

A Baker Street Glossary for Beginning Sherlockians
The Bootmakers of Toronto

INTRODUCTION

Sherlock Holmes was introduced to the world in a short novel entitled *A Study in Scarlet*, which appeared in Beeton's Christmas Annual for 1887. From then until 1927, a total of sixty stories - four novels and fifty-six short stories - were published. In 1934, the popularity of the Holmes stories led to the formal organization of The Baker Street Irregulars (BSI) in New York City and the Sherlock Holmes Society of London (SHS). It soon became apparent that interest in Sherlock Holmes extended beyond these localities and numerous local societies were formed. These organizations were called "scion societies." Many of them recognize the BSI or the SHS as their "parent" society.

In Canada, there were two scion societies of the Baker Street Irregulars in the 1940's: *The Canadian Baskervilles* and *The Baker Street Squires*. Both lasted only a few years.¹

On January 10, 1971, the Metropolitan Toronto Central Library, then located at 214 College Street, opened its new Arthur Conan Doyle Collection. On December 4 and 5, of that year the Library held a conference called "A Weekend with Sherlock Holmes." Out of this conference came the idea of starting a new Sherlock Holmes society in Toronto. On February 4 of 1972, the inaugural meeting of the new organization was held in the Music Room of Hart House, on the campus of the University of Toronto.

The name of the society was taken from the one reference to Toronto found in the fifty-six short stories and four novels which comprise the "Sherlockian Canon." From *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, by Arthur Conan Doyle (1901):

...Once only we saw a trace that someone had passed that perilous way before us. From amid a tuft of cotton-grass which bore it up out of the slime some dark thing was projecting. Holmes sank to his waist as he stepped from the path to seize it, and had we not been there to drag him out he could never have set his foot upon firm land again. ***He held an old black boot in the air. "Meyers, Toronto," was printed on the leather inside. "It is worth a mud bath," said he. "It is our friend Sir Henry's missing boot."*** (Emphasis added)

Since Mr. Meyers of Toronto made Sir Henry Baskerville's boots, the society was named *The Bootmakers of Toronto*. In keeping with whimsical Sherlockian tradition the names of all of the officers are based on the name

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of the society. Hence, the President is always referred to as “Meyers,” and all of the other officers’ names are references to boot making.

At the founding meeting it was decided that the new organization would not be a “scion society” – an approved subordinate - of the Baker Street Irregulars in the United States, but would be independent as the Sherlock Holmes Society of Canada. There is, however, a great deal of cooperation between Sherlockian societies in both countries.

So welcome to The Bootmakers of Toronto. This Glossary is intended for people who are new to the “World of Sherlock Holmes.” It is meant to be a brief introduction to some of the terms encountered in the publications about Sherlockiana or heard in Scion Society meetings. If you do not know what these terms mean you now have a place to look them up.

I would like to thank the following for their helpful suggestions in creating this *Glossary*: Bob Coghill, Peggy Perdue, Christopher Redmond and Barbara Roden.

And special thanks to George Vanderburgh for printing it.

Bruce D. Aikin
October 2007

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Abbreviations – Jay Finley Christ² devised a system of four letter abbreviations for the titles of the sixty Holmes stories. They are listed in the following chart:

The Jay Finley Christ Four Letter Abbreviations					
1.	ABBE	Abbey Grange	31.	MUSG	Musgrave Ritual
2.	BERY	Beryl Coronet	32.	NAVA	Naval Treaty
3.	BLAC	Black Peter	33.	NOBL	Noble Bachelor
4.	BLAN	Blanched Soldier	34.	NORW	Norwood Builder
5.	BLUE	Blue Carbuncle	35.	PRIO	Priory School
6.	BOSC	Boscombe Valley Mystery	36.	REDC	Red Circle
7.	BRUC	Bruce-Partington Plans	37.	REDH	Red-Headed League
8.	CARD	Cardboard Box	38.	REIG	Reigate Squires (Puzzle)
9.	CHAS	Charles Augustus Milverton	39.	RESI	Resident Patient
10.	COPP	Copper Beaches	40.	RETI	Retired Colourman
11.	CREE	Creeping Man	41.	SCAN	Scandal in Bohemia
12.	CROO	Crooked Man	42.	SECO	Second Stain
13.	DANC	Dancing Men	43.	SHOS	Shoscombe Old Place
14.	DEVI	Devil's Foot	44.	SIGN	Sign of the Four
15.	DYIN	Dying Detective	45.	SILV	Silver Blaze
16.	EMPT	Empty House	46.	SIXN	Six Napoleons
17.	ENGR	Engineer's Thumb	47.	SOLI	Solitary Cyclist
18.	FINA	Final Problem	48.	SPEC	Speckled Band
19.	FIVE	Five Orange Pips	49.	STOC	Stockbroker's Clerk
20.	GLOR	Gloria Scott	50.	STUD	Study In Scarlet
21.	GOLD	Golden Pince-Nez	51.	SUSS	Sussex Vampire
22.	GREE	Greek Interpreter	52.	THOR	Thor Bridge
23.	HOUN	Hound of the Baskervilles	53.	3GAB	Three Gables
24.	IDEN	Case of Identity	54.	3GAR	Three Garridebs
25.	ILLU	Illustrious Client	55.	3STU	Three Students
26.	LADY	Lady Frances Carfax	56.	TWIS	Man with the Twisted Lip
27.	LAST	His Last Bow	57.	VALL	Valley of Fear
28.	LION	Lion's Mane	58.	VEIL	Veiled Lodger
29.	MAZA	Mazarin Stone	59.	WIST	Wisteria Lodge
30.	MISS	Missing Three-Quarter	60.	YELL	Yellow Face

Note: The Christ abbreviations are to be used parenthetically only, as a substitute for footnotes. When Canonical story titles are used in an article's text, they should be written out in full and italicized, as in *A Scandal in Bohemia*.

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Annotated Sherlock Holmes The, by William S. Baring-Gould, was published in 1967 - Mr. Baring-Gould tried to arrange the stories according to his own sometimes quirky chronology. The book is hampered by the fact that he became very ill after finishing the final draft, so the errors in it were not corrected and there is no index. Worthwhile if you want to understand the “Higher Criticism” of Sherlockiana.³

Arthur Conan Doyle Collection – Major library collection about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Sherlock Holmes housed in a room on the fifth floor of the Toronto Reference Library.⁴ The Bootmakers of Toronto are major users and supporters of this Collection.

Baker Street Irregulars - the premier Sherlock Holmes society in the United States. They were founded in 1934 by Christopher Morley. Their main activities are the Sherlock Holmes Birthday Weekend in New York City and publishing THE BAKER STREET JOURNAL (BSJ). The Birthday Weekend activities are held on a weekend close to Sherlock Holmes birthday, which was determined by Christopher Morley to be January 6th. Someone who has been *invested* in The Baker Street Irregulars uses the abbreviation BSI after his or her name. A number of Bootmakers have received investitures.

BAKER STREET JOURNAL, THE – Quarterly publication of the Baker Street Irregulars.⁵ A complete collection is available in the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection.

Canadian Holmes – Publication of the Bootmakers of Toronto. A complete collection is available in the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection.

Canon or “Sacred Writings” – The sixty original Sherlock Holmes stories. In 1911, the Rev. Ronald A. Knox, an Anglican priest, published an essay entitled, “Studies in the Literature of Sherlock Holmes.” The article was a parody of a school of German Biblical criticism. He subjected the Holmes stories to the same kind of “form criticism” as German theologians used on the Bible. The Rev. Mr. Knox was the first to call the Holmes stories the “Canon,” or “Sacred Writings.” The article is considered the beginning of “Sherlockian Scholarship.”

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Chronology – In playing “The Sherlockian Game” (see entry) Sherlockians have tried to determine when the events in each story actually took place. Different authors have come to different conclusions. In 1967, William S. Baring-Gould published *The Annotated Sherlock Holmes*, in which he arranged the stories in the chronological order he determined. Other authors have devised different chronologies. The reader may refer to *The Date Being...?*,⁶ by Andrew Peck, or the discussion of the subject to be found in Leslie S. Klinger’s *The New Annotated Sherlock Holmes*.⁷ Currently, the Bootmakers of Toronto use the Baring-Gould chronology to determine the order in which the Holmes stories are followed for our meetings. A chart of this chronology is given below.

THE BARING-GOULD CHRONOLOGY			
STORY	BARING-GOULD DATE	STORY	BARING-GOULD DATE
GLOR	July 12 - Aug. 4, Sept. 22, 1874	FINA	April 24 - May 4, 1891
MUSG	Oct. 2, 1879	EMPT	April 5, 1894
STUD	March 4 - 7, 1881	GOLD	Nov. 14 - 15, 1894
SPEC	April 6, 1883	3STU	April 5 - 6, 1895
RESI	Oct. 6 - 7, 1886	SOLI	April 13 - 20, 1895
NOBL	Oct. 8, 1886	BLAC	July 3 - 5, 1895
SECO	Oct. 12 - 15, 1886	NORW	Aug. 20 - 21, 1895
REIG	April 14 - 26, 1887	BRUC	Nov. 20 - 23, 1895
SCAN	May 20 - 22, 1887	VEIL	October, 1896
MANW	June 18 - 19, 1887	SUSS	Nov. 19 - 21, 1896
FIVE	Sept. 29 - 30, 1887	MISS	Dec. 8 - 10, 1896
IDEN	Oct. 18 - 19, 1887	ABBE	Jan. 23, 1897
REDH	Oct. 29 - 30, 1887	DEVI	March 16 - 21, 1897
DYIN	Nov. 19, 1887	DANC	July 27 - Aug. 3 & 10, 1898
BLUE	Dec. 27, 1887	RETI	July 28 - 30, 1898
VALL	Jan. 7 - 8, 1888	CHAS	Jan. 5 - 14, 1899
YELL	April 7, 1888	SIXN	June 8 - 10, 1900
GREE	Sept. 12, 1888	THOR	Oct. 4 - 5, 1900
SIGN	Sept. 18 - 21, 1888	PRIO	May 16 - 18, 1901
HOUN	Sept. 25 - Oct. 20, 1888	SHOS	May 6 - 7, 1902
COPP	April 5 - 20, 1889	3GAR	June 26 - 27, 1902
BOSC	June 8 - 9, 1889	LADY	July 1 - 18, 1902
STOC	June 15, 1889	ILLU	Sept. 3 - 16, 1902

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NAVA	July 30 - Aug. 1, 1889	REDC	Sept. 24 - 25, 1902
CARD	Aug. 31 - Sept. 2, 1889	BLAN	Jan. 7 - 12, 1903
ENGR	Sept. 7 - 8, 1889	3GAB	May 26 - 27, 1903
CROO	Sept. 11 - 12, 1889	MAZA	Summer, 1903
WIST	March 24 - 29, 1890	CREE	Sept. 6, 14, 22, 1903
SILV	Sept. 25 & 30, 1890	LION	July 27 - Aug. 3, 1909
BERY	Dec. 19 - 20, 1890	LAST	August 2, 1914

Complete Sherlock Holmes, The - published by Doubleday in 1930. Among Holmes fans it is known as the “Omnibus.” Although there are a lot of mistakes and the Americanizations and editing are often erratic, it is the standard for many reference works, such as, *Good Old Index*, by William Goodrich and *The Universal Sherlock Holmes*, by Ronald DeWaal. In some cases the order in which the stories are printed does not follow the order in which they were originally published.

Conan Doyle, Arthur Ignatius – born May 22, 1859, in Edinburgh, Scotland, to Irish parents. He became first a medical doctor and then an author. At one time he was one of the highest paid writers in the world. He was knighted on October 24, 1902, for his services to his country in the Boer War in South Africa. He ran a field hospital as a volunteer doctor and wrote *The Boer War: Its Cause and Conduct* to defend Great Britain against charges of brutal treatment of Boer soldiers and civilians. He became a great proponent of spiritualism in his later life. He died on July 7, 1930. When playing the Sherlockian Game, Sir Arthur is referred to as “The Literary Agent.” He “agented” the Sherlock Holmes stories for his friend, Dr. John H. Watson.

Doylean – relating to the writings of Arthur Conan Doyle.

Holmes, Sherlock – In the first story, *A Study in Scarlet*, Holmes tells Watson, “Well, I have a trade of my own. I suppose I am the only one in the world. I'm a consulting detective, if you can understand what that is. Here in London we have lots of government detectives and lots of private ones. When these fellows are at fault, they come to me, and I manage to put them on the right scent. They lay all the evidence before me, and I am generally able, by the help of my knowledge of the history of crime, to set them straight.” Holmes was the world’s first consulting detective and is still considered by many to be the best

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who ever practiced. The sixty original tales, fifty-six short stories and four novels, most of which were written by his friend and biographer, Dr. John H. Watson, are referred to as the “Canon” by Sherlockians.

Marylebone Sherlock Holmes Collection – The major collection in London, England. It was originally started for the 1951 Festival of Britain.⁸

Master Bootmakers – Quoting from our Constitution: The status of Master Bootmaker may be conferred upon a Journeyman (regular member) or Apprentice (student member) Bootmaker who has made a significant and lasting contribution to the Society's life and objects. Master Bootmakers shall be entitled to subscribe themselves “Master Bootmaker” or its abbreviation M.Bt. and to wear the insignia of their rank in the form of a shoehorn and bootlace.

New Annotated Sherlock Holmes, The, by Leslie S. Klinger. – Volumes I and II (The Short Stories) were published in 2005 and Volume III (The Novels) was published in 2006. Mr. Klinger updates Baring-Gould's 1967 *Annotated*.

“Omnibus” – See *Complete Sherlock Holmes, The*

Oxford Sherlock Holmes, properly *The Oxford University Press World Classics Sherlock Holmes*, published in 1994. The stories were compared to the original manuscripts as much as possible and are arranged in the order in which it is believed that Arthur Conan Doyle actually wrote them. The extensive notes explain the many things that may be lost on modern readers.

Pastiche – a serious attempt to copy Dr. Watson's style of writing a Sherlock Holmes story. The story thus presented is usually purported to be a manuscript discovered in “a disused attic, old trunk full of papers, or amongst the belongings of a now deceased relative.”⁹

Scion Societies – In *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, a newspaper article about the death of Sir Charles Baskerville refers to him as: “the scion of an old county family....” The word *scion* means *a descendant* or *heir*. The term applies to separate societies apart from the parent

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society. The Baker Street Irregulars have many scion societies in the United States. And the Bootmakers have scion societies in Canada.

Shaw, John Bennett - was a famous Sherlockian Collector who held workshops to promote Sherlockian Scion Societies. (His second workshop was in Buffalo in 1978, and many members of the Bootmakers were in attendance.) Mr. Shaw spoke at the conference held in Toronto in 1971 and he suggested forming a Sherlockian Society here. His most famous dictum was: "All you need to have a Sherlock Holmes meeting is two people and a bottle. In an emergency you can dispense with the other person." Another of his sayings was, "If you own one book about Sherlock Holmes, you are a Sherlockian. If you own two books you are a collector." Another favorite dictum of John Bennett Shaw's was his reason to join a Sherlockian Scion Society: "Just have fun!" Mr. Shaw's huge collection is now part of the Sherlock Holmes Collections at the University of Minnesota Libraries.

Sherlock Holmes Collections at the University of Minnesota¹⁰ – The largest repository of Sherlockian/Doylean material in the world. It includes the collections of Dr. Phillip S. Hench,¹¹ William Rabe and the aforementioned John Bennett Shaw.

Sherlock Holmes Handbook, A, by Christopher Redmond - An excellent resource for beginning Sherlockians – and anyone else. (Simon & Pierre, Toronto, Ontario. 1993. ISBN 0-88924-246-1) It gives introductions to all of the stories, the characters portrayed in them, background on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Victorian times, the many fans of Holmes and other topics.¹² It is available for reading in the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection.

Sherlockian Game - The Rules of the "Game" are very simple: Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson actually existed and Arthur Conan Doyle was Watson's "Literary Agent." To quote from Sherlockian.Net (The Straight Dope: Did Sherlock Holmes really exist?): Dorothy L. Sayers, herself known for writing the Peter Wimsey mysteries, set forth the rules of the Game. "It must be played as solemnly as a

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county cricket match at Lord's; the slightest touch of extravagance or burlesque ruins the atmosphere."

At our meetings some speakers "play the Game," and some do not - depending on which will be the most interesting for the audience.

Sherlockian Scholarship – A book or article which studies some aspect of the original Holmes stories. The authors usually play "The Game."

Sherlockiana – in brief, anything having to do with Sherlock Holmes.

Sherlockians – In North America, the term refers to fans of Sherlock Holmes. In Europe, and especially in Great Britain, the term **Holmesian** is used.

Starrett, Vincent – was born Charles Emerson Starrette on October 26, 1886, in Toronto, Ontario. His family dropped the final "e" on their surname shortly after he was born. The family moved to Chicago when "Charlie" was four years old. He spent many summers with his relatives in Toronto, and when he was eleven he found his first Sherlock Holmes book in his aunt's attic. It was the start of a life-long devotion. Throughout his long career as a newspaper reporter and writer, he always used the pen name Vincent Starrett. (It was not even known until 1996 that his full name was not Charles Vincent Starrett.) When he died on January 5, 1974, it was said that the world lost the greatest Sherlockian who ever lived.

In 1942, he wrote two sonnets for the dinner of the Baker Street Irregulars. One of them was sublime. Many scion societies end every meeting by reading "221B."

221B

Here dwell together still two men of note
Who never lived and so can never die:
How very near they seem, yet how remote
That age before the world went all awry.
But still the game's afoot for those with ears
Attuned to catch the distant view-halloo:

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England is England yet, for all our fears –
Only those things the heart believes are true.

A yellow fog swirls past the window-pane
As night descends upon this fabled street:
A lonely hansom splashes through the rain,
The ghostly gas lamps fail at twenty feet.
Here, though the world explode, these two survive,
And it is always eighteen ninety-five.

Universal Sherlock Holmes, The, by Ronald DeWaal. – In 1974, Mr. DeWaal published *The World Bibliography of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson*. In 1980, *The International Sherlock Holmes* was published. In 1995, with the help of Dr. George Vanderburgh, an updated, five volume edition was published with the title *The Universal Sherlock Holmes*. It lists all of the known items published, with a brief description of each one. An electronic version is available at the web site for the University of Minnesota Sherlock Holmes Collections.

Watson, Dr. John H. – born August 7, 1852. Friend and biographer of Sherlock Holmes. He wrote fifty-seven or fifty-eight of the Holmes stories. (There is a debate as to whether Arthur Conan Doyle or he wrote the third person narrative of *His Last Bow*.) Please see the following for a fuller description of Dr. Watson:

- *The Encyclopædia Sherlockiana*, by Jack Tracy (1977), pp. 385 – 391.
- *A Sherlock Holmes Handbook*, by Christopher Redmond (1993), pp. 37 – 39.
- *The Encyclopedia Sherlockiana*,¹³ by Matthew E. Bunson (1994), pp. 277 – 283.
- These books are all available in the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection.

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Addendum:

THE SHERLOCK HOLMES STORIES - BY DATE OF PUBLICATION

STORY	OMNIBUS NUMBER	DATE OF PUBLICATION	BARING-GOULD CHRONOLOGY
STUD	1	Christmas, 1887	March 4-7, 1881
SIGN	2	February, 1890	Sept. 18-21, 1888
SCAN	3	July, 1891	May 20-22, 1887
REDH	4	August, 1891	Oct. 29-30, 1887
IDEN	5	Sept., 1891	Oct. 18-19, 1887
BOSC	6	Oct., 1891	June 8-9, 1889
FIVE	7	Nov., 1891	Sept. 29-30, 1887
MANW	8	Dec., 1891	June 18-19, 1887
BLUE	9	Jan., 1892	Dec. 27, 1887
SPEC	10	Feb., 1892	April 6, 1883
ENGR	11	March, 1892	Sept. 7-8, 1889
NOBL	12	April, 1892	Oct. 8, 1886
BERY	13	May, 1892	Dec. 19-20, 1890
COPP	14	June, 1892	April 5-20, 1889
SILV	15	Dec., 1892	Sept 25 & 30, 1890
CARD	42	Jan., 1893	Aug. 31 - Sept. 2, 1889
YELL	16	Feb., 1893	April 7, 1888
STOC	17	March, 1893	June 15, 1889
GLOR	18	April, 1893	July 12 - Aug. 4; Sept. 22, 1874
MUSG	19	May, 1893	Oct. 2, 1879
REIG	20	June, 1893	April 14-26, 1887
CROO	21	July, 1893	Sept. 11-12, 1889
RESI	22	Aug., 1893	Oct. 6-7, 1886
GREE	23	Sept., 1893	Sept. 12, 1888
NAVA	24	Oct. & Nov., 1893	July 30 - Aug. 1, 1889
FINA	25	Dec., 1893	Apr. 24 - May 4, 1891
HOUN	39	Aug., 1901 - Apr., 1902	Sept. 25 - Oct. 20, 1888
EMPT	26	Oct., 1903	April 5, 1894
NORW	27	Nov., 1903	Aug. 20 - 21, 1895
DANC	28	Dec., 1903	July 27 - Aug. 10 & 13, 1898
SOLI	29	Jan., 1904	April 13 -20, 1895
PRIO	30	Feb., 1904	May 16 - 18, 1901
BLAC	31	Mar., 1904	July 3 - 5, 1895
CHAS	32	Apr., 1904	Jan. 5 - 14, 1899
SIXN	33	May, 1904	June 8 - 10, 1900
3STU	34	June, 1904	April 5 - 6, 1895
GOLD	35	July, 1904	Nov. 14 - 15, 1894

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MISS	36	Aug., 1904	Dec. 8 - 10, 1896
ABBE	37	Sept., 1904	Jan. 23, 1897
SECO	38	Dec., 1904	Oct. 12 - 15, 1886
WIST	41	Sept. & Oct., 1908	Mar. 24 - 29, 1890
BRUC	44	Dec., 1908	Nov. 20 - 23, 1895
DEVI	47	Dec., 1910	Mar. 16 - 20, 1897
REDC	43	Mar. & Apr., 1911	Sept. 24 - 25, 1902
LADY	46	Dec., 1911	July 1 - 18, 1902
DYIN	45	Nov., 1913	Nov. 19, 1887
VALL	40	Sept., 1914 - May, 1915	Jan. 7 - 8, 1888
LAST	48	Sept., 1917	Aug. 2, 1914
MAZA	51	Oct., 1921	Summer, 1903
THOR	55	Feb. & Mar., 1922	Oct. 4 - 5, 1900
CREE	56	March, 1923	Sept. 6; 14; 22, 1903
SUSS	53	Jan., 1924	Nov. 19 - 21, 1896
3GAR	54	Oct., 1924	June 26 - 27, 1902
ILLU	49	Nov., 1924	Sept. 3 - 16, 1902
3GAB	52	Sept., 1926	May 26 - 27, 1903
BLAN	50	Oct., 1926	Jan. 7 - 12, 1903
LION	57	Nov., 1926	July 27 - Aug. 3, 1909
RETI	60	Jan., 1927	July 28 - 30, 1898
VEIL	58	Feb., 1927	Oct., 1896
SHOS	59	Mar., 1927	May 6 - 7, 1902

NOTES

¹ Source: *A Sherlock Holmes Handbook*, by Christopher Redmond, page 192.

² Jay Finley Christ was invested as a member of the Baker Street Irregulars in 1949. He was an expert on Labor Law at the Chicago Business School.

³ The S. stands for Sabine, and he is related to the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould who wrote the words for the hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers."

⁴ The Arthur Conan Doyle Collection, Toronto Reference Library, 789 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario M4W 2G8, Canada.

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- ⁵ The Baker Street Journal, P.O. Box 465, Hanover, PA 17331.
- ⁶ Peck, Andrew Jay. *"The Date Being--?" A Compendium of Chronological Data*. [Bronx, N.Y.]: Privately Printed, 1970. [33] p. Spiral binding. Limited to 200 numbered copies. Quoting the description from *The Universal Sherlock Holmes*: "The long introduction containing a discussion of the more important chronologists, their methods and conclusions is followed by valuable chronological data arranged in tables." It is available in the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection.
- ⁷ In *The New Annotated Sherlock Holmes*, discussions of chronology may be found on pages 749 to 776 of Volume I: Chronological Table: The Life and Times of Sherlock Holmes; in Volume III, on page 380: The Dating of *The Sign of Four*; page 626: The Dating of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*; and on page 843: The Dating of *The Valley of Fear*.
- ⁸ It is properly The Sherlock Holmes Collections at Marylebone Information Services, City of Westminster. **Address:** Marylebone Information Service, 109-117 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5PS.
- ⁹ Quote from Barbara Roden, M.Bt., BSI, who is the current Editor of *Canadian Holmes*.
- ¹⁰ Sherlock Holmes Collections, 111 Elmer L. Andersen Library, 222 21st Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455; 612-624-3552; Fax: 612-625-5525; E-mail: [Sherlock Holmes Collections](#)
- ¹¹ Dr. Hench won the 1950 Nobel Prize for Medicine for his discovery of the cortisone treatment for rheumatoid arthritis.
- ¹² At the time of this writing it is still available from the author, who may be contacted through his web site: Sherlockian.Net.
- ¹³ Book titles cannot be copyrighted. To avoid confusion Jack Tracy's book was republished as *The Ultimate Sherlock Holmes Encyclopædia*.