those words) in at least four of the first fourteen of his cases to see print (STUD, SIGN, IDEN, ENGR). It was undoubtedly used in other cases, such as REDH and SCAN to name but two.

There is also, however, a "strong family resemblance" among Holmesian scholarship, and I have recently had the occasion to discover a parallel case much closer to home than Riga in 1857 or Andover in 1877.

In the December 1989 issue of the Baker Street Journal, Hans-Uno Bengtsson, Ph. D., a theoretical physicist, literary and culinary essayist, and Holmesian scholar, undertook to examine one of the great mysteries of the Canon. How did Sherlock Holmes make the "simple calculation" to determine that the speed of the train in "The Silver Blaze" was precisely "fifty-three and a half miles per hour?" I will not attempt to repeat here Dr. Bengtsson's solution to the problem. Anyone interested in examining it firsthand is encouraged to read "And the Calculation is a Simple One," The Baker Street Journal, Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 232-236.

Suffice it to say that both Dr. Bengtsson's method and those of most of the earlier writers whom he mentions in his article were as simple as the

were claimed to be. (For a more detailed summary of the earlier solutions, see William S. Baring-Gould's footnote to "The Silver Blaze" in The Annotated Sherlock Holmes.)

After much thought and more mathematical analysis than I have done since my first year of college, I was able to derive a formula which, once memorized, makes the conversion of yards per second to miles per hour truly a simple calculation. Feeling very self-satisfied, I conveyed this information to The Baker Street Journal in a letter to the editor. I no sooner had learned that my letter had been published than I was contacted by Irregular Robert C. Burr, whose father had reached essentially the same results as I had, but had done so some six years earlier. It appears that Holmes was correct when he said, "There is nothing new under the sun."

Here then are the parallel cases from Susanville in 1990 and Peoria in 1984.

* * *

"And the Calculation is a Simple One"

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In his article "And the Calculation is a Simple One" (December 1989) Dr. Hans-Uno Bengtsson has proposed an ingenious solution to the question of how Sherlock Holmes determined the speed of the train in "Silver Blaze." However, the "Simplifications" that Dr. Bengtsson used to make the calculation have two weaknesses. First, they require the consideration of several multi-digit variables simultaneously, and, second, they depend in part on the time interval of measurement being exactly twenty-five seconds. There is a far simpler method of calculation that works for any speed and any distance between telegraph poles, can be used

with ninety-eight-per-cent accuracy by merely counting the poles passed in a given time, can be converted to one-hundred-per-cent accuracy if so desired.

Using the formula $D=rt$ (where 'D' equals the distance travelled, "r" equals the speed of travel, and "t" equals elapsed time) it is a relatively simple matter to demonstrate that a given speed in miles-per-hour is always almost exactly equal to twice the speed in yards-per-second (for example, thirty miles-per-hour=15 yards-per-second). Because of rounding off, this formula is exactly 1/45 higher than the actual speed, but more on this later.

Because of this coincidence, a speed in miles-per-hour can always be derived by counting the intervals (in this case telegraph poles) passed in a number of seconds equal to twice the length of the interval in yards. /all Holmes had to do was multiply the distance between the telegraph poles by two, count poles for that many seconds (120 seconds where the poles are sixty yards apart), and he would have the trains speed in miles-per-hour to an accuracy of ninety-eight-percent.

To correct for this two-per-cent error in rounding off, it is merely necessary to divide the initial result by 45 (for example, $54\frac{1}{2} \div 45 = 1.2$) and subtract the resulting number from the initial figure ($54.5 - 1.2 = 53.3$ or, within the limits of accuracy of Holmes's mean measurements, $53\frac{1}{2}$ miles-per-hour). Since none of the methods of transportation available to Englishmen were capable of speeds of 100 miles-per-hour or more, the number to be divided by 45 would always be of one or two digits, making the calculation indeed "a simple one," just as Holmes said it was.

William Ballew
P.O.Box 1954
Susanville, CA 96130

* * * *

"How Simple Can You Get?"

by Howard E. Burr

Copyright Robert C. Burr for The Hansoms of John Clayton. Reprinted by permission from Wheelwrightings, September 1984.

"We are going well," said he, looking out of the window and glancing at his watch. "Our rate is fifty-three and a half miles an hour."

"I have not observed the quarter-mile posts," said I.

"Nor have I. but the telegraph posts upon this line are sixty yards apart, and the calculation is a simple one."

—Holmes and Watson (SILV)

These remarks took place as the two friends sped along in their first-class railway carriage, out of Paddington Station enroute for Exeter. The remarks appear to be no more than casual comments made by chance, because, immediately following their utterance, Holmes plunges into the serious business that has prompted the present journey. Why, then, did Watson feel that they were worthy of inclusion in his narrative? Probably, upon recalling the incident sometime later, he attempted the calculation with mental arithmetic, conceded defeat, and decided that this display of cerebral dexterity by Holmes would be of interest to future readers. His decision must have been sound; Baring-Gould, in his Annotated Sherlock Holmes, Vol. II, devotes a full page to the comments of Sherlockian pundits, wherein they address the question of the calculation's simplicity.

Holmes's calculation must have been based upon a formula derived for

problems of this kind. The formula is not a familiar one, but, once used, it is easily remembered.<1> If Holmes, at the moment, had not been so engrossed with prevailing problems — a missing race horse and a murdered groom — he might well have continued his remarks his remarks to Watson with: "You take the known yardage between posts (sixty), multiply by two, and then count the posts that pass your windows in one hundred and twenty seconds. Your count will be your speed in miles per hour. If the space between the posts is forty yards, you count for eighty seconds."

We can see Watson thoughtfully mulling over this for a few moments before he exclaims, " You mean that all you have to do is multiply the yards by two, and then count? By Jove, Holmes, that really is simple!" Truly, so simple that the good doctor might have considered the remarks worthless for recording; certainly, the narrative proper would have suffered no detriment with their exclusion. We are glad that Holmes stopped where he did.

To an old railroader, the only thing that is puzzling in Holmes's remarks is his choice of counting telegraph posts in preference to counting rail joints. Anyone who has ever ridden a train — Alas! there are few such today — is familiar with the clickety-clack created by the coach's four-wheel trucks as the passed over the track's staggered rail joints. The four clicks that emanated, each slightly different in timbre, produced a distinctive pattern of sound that reached the ear in the form of a rhythmic four-cycle unit. These rhythmic units, following each other in regular sequence, formed a metronomic beat, the cadence of which varied with the speed of the train. (The beat became pleasantly soporific if one concentrated long upon it.) Two important points are to be noted here: (1) Each metronomic rhythmic beat marked the progress of the train over one rail-length of track. (2) The

cadence of the beat was susceptible of counting.

In the good old days, rails were purchased in a preferred standard length by the different railroad companies, and Holmes, with his encyclopedic knowledge, would have known the length of the rails used by the line over which he was traveling. (He knew the length of the spacing used by the line in its setting of the telegraph posts!) Let us assume that the rail length was eleven yards, a common standard length in Holmes' s day. All that he had to do was to count the number of rhythmic beats that fell upon his ear within a period of twenty—two seconds (2x11), and he could have announced their speed of travel without even looking out of the window! In fact, he could have done it even if they were in a tunnel! What would Watson have made of that?

FORMULA DERIVATION

The problem can be stated as thus: In speeding past a series of equally spaced objects of known distance apart, how many seconds are required for the counting of these objects, if the count is to equal one's speed in miles per hour?

Let:

t = the time, in seconds, required for the count.

n = the number of objects counted in "t" seconds.

s = the distance, in yards, of each equal space

r = rate of speed, in miles per hour.

1760 = the yards in one mile.

3600 = the seconds in one hour.

The basic formula for problems of velocity reads;

Distance = Rate x Time,

or, Mileage = Miles per hour x Hours.[1]

Expressing [1] in the designated notion, we have;

$$n \times \frac{s}{1760} = r \times \frac{t}{3600} \quad [2]$$

If "n" is equal to "r", as stated in the problem, these two factors will cancel from each side of the equation, and [2] will then read;

$$\frac{s}{1760} = \frac{t}{3600}$$

which gives, $t = \frac{3600s}{1760}$

or, $t = 2.04545...s$

Thus, the time required for counting is found to be slightly greater than twice the yardage of each equal space. When we drop the repeating decimal and use "2" as our factor, we introduce an error of 2%. This means that the calculated speed of 50 m.p.h. will be shy in value by 1 m.p.h.

Visually timing the "start" and the "stop" in the count of speeding objects against the second hand of one's watch, produces errors far greater than that introduced by our use of "2" as a factor, so we ignore the slight error. In short, the mechanics of our method rule out any fine precision in result.

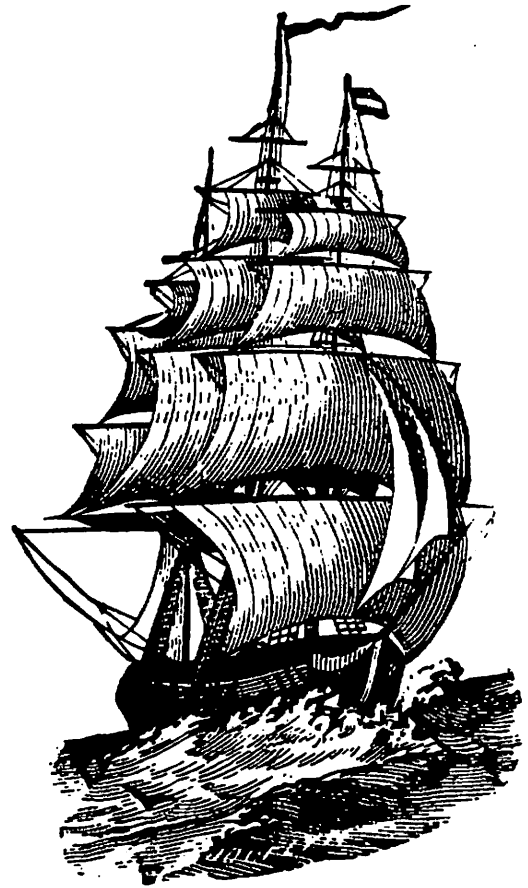
The purist is free to correct his calculation by adding the ignored 2%, but in so doing he wastes time and gives a false impression of the accuracy attained. Holmes would have been more "accurate" had he stated their rate as,

"somewhere between fifty and fifty-five miles an hour."

* * * * *

FOOTNOTES

- 1.> The formula's derivation, along with comment, is given at the end of this article in a more "simple" format (we hope) than that found in the cited Baring-Gould. Readers who are not mathematically inclined can ignore it with no sense of loss.



THE FOURTH ANNUAL
RUNNING OF THE SILVER BLAZE

by
Ron White

"Once more into the breach....," and all that. Confidently, we gathered at Bay Meadows to, again, test our luck (and skill?) in the fourth annual running of the Silver Blaze. Early arrivals had ample time to exchange the latest Sherlockian gossip before the buffet was opened.

Each of the previous years we enjoyed good weather for our race. This day was not going to be an exception. The sky was a deep cloudless blue, the track was dry, and the temperature was in the mid-seventies, nearing eighty by the time of our race.

This year, the fifth race was listed as the Silver Blaze, allowing time for a leisurely luncheon, and numerous trips back to the buffet. The tempting offerings of salads and fruits were complimented by dishes of chicken, fish and roast beef, done to a fine turn. The freshly grated horseradish could bring a tear to the eye of the gourmet (or anyone else for that matter). All of this was topped with a portion of German chocolate cake, Devil's food cake, or lemon-filled white cake (depending on when you went back to the buffet).

Finally, we settled down to the business at hand. Gone from view were the pocket computers, I-ching coins, and "Executive Decision Makers" from previous years, we had this down to a science. Well almost, there was one person who opened the program, pulled out a pair of dice, rolled them three times, wrote down the numbers and then put everything back in his pocket. (I peeked at his numbers, five, two and ten. Nah, I had a better way.)

Alright now, whose got the best Sherlockian names? Number 3, Wild Pursuit, is a good description of Professor Moriarty chasing Holmes in the Final Problem. Number 8, Royally Good, has



got to be a winner. Just look at his parentage, Good Doctor and Movie Eyes. Since Doyle was an eye doctor and Watson was called "the good doctor," well, it just has to be.

Now, just one more to round out my picks. Out of the remaining eight horses, number 6, Sharp Prediction, looked like the only pick left (I don't know why, I just liked the name). So, using my system, I went over to the window and bet 3, 8 and 6 "across the board," (win, place and show on each).

It was nearly time for the start of the Silver Blaze. With our betting slips tucked tightly in our pockets, our presentation committee trotted on down to the winner's circle to await the finish of the race.

Standing by the finish, I was preparing to shoot the end of the race for the Herald. Quickly, I looked down to check the settings on my old, but trusty, Yashica twin-lens camera. With horror I saw that the shutter release had completely broken off from the camera. The race was about to start, and, for the first time, I would not be able to shoot the finish.

With mounting frustration I watched the race begin. Royally Good, my best hunch bet of the race, started out in fourth position and went down from there. Wild Pursuit was aptly named. It described his

THE FOURTH ANNUAL RUNNING OF THE SILVER BLAZE

pursuit of the front four. Sharp Prediction, the filler on my card, was the only one to finish "in the money." He took third by a neck over He's Achieved, number ten.

First place went to number five, Monterrey John (that's how it was spelled on the program guide). Second place went to number two, Lucky Advance. Third was, of course, number 6, Sharp Prediction. Oh well, that's why they call it gambling. Although, the guy with the dice did quite well.

Some Sherlockians departed right after the race. Those of us that remained found the best Sherlockian hunch bet in the seventh race. Number seven, in the seventh race, was named Fact or Myth, a question some might apply to the master detective himself. His parentage was Switch Partners and Mystery Tale. What's more, the jockey carried a capital 'H' on his back. It was a Holmesian wager if I ever saw one.

Early odds showed the horse to be a 35 to 1 underdog. Well, the odds hadn't been much of a factor in the previous races. Besides, if he came in it could be a good sized payoff. Quickly, most of

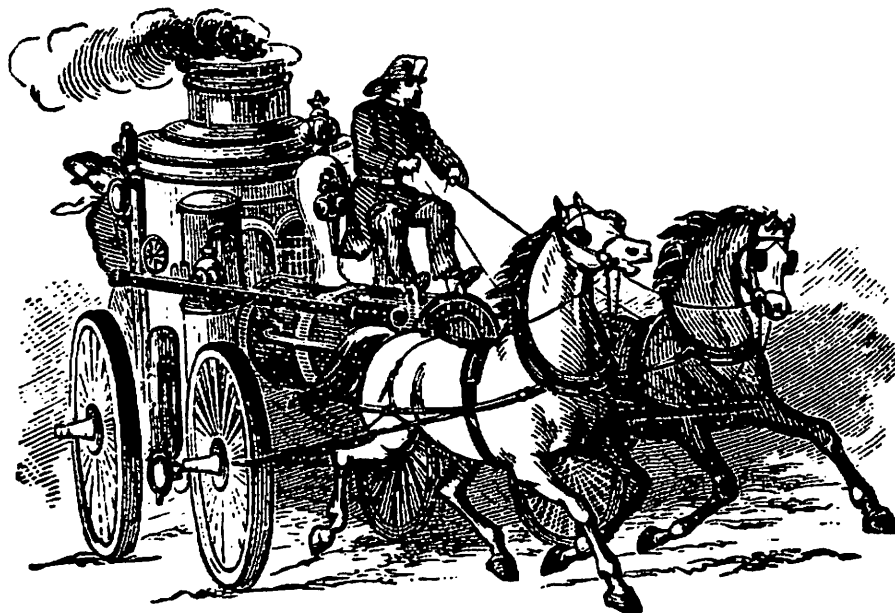
the remaining Scowlers hurried to the betting windows. Using my "system" I picked number seven for win, place and show.

Evidently, there were more Sherlockians than I thought. The odds started dropping and by post time Fact or Myth was going off at 28 to 1. Still sizeable odds and, possibly, a decent payoff.

The race was a mile and a 1/16, about 1,700 meters. Fact or Myth started slow and was in seventh place going into the first turn. At the end of the turn he was in fifth place. He held his position along the back stretch. Coming out of the final turn he moved to third. What a magnificent final stretch! He moved into second, then challenged the leader. At the wire, it was Fact or Myth winning by a head.

When I cashed in my ticket I found that my \$6.00 bet paid back about \$63.00. I was "pleased as punch" as someone once said. I also saw some very broad smiles under a number of Deerstalkers. It looked like another case study was drawing to a successful conclusion.

* * * * *



STANGER REVIEWS

by
Thomas E. Miller

What is wrong with this scenario? It is April 12, 1900. The infamous Professor Moriarty is standing on the gallows at Newgate Prison, ready for the long drop with two other evildoers. a boisterous crowd surrounds the gallows as the prisoners' hands are tied and the ropes, carefully tied in the famous Hangman's knot, is placed around their necks.

What is wrong with this scenario? Any good Sherlockian would, of course. point out that the good Professor had a slight accident at the Reichenbach Falls in 1891. He would appear to be in rather good shape for a waterlogged corpse. Something about someone "born to be hanged" perhaps. Still, this is a minor point, Holmes survived, maybe Moriarty did as well.

However, public executions were banned in 1868, largely due to the good work of Charles Dickens. The last triple execution was held, at Newgate, in 1896. Professor Moriarty was not one of the star turns. Furthermore, the British did not use what the celebrated executioner, Albert Pierrepoint, referred to, disparingly, as the "cowboy's coil." Instead, they made use of a metal ring, called the thimble, woven into the end of the rope. The other end of the rope was passed through it to form a noose. The rope was Italian hemp, 5/8 inches in thickness. The thimble, of brass or lead, was weighty enough to help break the neck cleanly when the weight tables, perfected by James Berry, were correctly applied.

English executioners, like Berry and Pierrepoint, were convinced that their methods were the most humane way of killing. Cap, noose, pin, lever, drop; about 15 seconds from commencement to termination. The botched up hanging, referred to above, would not have met with the approval of professionals such as these. For that matter, a hanging at

Newgate in 1900 would have been attended by Berry. Cowboy's coil, cap put on after the noose, and to top it off, an escape. This would not have pleased Mr. Berry at all.

Incidentally, the above execution occurred in a recent Sherlock Holmes movie titled Hands of a Murder. Four major errors in the first five minutes. I mean this epic was really well researched. Anyway, Moriarty, of course, escaped his not terribly British execution and went off to plague holmes once more. Now, I expect that a lot of you are thinking to yourselves that I am a horrible nitpicker. I mean, it's a movie,entertainment, all that sort of thing, a few errors in period history and technology, who cares?

But, honoured Lodge Brothers, consider the voice over line spoken by Watson, "I was glad for Sherlock's sake..." Sherlock's sake indeed! What next, "my old buddy Shery, baby?" About the only thing this movie had going for it was the wardrobe designer. Holmes was, at least, not trapped in a deerstalker for the entire film. Otherwise, Edward Woodward, as Sherlock Holmes, was rather plumper than Mycroft, but maybe he was suffering from giving up cocaine; Watson's attempt at an English accent was excruciating, (and yes, I know that John Hillerman has been mistaken for an Englishman on many occasions, by many people. In fact, he is a Texan, and, in fact, his accent is obviously phony.) and the plot was a mishmash of various of the Holmes stories, including a beautiful female hypnotist stolen from a Basil Rathbone film, finger murders anyone?

Anthony Andrews did make a rather interesting Professor Moriarty, however, rather young, and sexy, (no other film Moriarty that I can remember started undressing the beautiful villainess on screen, ah what George Zucco and Eric Porter missed!) in general, a very interesting interpretation. Pity the rest of the movie didn't live up to him.

* * * * *

THE QUIZMASTER'S COMMENTARY

by
Quizmaster Bro. Addlestone
Presented August 6, 1989

[—Editor's note: From time to time, we will print the commentaries which precede Brother Addlestone's quiz. Although we will not reproduce the quiz itself, we believe that the comments will stand on their own. Of course, the staff of the Vermessa Daily Herald will neither endorse nor oppose any editorial opinions which the reader may derive from the content of the following text.—]

* * *

We come now to my task of the evening: another in that series of Sherlockian quizzes, studded with impossible questions and unlikely answers. But be of good cheer, my friends: this may well be the final quiz, in which, at best, I am but the unwitting presenter. The pressures upon me to supply the questions, the answers, and even the area to be covered have become intolerable.

I well remember the circumstances under which Harraway de Groat first exerted his wiles to entice me into the role of Quizmaster. It was after a meeting which had run until an unusually late hour and at a time when, I confess, I was somewhat the worse for fiery liquors and the fruits of the vine.... He approached me in his usual oily manner, seizing both lapels of my jacket. (I recall making a mental note to have it to the cleaner the very next morning.) He exuded an aura of cheap bourbon and even cheaper hair pomade. From my own trifling monographs on cheap liquors and cheap hair dressings, I deduced at once that these were of varieties so inexpensive that rather than being bottled they come in five-gallon drums, often offered as loss-leaders by schlock discount houses and surplus emporium. He assured me that our need for a quiz-presenter was urgent, the previous incumbent having met with unspeakable foul play. de Groat then said, making the triangle sign of our

brotherhood and sisterhood, that my acceptance was vital for our or-gan-i-zation. (I recall noting that his pronunciation, or-gan-i-zation, was the same as that used by the provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.) This conversation and my imbibing threatened to make me ill—the Harraway's manner (reminiscent of Peter Lorre's "Joel Cairo" in the Maltese Falcon) was that of a sharp-dealing Greek peasant endeavoring to sell a load of diseased figs to an unwary buyer. I could not refuse, whereupon he played what he seemed to feel was his ultimate blandishment: if the attendance of notables was light I would be allowed to sit at the head table—often served first and with larger portions. My head reeling and my stomach churning I found myself, weakly, accepting and signing the contract. By a somewhat soberer next morning I realized that this planning was quite beyond the rather limited talents of the Harraway and that the entire shoddy business displayed the master organizational hand of the second most dangerous man in San Francisco: our own Outer Guard, Col. Ted Schulz, whose bag of enlisted men is said to be still unrivalled. But contract—stuck I was.

At first the pressures were largely based upon physical violence. I would be approached on various of our darker streets by roughly-dressed men, scarfs shielding their lower faces and with foreheads so low that one could not discern where eyebrows left off and hair-lines began, men of the sort found in the Stepney Gas Chamber in William Gillette's fanciful "Sherlock Holmes." They would make crude efforts to twist an arm or to badly bruise a knee. Or there would be warnings: even now the soft "plop" of a champagne cork or a woman's purse closing will put me under the table: one cannot be too careful of airguns. On one occasion I received in the post a small cardboard box containing a cleverly molded wax ear, and on another, a red-stained umbrella with the initials "J.P." I recognized at once the reference to the unrecorded tale of Mr. James Phillimore,

who stepping into his house one morning to get his umbrella was never seen or heard of again. I no longer follow any set routine or pattern, even to never getting in or out of the same side my bed. Even, yes, to a cunning spring-operated trapdoor in the bed's center.

At these meetings I have been content to sit in a quiet corner, eyes half-closed, listening to the drone of endless papers by more learned members, often with such titles as "A Definitive examination of the Sherlockian Implications of the 3rd Word in Line 10, Page Seven of A Study in Scarlet, First Edition." (The word, incidentally, usually seems to be a misplaced adverb or adjective put into the Canon when Dr. Doyle's pen slipped while transcribing Watson's notes.) All that is necessary at these meetings is to be awake for "Confusion to the Pinkertons!" For the remainder, one can doze happily, nodding from time to time and muttering, "Hear, hear!" A table mate will poke me at intervals to reassure himself that rigor mortis has not yet set in. And, being no longer young, I find the presence of Bruce Parker at these meetings very reassuring. I am a graduate of the University of California but in the event of medical emergency I am certain that medical ethics would require that even a Stanford doctor would have to offer rudimentary emergency aid.

Now the pressures have become more subtle. Several days ago I was approached by a heavily-veiled woman, swathed in some clinging material, and with a scent of Chanel's Nos. 5, 6 and 7 the latter two fragrances known only to James Bond. Her accent was piquant but (as a close student of Leslie Howard in "Pygmalion" and of Rex Harrison in "My Fair Lady" and their study of phonetics) I at once detected the flat midwestern accents of our own "Ettie Schafter," Shirley Dickensheet. Tearfully, she fell to her knees, plucking at my trouser legs, and saying, brokenly, that if she did not obtain the quiz information, the entire story of Dean Dickensheet, Coit Tower and the Trained Pelican would be

revealed. I assured her that no one remembering that remarkable Sherlockian would give the slightest credence to that sordid story as it is based on innuendo, and that not even "The National Enquirer" would touch it. And there matters rest.

I have no verification but I am led to believe that tonight's grand prize is to be offered the member who answers all of the questions, without error. That member will be given a "Safeway" plastic bag and five minutes alone in the vault at the main office of the Wells Fargo Bank! This is possible because even in semi-retirement our own Godfather, the Bodymaster, Bob Steele, is fierce in his devotion to all matters Sherlockian, despite his own quiet and retiring disposition. Mr. Steele was high enough in Wells Fargo councils to have not only the key to the vault but also to the Executive Washroom! To a suggestion that this well-meant prize may be dishonest, the Bodymaster replies that the lines of honesty in both banking and savings and loan institutions have become so blurred that honesty is no longer a basic requirement....

At last, Fellow Americans, time to awake, the end and the quiz are here!!!

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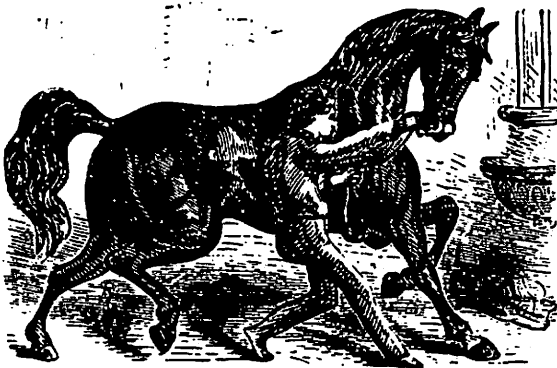
THE PASSING OF
DR. JULIAN WOLFF

Belatedly, we mark the passing of Dr. Julian Wolff (February 12, 1990). Dr. Wolff was a graduate of Columbia College and New York Medical College, where he received his medical degree. He enlisted in the Army during World War II. During his military service he rose to the rank of Major and received the Bronze Star.

His private practice specialized in treating work place injuries until his retirement in 1955. With fewer demands on his time, Dr. Wolff became increasingly involved in the Baker Street Irregulars. He served as Commissionaire of the Baker Street Irregulars from 1960 until his retirement in 1986. He also held the post of editor of the Baker Street Journal from 1961 until 1977.

Dr. Wolff was well recognized as a genial man with a ready sense of humor. During his tenure as the chief officer of the B.S.I. (there was one and only one person to ever hold the title of Gasogene) he was described as a prime mover and shaper of the club. There are few that doubt that his influence set the course for the B.S.I. during the last thirty years and that his guidance will be felt for years to come.

* * * * *



IN MEMORIAM:
BILL HAUNERT

by
Ted Schulz

William Charles Haurert died unexpectedly (and mercifully quickly) in London of a massive heart attack on Tuesday, September 25, 1990. Bill was buried Tuesday, October 2nd, following a traditional Latin Funeral Mass at the Church of the Epiphany, in San Francisco. Our Bill was a true Renaissance man, and will be sorely missed.

Bill had many talents: he had been a Latin teacher at Galileo High School in San Francisco for twenty-five years; he had a Lector and Accolyte at St. Patrick's Church (St. Patrick's is a "traditional" church where Mass is said in Latin). We knew him as an enthusiastic and delightful Sherlockian, Toastmaster of the Scowrsers; lecturer at the great Sherlockian seminars at Stanford; creator of much Sherlockian verse, including our marching song, "Come Join Our Band (and give a cheer for Sherlock Holmes)." In addition to the Scowrsers, Bill was a member of the Tide-waiters, the Persian Slipper Club, the Disjecta Membra, and The Baker Street Irregulars (of New York City).

Bill was born in Greenburg, Indiana and attended Indianan University and the University of California. He was only 62 when he died. That was far too soon!

Bill leaves dear Carol, his bride of 28 years, Sons Thomas and David, daughters Karen and Jeanne, and a sister, Mary Beradine Mack of Batesville, Indiana. We Scowrsers extend our deepest sympathy to them.

* * * * *



William Charles Haunert
1928—1990

Sherlock Holmes in the Comic Books

by Charlotte Erickson

Sherlock Holmes

in the

Comic Books



By Charlotte Erickson

The updated and revised (October 1989) edition of *Sherlock Holmes in the Comic Books* is a 45 page monograph divided into two sections. The first section has Sherlockian comic books listed alphabetically by the name of the comics book. Also included is information on the comic book number, the publisher, the date published and in most cases either a title of the story with Sherlockian interest and/or a brief description of the story. The second section lists the comics by year published. This monograph is available from Charlotte Erickson for \$10.00 plus \$2 for shipping and handling (Canada add \$3.00, Other foreign countries add \$6.00).

Send your check or money order payable to: **Charlotte Erickson**
1920 Marich Way
Mtn. View, CA 94040.

Also available is a supplement to the comic list which is produced quarterly. The supplement is \$3.50 per year (add \$1.00 more for overseas postage).

EXAMPLE:

Sherlock Holmes
(Eternity Comics)

Reprints of the 1950's newspaper comic strips.

#1 (1988)
"The Problem of Thor Bridge"

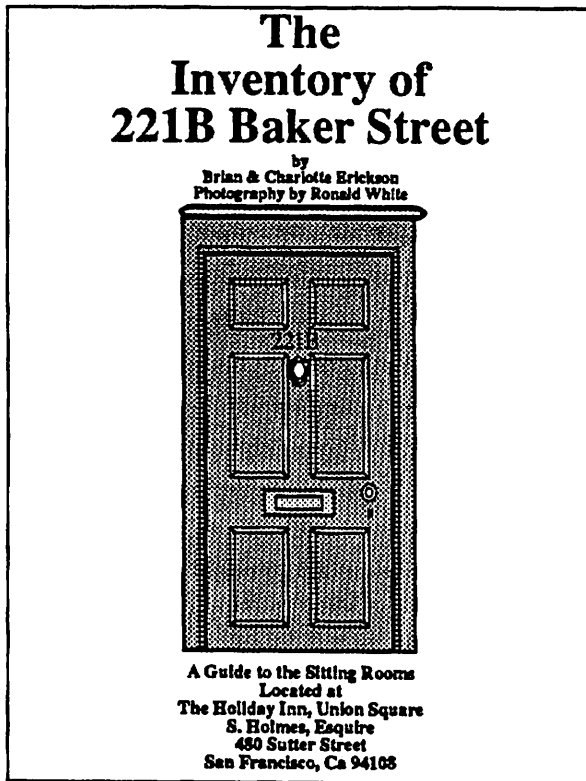
part 1
#2 (1988)
"The Problem of Thor Bridge"

The conclusion to THOR runs pages 1-3. There is an error in the printing though, page 3 (according to the flow of the story and the artists date on the strip) should come before page 1.

Beginning on page 4 is part 1 of a new story where Sherlock Holmes is called in to investigate the murder of Sir Aubrey Poppin.

The Inventory of 221B Baker Street

By
Brian & Charlotte Erickson
Photography by Ronald White



The new and revised edition of *The Inventory of 221B Baker Street* is a comprehensive listing of the items found in those most famous sitting rooms of the World's Greatest Consulting Detective as recreated at the S. Holmes Esq. in the Holiday Inn Union Square, San Francisco. Included are descriptions of the items, along with quotes from The Canon where they are mentioned. There are detailed photographs of the room, by section, showing the location of these items. Also, in some cases, special individual photos were placed within the text. Lastly, there is a floor plan giving a general layout of the room.

This monograph is generously authorized by Dame Jean Conan Doyle for publication and is available from Brian and Charlotte Erickson for \$10.00 plus \$2.00 for shipping and handling (Canada add \$3.00, other foreign countries add \$6.00). Send your cheque or money order payable to:

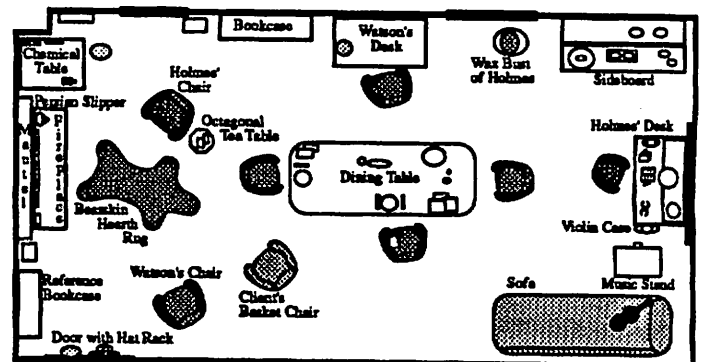
Brian or Charlotte Erickson
1920 Marich Way
Mtn. View, CA 94040

Proceeds from the sale of this monograph go to help *The Scowlers and Molly Maguires*.

EXAMPLE:

Gasogene: A device for producing aerated water, often referred to as 'soda water', by the chemical reaction of an acid upon an alkali carbonate, typically used when mixing alcoholic drinks.

Ref: "With hardly a word spoken, but with a kindly eye, he [Holmes] waved me [Watson] to an arm-chair, threw across his case of cigars, and indicated a spirit case and a gasogene in the corner." SCAN
"The gasogene and cigars are in the old place." (Holmes) MAZA



Floor Plan of 221B Baker Street at the S. Holmes, Esq.

The 1991 Calendar of



221b Baker Street

as located at
the S. Holmes, Esq.
Holiday Inn-Union Square
480 Sutter Street
San Francisco, CA

Available Now!

**Designed and produced by Brian and Charlotte Erickson,
with photography by Ronald White.**

This calendar features 12 photos of the Sherlock Holmes sitting room, as seen at the Holiday Inn-Union Square, in San Francisco. It also marks the beginning and ending of each of the Sherlockian adventures, and the birthdates of Sherlock Holmes, Dr. John H. Watson and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

**Calendars are priced at \$12.00 each,
plus \$5.00 for shipping and handling within the U.S., \$7.50 for foreign delivery.**

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