

A STUDY GUIDE TO SHERLOCK HOLMES

By William S. Dorn



The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes
Adventure XV -- The Adventure
of Silver Blaze

SILVER BLAZE
DATE OF THE ADVENTURE*
(Date of the Wessex Cup)

CLUES:

1. The story was published in December 1892
2. The Final Problem occurred in May 1891 and was the only case that year.
3. Watson said there were three cases in 1890, and Zeisler identifies them as The Adventure of the Copper Beeches, The Boscombe Valley Mystery, and The Adventure of the Dying Detective.
4. Holmes said, "I have every hope... that your horse will start upon Tuesday ... " (346)
5. The only horse races at Winchester on Tuesday between 1881 and 1903 was on July 17, 1888

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1 implies it was before December 1892
- B. A and 2 imply it was before January 1891
- C. B and 3 imply it was before January 1890
- D. C, 4 and 5 imply the Wessex Cup was on July 17, 1888

The Wessex Cup was run on Tuesday, July 17, 1888

*The story may contain other clues to the date of the adventure. However, use only the clues shown here. Your only goal should be to use logical reasoning to find a date based on the clues shown here.

SILVER BLAZE VOCABULARY WORDS

- charging (335) – **putting tobacco in**
plethora (335) – **super abundance**
surmise (335, 338, 350) – **to infer without strong evidence**
conjecture (335) – **expression of opinion without sufficient
evidence for proof**
hypothesis (335, 344) – **a proposition assumed as a premise
for an argument**
abductor (336) – **kidnapper**
turf (336, 339) – **horse racing world**
fall of the flag (336) – **start of the race**
villa (336, 339) – **house characteristic of one found in a mid-
dle-class suburb**
curried mutton (337, 338, 348) – **cooked meat from a fully
grown sheep and covered with a
heavily spiced sauce**
gaiters (337, 340) – **covering for the ankle or the ankle and
lower leg**
pallor (337) – **extreme paleness**
waistcoat (337) – **vest**
frock (337) – **dress**
furlong (337, 347) – **1/8 of a mile**
touts (337) – **someone who, for a fee, will provide informa-
tion on horses running in a race**
groom (338) – **man or boy employed to take care of horses**
mackintosh (338) – **waterproof raincoat, named after its inventor,
Charles Macintosh, Scotsman (1766-1843)**
chaff-cutting loft (338) – **stable loft where hay and straw are
cut for food and bedding for horses**
harness-room (338) – **room where harnesses and other equip-
ment for the horses are stored**
furze-bush (338, 342) – **low growing bushes**

- cravat (339, 340, 350) – **scarf**
- penang-lawyer (339) – **walking stick made from the stem of a palm tree from Penang, an island off the west coast of Malaya**
- boss of a shield (340) – **ornamental, knob-like projection in the center of a shield**
- frock-coat (340) – **close fitting, double-breasted, knee-length coat**
- side-whiskers (340) – **side burns**
- eyeglass (340) – **monocle**
- landau (340) – **four-wheeled carriage with a top in two parts so that it may be closed, half-open, or entirely open**
- circumstantial (340) – **dependent upon circumstances**
- outhouse (341) – **building separated from the main building**
- paddock (341, 346) – **small enclosed field near a stable, used as pasture**
- inquest (341) – **judicial inquiry usually held before a jury**
- vesta (341, 343) – **wood or wax friction match named for the Roman goddess of the hearth or fire**
- tallow (341) – **candle made from animal fat, harder than the usual candle**
- sovereign (341) – **gold coin worth 1 £**
- singular (342, 346) – **beyond what is ordinary or usual; remarkable**
- cataract knife (342) – **knife used in surgery to correct opaqueness of the lens of the eye**
- milliner (342, 350) – **maker of ladies' hats**
- guinea (342, 350) – **one pound plus one shilling, that is, 5% more than a pound**
- sitting-room (342) – **parlor or livingroom**
- haggard (342) – **worn and exhausted**
- impertinence (343) – **act of exceeding the limits of propriety or good manners**
- brambles (343) – **prickly shrubs or bushes**

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gregarious (343) – **fond of company**

my place (344) – **my job**

half-crown (344) – **coin worth 2 ½ shillings, that is, 1/8 of a pound**

gadabout (344) – **someone who roams about in search of amusement**

hunting-crop (345) – **short whip used to make a horse run faster**

cavalier (346) – **haughty, disdainful, supercilious**

drag (347) – **four-horse coach with seats inside and outside**

mottled (347) – **spotted or blotched**

off foreleg (347) – **right front leg**

imperturbably (347) – **unshakably calm and collected**

spirits of wine (348) – **approximately 80% alcohol, that is, 160 proof**

Pullman car (348) – **luxury railway coach; not a sleeping car**

distract (349) – **inattentive because of worries, absent-minded**

pulling jockey (349) – **jockey who holds a horse back**

horse's ham (349) – **great tendon at back of the hock, that is, the ankle**

subcutaneously (349) – **under the skin**

astute (350) – **shrewd; discerning**

amnesty (350) – **granting of a general pardon**

SILVER BLAZE OPEN QUESTIONS

1. What would happen if someone altered a horse as Silver Blaze had been altered and then entered the horse in a race?

He or she would be barred from the track for life.

2. What is unusual about the way the odds are quoted on page 347?

They are not reduced to lowest terms. For example, "five to fifteen" should be "one to three"

3. What is unusual about the horses's colors as given in the program card on page 347?

2. **"Blue and black jacket" should be "blue with black stripes" or "blue with black hoops"**

3. **"Yellow cap and sleeves" but what about the rest of the jacket?**

4. **"Yellow and black stripes" should be "yellow with black stripes", and what about the cap?**

6. **"Purple cap. Black sleeves" What about the rest of the jacket?**

4. How could Holmes have made the calculation of the speed of the train on page 335? The time between telephone posts was 2.3 seconds so he could not have been timing each post.

Suppose Holmes counted s seconds between posts. To convert from yards/second to miles/hour, he must have used the following formula

$$\left(\frac{60}{s} \times \frac{\text{yards}}{\text{seconds}}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{1760} \times \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{yards}}\right) \times \left(\frac{3600}{1} \times \frac{\text{seconds}}{\text{hour}}\right)$$

Decomposing each number into its prime factors produces

$$\left(\frac{2^2 \times 3 \times 5}{s} \times \frac{\text{yards}}{\text{seconds}}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2^5 \times 5 \times 11} \times \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{yards}}\right) \times \left(\frac{2^4 \times 3^2 \times 5^2}{1} \times \frac{\text{seconds}}{\text{hour}}\right)$$

Many of these factors can be canceled leaving

$$\frac{2 \times 3^3 \times 5^2}{11 \times s} \times \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{hour}}$$

This is much too difficult a calculation to do in your head because of the division by 11. However, suppose Holmes counted 11 posts (660 yards) and recorded the time, s , to pass those 11 posts. Then the 60 in the numerator of the first equation would become 660. This would add an additional 11 in the numerator, and the last equation would become

$$\frac{2 \times 3^3 \times 5^2}{s} \times \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{hour}}$$

where now s is the time to travel between 11 posts. Holmes could have memorized the terms in the numerator (2 , 3^3 , and 5^2) and looked for a time (in seconds) that easily divided one or more of them. For example, suppose the time s were 25 seconds. Since $25 = 5^2$ the speed in miles per hour would be

$$2 \times 3^3 = 54$$

This is remarkably close to the 53 1/2 miles per hour that Holmes quoted. Hence the time he recorded to pass 11 posts (660 yards) must have been just a bit more than 25 seconds so he used 25 seconds and subtracted a little to account for the additional fraction of a second.

SILVER BLAZE SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. Who killed John Straker?
 - a. Silas Brown
 - b. Colonel Ross
 - c. Silver Blaze
 - d. Desborough
 - e. None of the above

2. Who owned Silver Blaze?
 - a. Silas Brown
 - b. Colonel Ross
 - c. John Straker
 - d. Fitzroy Simpson
 - e. None of the above

3. What did the dog do in the nighttime?
 - a. Chase the villain
 - b. Attempt to bite the villain
 - c. Bark loudly
 - d. Nothing

* The Simple Quiz is designed to determine if the student has read the story. Anyone who has read the story through should have no trouble in completing this quiz. The Intermediate and Advanced Quizzes are more challenging.

SILVER BLAZE INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. Which one of the following was NOT one of the items found in John Straker's pockets?
 - a. a box of vestas
 - b. a tobacco pouch with tobacco
 - c. a record of a bet on Desborough
 - d. a few papers
2. What was the name of the horse that was scratched from the Wessex Cup?
 - a. Bayard
 - b. Desborough
 - c. Iris
 - d. none of the above
3. What was the name of the inspector who was looking after the case of the disappearance of Silver Blaze?
 - a. Gregory
 - b. Dawson
 - c. Simpson
 - d. none of the above
4. What color was the cravat that was found in John Straker's left hand?
 - a. black and white
 - b. red and black
 - c. yellow and blue
 - d. none of the above

[#] The Intermediate Quiz is designed to test whether the student has read the story with reasonable attention to detail. The Simple Quiz is an easier test while the Advanced Quiz is much more challenging.

SILVER BLAZE ADVANCED QUIZ &

1. In addition to Silver Blaze how many horses were stabled at King's Pyland?
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. none of the above
2. How old was (that is, in which year) was Silver Blaze at the time of the story?
 - a. his third year
 - b. his fourth year
 - c. his fifth year
 - d. none of the above
3. What was the distance run by the horses in the Wessex Cup?
 - a. one mile
 - b. one mile and five furlongs
 - c. two miles and one furlong
 - d. none of the above
4. How many years did Colonel Ross say he had 'been on the turf' (that is, racing horses)?
 - a. twenty
 - b. more than thirty
 - c. all his adult life
 - d. none of the above

& The Advanced Quiz is designed for aficionados of the Canon. The questions are quite challenging. The Intermediate and Simple Quizzes are designed for the more casual reader of the stories.

THE YELLOW FACE DATE OF THE ADVENTURE*

(Holmes unmasked the little girl)

CLUES:

1. Grant Munro said, "I am a married man and have been so for three years." (353)
2. Effie Munro received an estate of £4,500 (353) when her first husband, John Hebron, died. It usually takes about one year to settle an estate.
3. Effie "... had been six months at Pinner ..." (353) before she met Grant Munro. Assuming Effie had lived six months in England before meeting Grant Munro implies Effie had lived in England for one year.
4. John Hebron died of yellow fever. (353)
5. There was an epidemic of yellow fever in New Orleans in 1878.
6. Watson said that it was "... in early spring ..." (351)
7. Grant Munro said "... last Monday ... I suddenly became aware that a face ... was looking at me out of one of the upper windows" in the cottage. (354)
8. Grant Munro said, "I should have gone to the City (the next) day ... ", but instead he went for a walk and "... the door (of the cottage) suddenly opened and my wife walked out." (356)
9. Munro said, "For two days after this I stayed home, ..." (357)
10. The following day Munro said he entered the empty cottage and added, "That was yesterday ..." (358)
11. April 1, 1883 was Saturday.

*The story may contain other clues to the date of the adventure. However, use only the clues shown here. Your only goal should be to use logical reasoning to find a date based on the clues shown here.

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1, 2, and 3 imply that John Hebron died five years before the adventure took place
- B. A, 4 and 5 imply that the adventure took place in 1883.
- C. 6 implies it was about the second week of spring, that is, between March 28 and April 4.
- D. 7 and 8 imply that Grant Munro didn't go to the City on Tuesday.
- E. D and 9 imply that Munro stayed home on Wednesday and Thursday
- F. E and 10 imply that Munro entered the cottage on Friday.
- G. F and 10 imply that the day on which Munro spoke to Holmes was Saturday.
- H. B, C, G and 11 imply that it was Saturday, April 1, 1883

Holmes unmasked the little girl on Saturday, April 1, 1883

THE YELLOW FACE VOCABULARY WORDS

- bestirred (351) – **became active**
- the Park (351) – **Hyde Park**
- amber (351) – **a hard, translucent, yellow, orange, or brownish-yellow fossil resin**
- seven and sixpence (351) – **7 ½ shillings; 3/8 of a pound**
- charred (352) – **scorched; made black from burning**
- wideawake (352) – **a soft broad-brimmed felt hat**
- tether (353) – **extent or limit of one's endurance**
- incognito (353) – **having a concealed identity**
- hop merchant (353) – **someone who sells hops, which are what adds the characteristic bitter taste to beer**
- villa (353) – **country estate with a substantial house**
- livid (355, 357, 359, 361) – **ashen or pallid**
- gaunt (355) – **thin and bony**
- churlish (355) – **having a bad disposition; surly**
- mantle (355, 356) – **a loose, sleeveless coat worn over outer garments; a cloak**
- remonstrance (355) – **objection**
- furtively (355) – **stealthily; appearing to have hidden motives**
- venomous (356) – **malicious; spiteful**
- the City (356) – **financial district of London**
- Crystal Palace (356) – **a large, mostly glass construction built in Hyde Park, London by John Paxton for the Great Exhibition in 1851; moved to Sydenham in 1854 where Grant Munro would have visited it; torn down in 1941 because it was an air raid target during World War II**
- entreaty (356, 360) – **pleading**
- surmise (359) – **to infer something without sufficiently conclusive evidence**
- highroad (360) – **main road**
- devoid (361) – **completely lacking**

THE YELLOW FACE OPEN QUESTIONS

1. Why did Grant Munro's wife refer to him as 'Jack'?

Jack was probably a pet name that Effie used; perhaps connected with his middle name.

2. What is unusual about Grant Munro usually returning home on the 3:36 train (page 357)?

It must have meant that Grant Munro had a very short workday.

3. Effie Munro said that she married a man of African descent in Atlanta (361). How can you tell that she was lying?

In the late 19th century interracial marriages were illegal in Georgia.

4. Grant Munro said, "... there was a great fire at Atlanta shortly after his (John Hebron's) death ... " (page 358). Apparently Effie Munro had told him this. What is wrong with Munro's statement?

There has been no great fire in Atlanta since the US Civil War and that occurred more than 10 years before Effie's marriage to John Hebron.

5. Effie Munro says, "... little Lucy is darker far than ever her father was." (page 361). What is wrong with this statement?

Genetically, if one parent is white and one parent is black, the offspring usually is lighter skinned than the black parent.

6. In view of the answers to questions 3, 4, and 5 above, what do you think of Effie Munro's explanation of her past?

It sounds like Effie lied again and again. Remember, however, her background. She had been married to a black man in the South and had become accustomed to hatred and rejection if she told the truth to anyone.

THE YELLOW FACE SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. What nationality was Effie Munro?
 - a. British
 - b. American
 - c. French
 - d. none of the above

2. What kind of person was hiding behind the yellow face?
 - a. an escaped criminal
 - b. the mistress of Grant Munro
 - c. a little girl
 - d. none of the above

3. What happened to Grant and Effie Munro at the end of the story?
 - a. they were divorced
 - b. they went their separate ways
 - c. they lived happily together
 - d. none of the above

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THE YELLOW FACE INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. What was John Hebron's profession?
 - a. doctor
 - b. lawyer
 - c. stock broker
 - d. none of the above

2. What did Grant Munro leave behind in the rooms on Baker Street?
 - a. his cane
 - b. his pipe
 - c. his watch
 - d. none of the above

3. What name did Effie use when speaking to her husband?
 - a. Grant
 - b. Jim
 - c. Jack
 - d. none of the above

4. How had Effie's papers in Atlanta been destroyed?
 - a. in a fire
 - b. in a flood
 - c. they were stolen
 - d. none of the above

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THE YELLOW FACE ADVANCED QUIZ[&]

1. What did Holmes say had perhaps more individuality than a pipe?
 - a. knees of trousers
 - b. hats and canes
 - c. watches and bootlaces
 - d. none of the above

2. Where did Grant Munro keep his watch at night?
 - a. on the table beside his bed
 - b. under his pillow
 - c. on the top of his dresser
 - d. none of the above

3. When Effie came to England with whom did she first live?
 - a. a friend of Grant Munro
 - b. a maiden aunt
 - c. a friend of hers from America
 - d. none of the above

4. What was Grant Munro's occupation?
 - a. wine importer
 - b. banker
 - c. hop merchant
 - d. none of the above

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THE STOCK-BROKER'S CLERK DATE OF THE ADVENTURE* (Arthur Pinner attempted to hang himself)

CLUES:

1. Watson says, "... one morning in June ... I heard a ring at the bell, followed by ... my old companion's voice." (362).
2. Holmes says, "... I trust that Mrs. Watson has ... recovered from ... our adventure of the Sign of Four." (362)
3. Watson was married late in 1888 or early in 1889
4. Hall Pycroft says, "... I hammered away until Friday – that is, yesterday" (368)
5. June 1, 1889 was Saturday
6. Holmes says, "... even in so wet a June as this ... " (363)
7. In June 1889 the only days with heavy rain in London were the 6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, and 15th.

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1, 2, and 3 imply it was June 1889
- B. 4 implies that it was Saturday
- C. A, B and 5 imply that it was one of June 1, June 8, June 15, June 22 or June 29, 1889
- D. 6 implies that it was towards the middle of the month.
- E. B, D and 7 imply that it was June 15, 1889 when Pinner tried to hang himself

**Pinner attempted to hang himself
on Saturday June 15, 1889**

*The story may contain other clues to the date of the adventure. However, use only the clues shown here. Your only goal should be to use logical reasoning to find a date based on the clues shown here.

THE STOCK-BROKER'S CLERK VOCABULARY WORDS

- connection (362) – **business or professional practice**
- St. Vitus's dance (362) – **a nervous disease causing involuntary and irregular movement of the muscles in the body**
- strident (362) – **harsh, grating, or shrill**
- patent leathers (363) – **slippers made of black leather finished to a hard, glossy surface**
- instep (363) – **arched middle part of the foot between the toes and the ankle**
- hieroglyphics (363) – **writings that are difficult to read or decipher**
- City man (364) – **someone who worked in the financial area of London**
- cockneys (364) – **natives of the East End of London**
- ruddy face (364) – **face with a healthy, reddish color**
- first-class carriage (364) – **railway car with the best accommodations**
- outré* (364) – **extravagantly peculiar**
- crib (364) – **slang for job**
- soft Johnny (364) – **foolish person**
- billet (364, 369) – **job**
- let in (364) – **cheated; led astray**
- cropper (364) – **disastrous failure**
- lay (364) – **predicament**
- tether (364) – **limit of one's resources, abilities, or endurance**
- E. C. (364) – **abbreviation for 'Eastern Central', the post office district where most stock brokers' offices were located**
- innings (364) – **chance for accomplishment; derived from the chance at bat in cricket**
- screw (365) – **salary**

- diggings (365) – **lodgings**
the City (365) – **financial district of London**
sheeny (365) – **disparaging term for a Jew (today it is considered offensive)**
berth (365) – **position or job**
flutter (365) – **a small bet**
the swim (366) – **active in the general current of affairs**
lofty stair (367) – **stairs leading to rooms directly under the roof, that is, to a loft**
deal chairs (367) – **wooden chairs**
comet vintage (369) – **wine from a particularly good year for wine 1858 which was the year when Donati's Comet appeared in the sky**
shivers (370) – **terror**
waistcoat (370) – **vest**
braces (371) – **suspenders**
livid (371) – **discolored, as from a bruise**
the Midlands (372) – **inner-central part of England**
paroxysm (372) – **sudden outburst of emotion**
sterling (373) – **British money**
devolved (373) – **passed on or delegated to another**
cracksman (373) – **safe cracker**
carpet-bag (373) – **traveling bag made of carpet fabric**
scrip (373) – **provisional certificate entitling the holder to a fractional share of stock**
booty (373) – **loot; stolen goods**
haggard (373) – **worn and exhausted**

THE STOCK-BROCKER'S CLERK OPEN QUESTIONS

1. On page 365, when asked how good his memory was, Hall Pycroft replied, "Pretty fair." Later on that same page, Pycroft rattles off the price of three stocks with impressive accuracy. How could someone whose memory was only 'pretty fair' know the exact price of apparently every company?

Perhaps Hall Pycroft was being modest when he described his memory as 'pretty fair'. On the other hand, perhaps the figures he quoted were not correct. As far as we know, Arthur Pinner never checked the accuracy of Pycroft's responses.

THE STOCK-BROKER'S CLERK SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. How were Arthur and Harry Pinner related?
 - a. they were brothers
 - b. they were father and son
 - c. they were the same person
 - d. none of the above

2. Near the end of the story, what did Harry Pinner try to do?
 - a. shoot Hall Pycroft
 - b. hang himself
 - c. jump out of a window
 - d. none of the above

3. What did Harry Pinner ask Hall Pycroft to do?
 - a. copy the Encyclopedia Britannica
 - b. keep a record of the changes in stock prices on the London stock exchange
 - c. mark the hardware sellers in the Paris directory
 - d. none of the above

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THE STOCK-BROKER'S CLERK INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. What did Arthur Pinner question Hall Pycroft about?
 - a. names of his colleagues at Mawson and Williams
 - b. interest rates at London banks
 - c. prices on the stock exchange
 - d. none of the above

2. What did Arthur Pinner ask Hall Pycroft not to do?
 - a. tell his former colleagues at Mawson and Williams about his new position
 - b. tell his landlady that he would be in Birmingham the next day
 - c. write to Mawson and Williams and resign
 - d. none of the above

3. With what was Henry Pinner's second tooth on the left-hand side stuffed?
 - a. gold
 - b. platinum
 - c. silver
 - d. none of the above

4. When Henry Pinner left Hall Pycroft, Sherlock Holmes, and Dr. Watson and went into another room, why was Hall Pycroft so sure that Henry Pinner was not going to escape?
 - a. the room Pinner entered was an inner room
 - b. there were iron bars on all of the windows in the building
 - c. they were on the fifth floor and there were no fire escapes
 - d. none of the above

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THE STOCK-BROKER'S CLERK & ADVANCED QUIZ

1. From who did Watson purchase his practice?
 - a. Farquhar
 - b. Jackson
 - c. Pollock
 - d. none of the above

2. For what firm did Hall Pycroft previously work?
 - a. Coxon and Woodhouse
 - b. Harris and Price
 - c. Mawson and Williams
 - d. none of the above

3. How long had Hall Pycroft worked for his most recent employer?
 - a. 2 years
 - b. 5 years
 - c. 7 ½ years
 - d. none of the above

4. How many branches did Arthur Pinner say the Franco-Midland Hardware Company had in France?
 - a. 111
 - b. 134
 - c. more than 150
 - d. none of the above

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THE 'GLORIA SCOTT' DATE OF THE ADVENTURE*

(Victor Trevor's Father's death)

CLUES:

1. Holmes says, "... I accepted his (Victor Trevor's) hospitality for a month of the long vacation." (374)
2. Holmes says, "One day ... when ... the vacation was drawing to a close, I received a telegram ... imploring me to return ... " (377)
3. The long summer vacation ended towards the end of September.
4. Holmes was born in 1854 (see "His Last Bow")
5. Holmes says, "He (Victor Trevor) was the only friend I made during the two years I was at college." (374)

NOTE: The date can be determined only to within the month and year.

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1, 2, and 3 imply the elder Trevor's death was from the middle to the end of September.
- B. 4 implies that Holmes started to college in 1872
- C. 5 implies that Holmes second visit to Donnithorpe, that is, when the elder Trevor died was between Holmes's first and second year's at college
- D. B and C imply the elder Trevor died in 1873
- E. A and D imply that the elder Trevor died towards the end of September 1873

The elder Trevor died sometime in the last half of Sept. 1873

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THE 'GLORIA SCOTT' VOCABULARY WORDS

- enigmatical (374) – **puzzling, ambiguous, or inexplicable**
- prosaic (374) – **matter-of-fact; straightforward**
- a J.P. (374) – **a Justice of the Peace; a magistrate appointed to preserve the peace in a county; often a local landowner**
- the Broads (374, 378) – **low land near the sea in the east of Norfolk where the rivers widen**
- lime-lined avenue (374) – **road lined with linden trees**
- fens (374) – **marshes; wet boggy lands**
- fastidious (374) – **difficult to please; exacting**
- grizzled (375) – **flecked with gray**
- port (375) – **rich sweet fortified wine usually drunk after dinner**
- poaching (375) – **trespassing on someone else's property to fish or hunt**
- callosities (375) – **calluses; local areas of skin that have become thick**
- wizened (376) – **withered or shriveled**
- shambling (376) – **walking in an awkward or lazy way**
- salt meat (377) – **meat preserved in salt**
- harness cask (377) – **a cask fastened to the deck of a ship and used to keep the salt meat for the current day's use**
- forelock (377) – **a lock of hair that falls over the forehead**
- eight-knot tramp (377) – **a cargo ship that with a maximum speed of eight knots (about 9.2 mph)**
- the long vacation (377) – **July 1 through October 1 when universities are closed**
- dog-cart (377) – **a cart with two seats placed back-to-back; named for the box used to carry dogs under the rear seat**

apoplexy (377) – **a stroke**

flagstaff (378) – **flag pole**

insolent (378) – **insulting in manner; arrogant**

livid (378) – **extremely angry; furious**

venomous (378) – **malicious; spiteful**

pugilist (379) – **prize fighter; boxer**

half-effaced (379) – **partially rubbed out or partially erased**

ingenious (379) – **something that arises from an inventive or
cunning mind; clever**

ardent shot (380) – **enthusiastic hunter**

preserves (380) – **land used for breeding and preserving small
game**

conjure (381) – **call on or entreat solemnly**

transportation (381) – **sending a convict to a penal colony in
another country**

felon (381) – **someone who has committed a grave crime,
such as murder, rape, or burglary**

warders (381, 382, 383, 384) – **men who guard prisoners**

aft side (381) – **back side**

quay (381) – **wharf**

the Book (382) – **the Bible**

dibbs (382) – **slang for money**

keel (382) – **a structural member running lengthwise along
the bottom centerline of the ship**

main-truck (382) – **piece of wood placed at the top of the
main mast**

jaundice (383) – **a disease causing a yellowish discoloration
of the whites of the eyes, skin, and mucous
membranes**

brace (383) – **a pair**

settee (383) – **sofa**

poop (383) – **structure at the stern of a ship**

junk (384) – **salted meat**

painter (384) – **rope attached to the bow of a boat**

fore-yard (384) – **lowest beam on the forward mast of a ship;
a square sail is supported by the beam**

bark (384) – **sailing ship with from three to five masts**

starboard (384) – **The right-hand side of a ship as one faces
forward**

spars (384) – **poles used to support sails on a ship**

after-hold (385) – **storage place beneath the deck and towards
the rear of a ship**

brig (385) – **a two-masted sailing ship**

diggings (385) – **lodgings**

THE 'GLORIA SCOTT' OPEN QUESTIONS

1. On page 384, Trevor says the “ ... ship foundered in Lat. 15° north and Long. 25° west ... “. Later on that same page Trevor says, “ ... the Cape Verdes were about five hundred miles to the north of us, and the African coast about seven hundred to the east.” Look at a map of the west coast of Africa and check the position of the Cape Verde Islands themselves. In particular check the latitude of the islands and the distance of the islands from the west coast of Africa. What conclusions can you draw?

The Cape Verde Islands lie approximately between 15° and 17° north latitude so if the ship were at 15° north latitude, it could not have also been 500 miles to the south of the Cape Verdes. Moreover, the west coast of Africa is not more than 150 miles from the nearest of the Cape Verde Islands so if the ship was at a latitude of 15° north and a longitude of 25° west, it could not have been 700 miles west of the African coast. Trevor was not a professional sailor so it is understandable that he got either the latitude and longitude or the distances wrong. Moreover, when he wrote the document Trevor was under great stress and might have not paid close attention to some of the details.

2. Why didn't the captain of the *Hotspur* know that there was no passenger ship that foundered near where he picked up the convicts who had been on the *Gloria Scott*?

Communications between ships and from ship to shore were not very good in the middle of the 19th century.

The captain of the Hotspur probably did find out but not until his return to England.

3. On page 379, Victor Trevor says that upon receipt of Beddoes encoded letter, his father immediately had a stroke and was put to bed by Victor and Dr. Fordham. Yet on page 385, Holmes says, "Underneath (the account of the mutiny) is written in a hand so shaky as to be hardly legible, 'Beddoes writes in cipher to say H. has told all. Sweet Lord, have mercy on our souls!'" If the elder Trevor had a stroke and was incapacitated upon receipt of the letter, how could he have written anything at the end of the document much less have returned it to the back drawer of the Japanese cabinet (see page 379)?

Perhaps the elder Trevor did not collapse. Indeed, perhaps he did not even have a stroke. His illness and supposed death might have been a conspiracy between Victor Trevor and Dr. Fordham to deceive Holmes and hence Hudson and everyone else.

THE 'GLORIA SCOTT' SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. The 'Gloria Scott' was
 - a. a cruise ship
 - b. a prison ship
 - c. a cargo ship
 - d. none of the above

2. At the time of the adventure Holmes was
 - a. working in chemistry laboratory
 - b. a student at a university
 - c. looking for a job
 - d. none of the above

3. At the end of the story Victor Trevor's father was
 - a. dead
 - b. in prison
 - c. on board a ship
 - d. none of the above

* The Simple Quiz is designed to determine if the student has read the story. Anyone who has read the story through should have no trouble in completing this quiz. The Intermediate and Advanced Quizzes are more challenging.

THE 'GLORIA SCOTT' INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. What was the key to deciphering the enigmatic message that struck Justice of the Peace Trevor dead with horror when he read it?
 - a. read every second word
 - b. read every third word
 - c. read the first letter of each word
 - d. none of the above
2. How many children did the elder Trevor have?
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. four
 - d. none of the above
3. How did Holmes know that the elder Trevor had boxed earlier in his life?
 - a. his nose was knocked a little out of the straight
 - b. his ears had the peculiar flattening and thickening which marks the boxing man
 - c. the knuckles on both hands were enlarged from excessive hard contact
 - d. none of the above
4. How was the planned mutiny of the Gloria Scott discovered?
 - a. one of the prisoners confessed to the ship's captain
 - b. the sham chaplain's identity was discovered
 - c. the ship's doctor felt the outline of a pistol in bed of one of the prisoners
 - d. none of the above

[#] The Intermediate Quiz is designed to test whether the student has read the story with reasonable attention to detail. The Simple Quiz is an easier test while the Advanced Quiz is much more challenging.

THE 'GLORIA SCOTT' ADVANCED QUIZ[&]

1. Which one of the following was NOT among the provisions given to the eight prisoners who left the Gloria Scott in a small boat?
 - a. a compass
 - b. a cask of biscuits
 - c. two rations of rum
 - d. none of the above

2. What was the name of the sham chaplain on the Gloria Scott?
 - a. Fordham
 - b. Evans
 - c. Wilson
 - d. none of the above

3. How long had the elder Trevor had the very handsome walking stick he had made into a weapon?
 - a. not more than a year
 - b. less than six months
 - c. since his son was born
 - d. none of the above

4. Which one of the following was NOT one of the things each prisoner had stowed away at the foot of his bed?
 - a. a brace of pistols
 - b. a pound of powder
 - c. a pair of knives
 - d. none of the above

[&] The Advanced Quiz is designed for aficionados of the Canon. The questions are quite challenging. The Intermediate and Simple Quizzes are designed for the more casual reader of the stories.

THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL DATE OF THE ADVENTURE*

CLUES:

1. Holmes was born in 1854 (see “His Last Bow”)
2. Holmes probably first attended college when he was 18
3. Holmes spent two years in college (see Gloria Scott case, 374)
4. Holmes says “ ... for four years I had seen nothing of him ... “ (388)
5. The ritual said the month was “ ... the sixth from the first ... “
6. Until 1752 the year in England began on March 25.

NOTE: The exact date cannot be determined from the clues given here. Find the year and the day within one month’s time.

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1 and 2 imply that Holmes first attended college in 1872
- B. A and 3 imply that Holmes left college in 1874
- C. B and 4 imply the adventure took place in 1878
- D. 5 and 6 imply the adventure took place between September 25 and October 24
- E. C and D imply the adventure took place between September 25, 1878 and October 24, 1878

**The adventure took place between
September 25, 1878 and October 24, 1878**

*The story may contain other clues to the date of the adventure. However, use only the clues shown here. Your only goal should be to use logical reasoning to find a date based on the clues shown here.

THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL VOCABULARY WORDS

- anomaly (386) – **departure from the normal**
Bohemianism (386) – **disregarding social conventions**
coal-scuttle (386) – **metal or wooden box where coal is kept
near the fireplace**
Boxer cartridges (386) – **ammunition invented by E. M.
Boxer**
V.R. (386) – **initials of the queen, Victoria Regina**
crux (386) – **basic point or feature**
lethargy (386) – **sluggishness; inactivity**
commonplace book (386) – **book in which things especially to
be remembered are methodically
recorded**
rueful (386) – **expressing sorrow or regret**
singular (387, 388, 390) – **beyond what is ordinary or usual;
remarkable**
recherché (387) – **uncommon or rare**
lucrative (387) – **profitable**
diffidence (388) – **shyness**
languid (388) – **with little spirit or animation**
scion (388) – **a descendent**
cadet (388) – **a younger branch of the family**
mullioned (388) – **vertical strip dividing the panes**
venerable (388) – **commanding respect by virtue of age**
feudal keep (388) – **central tower of a medieval castle; a
stronghold**
dandy (388) – **a man who shows extreme elegance in clothes
and manners**
preserve (388) – **to keep or protect game or fish for private
use**
paragon (389) – **a model of excellence or perfection**
Don Juan (389) – **a man who is an obsessive seducer of
women**

- game-keeper (389) – **man in charge of wild birds and animals on the owner's property**
- brain-fever (389) – **meningitis or encephalitis**
- café noir* (389) – **strong black coffee**
- taper (389) – **a small, feeble candle**
- livid (390, 395) – **ashen or pallid**
- reposed in (390) – **entrusted to**
- blazonings (390) – **coats of arms**
- charges (390) – **figures in heraldry**
- infamous (390) – **having an exceedingly bad reputation**
- fortnight (390) – **two weeks**
- assiduous (390) – **diligent**
- wan (390) – **melancholy**
- remonstrate (390) – **reason or plead in protest**
- garret (391) – **room on the top floor of a house**
- labyrinth (391) – **an elaborate set of interconnecting passages; a maze**
- footmen (391) – **uniformed servant who attended to carriages or waited on table**
- mere (391, 396) – **a small lake or pond**
- drags (391) – **dragnets; devices for recovering objects at the bottom of a body of water using grappling hooks**
- catechism (392) – **a formal set of questions posed for candidates**
- rigmarole (392) – **a confused, rambling, incoherent set of procedures**
- heavy-linteled door (393) – **door with a heavy horizontal beam that forms the upper member and supports the structure above the door**
- embalm (393) – **preserve from change**
- patriarch (393) – **old and venerable**
- girth (393) – **circumference**
- dog-cart (393) – **a cart with two seats placed back-to-back; name is derived from box under rear seat originally used to carry dogs**

groom (394) – **man or boy employed to take care of horses**

exultation (394) – **great rejoicing**

cardinal points (394) – **four principal directions on a compass: north, south, east, and west**

billet (395, 396) – **pieces of firewood**

flagstone (395) – **heavy, flat slab of stone**

shepherd's check (395) – **woolen cloth with a black and white checked pattern**

constable (395) – **lowest rank of police officer**

furred (395) – **covered or coated as if with fur**

hams (395) – **hamstrings, muscles in the back of the thigh**

personal equation (395) – **one particular person's tendency to make a mistake for which it is possible to take into account**

chink (396) – **narrow opening**

Celtic (396) – **Welsh, Irish, or Scottish**

sepulchre (396) – **burial vault**

treasure trove (396) – **valuable finding**

blanched (396) – **extremely white and pale**

made head (937) – **made headway**

Charles the Second (397) – **(1630-1685) King of England, Scotland, and Ireland from 1660 to 1685 during the Restoration**

cavalier (397) – **supporter of Charles I of England in his struggles against Parliament, also called a Royalist; should begin with an uppercase C**

advent (397) – **coming or arrival, especially of something extremely important**

diadem (397) – **crown worn as a sign of royalty**

Stuarts (397) – **ruling house of England and Scotland (1603 – 1649 and 1660 – 1714)**

surmise (397) – **to infer something without sufficiently conclusive evidence**

THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL OPEN QUESTIONS

1. Where did Sherlock Holmes keep his
- (a) cigars?
 - (b) tobacco?
 - (c) correspondence?

- (a) he kept his cigars in a coal scuttle**
- (b) he kept his tobacco in the toe of a Persian slipper**
- (c) his correspondence was transixed by a jack-knife to the mantel**

2. The catechism (page 392) is

Whose was it?
His who is gone.
Who shall have it?
He who will come.
Where was the sun?
Over the oak.
Where was the shadow?
Under the elm.
How was it stepped?
North by ten and by ten, east by five and by
five, south by two and by two, west by
one and by one, and so under.
What shall we give for it?
All that is ours.
Why should we give it?
For the sake of the trust.

This is exactly as it appeared in the original publication in *The Strand*. However, when *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* were published in book form, the following couplet was added following ‘He who will come’.

What is the month?
The sixth from the first.

Why do you suppose this couplet was added?

HINT: Until 1752 the year began on March 25 in England. Thereafter, the year began on January 1 as it does now.

The directions would be useless without knowing the season. Moreover, this is a clue to the date. The ritual must have meant using the calendar in which the year started on March 25.

3. The dashed line in the figure on the next page is a scale drawing of the path that Holmes followed using the directions in the Musgrave Ritual. The solid line represents the walls of a portion of Hurlstone. The opening in the wall represents the door to the old part.

Holmes walked 20 paces north, 10 paces east, 4 paces south and finally 2 paces west as shown in the figure.

According to the Holmes’s description on page 393 Hurlstone was “ ... built in the shape of an L, the long arm being the more modern portion, ... Over the low, heavy-lintelled door (of the old part), in the centre of the old part ... “

Therefore, the door on the east wall was in the centre of the wall as shown in the figure. Assuming one pace was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, what were the dimensions of the old part of Hurlstone?

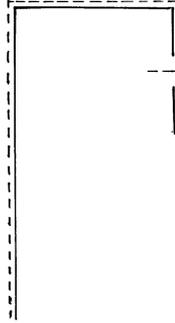


Diagram of Hurlstone

It certainly was a strangely shaped building. The old part was quite small. From east to west the old part was

$$\mathbf{10 \text{ paces} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet} = 25 \text{ feet}}$$

While from north to south it was

$$\mathbf{4 \text{ paces} \times 2 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet} = 20 \text{ feet}}$$

So the old part was 25 feet by 20 feet and was only 500 square feet.

THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. The Musgrave Ritual was
 - a. a ceremony celebrated once a year
 - b. a catechism written on paper
 - c. an exercise engaged in by Reginald Musgrave
 - d. none of the above

2. Sherlock Holmes was accompanied on his trip to Hurlstone by
 - a. Dr. Watson
 - b. his brother, Mycroft
 - c. Brunton
 - d. none of the above

3. Who first discovered the treasure
 - a. Brunton
 - b. Sherlock Holmes
 - c. Reginald Musgrave
 - d. none of the above

* The Simple Quiz is designed to determine if the student has read the story. Anyone who has read the story through should have no trouble in completing this quiz. The Intermediate and Advanced Quizzes are more challenging.

THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. Where did Holmes live when he first came up to London?
 - a. Baker Street
 - b. Montague Street
 - c. Tottenham Court Road
 - d. none of the above
2. What had been Brunton's occupation before Reginald Musgrave's father hired him?
 - a. schoolmaster
 - b. surveyor
 - c. mathematics tutor
 - d. none of the above
3. How long did Reginald Musgrave give Brunton to leave Hurlstone?
 - a. a week
 - b. a fortnight
 - c. a month
 - d. none of the above
4. When Holmes discovered the location of the treasure, what was attached to the iron ring above where the treasure was hidden?
 - a. a stout piece of rope
 - b. Rachel Howell's apron
 - c. Brunton's muffler
 - d. none of the above

[#] The Intermediate Quiz is designed to test whether the student has read the story with reasonable attention to detail. The Simple Quiz is an easier test while the Advanced Quiz is much more challenging.

THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL ADVANCED QUIZ[&]

1. Which one of the following did Holmes NOT associate with Reginald Musgrave?
 - a. castle moats
 - b. mullioned windows
 - c. gray archways
 - d. none of the above
2. What did Reginald Musgrave take with him as a weapon when he entered the library and discovered Brunton reading the Musgrave ritual?
 - a. a weighted walking stick
 - b. a battle axe
 - c. an ancient spear
 - d. none of the above
3. What were the dimensions of the chamber where Brunton's body was found?
 - a. 4 feet deep and 7 feet square
 - b. 6 feet deep and 4 feet by 5 feet
 - c. 7 feet deep and 4 feet square
 - d. none of the above
4. Who helped Holmes raise the door to the chamber where Brunton's body was found?
 - a. a burly Sussex policeman
 - b. Reginald Musgrave
 - c. a strong farmhand from the Musgrave estate
 - d. none of the above

[&] The Advanced Quiz is designed for aficionados of the Canon. The questions are quite challenging. The Intermediate and Simple Quizzes are designed for the more casual reader of the stories.

THE REIGATE PUZZLE

DATE OF THE ADVENTURE*

(Date the Cunninghams were captured)

CLUES:

1. "... Holmes recovered from ... his immense exertions in the spring of '87." (398)
2. "... upon the fourteenth of April ... I received a telegram ... that Holmes was lying ill ..." (398)
3. "Within twenty-four hours I was in his sick-room ..." (398)
4. "Three days later we were back in Baker Street ..." (398)
5. "... a week after our return ... we were under the colonel's roof ..." (398)
6. "... the next morning ... the colonel's butler rushed in..." to tell Colonel Hayter, Holmes and Watson that William Kirwin had been shot the night before. (399)
7. Holmes captured the two Cunninghams on the same day that he heard about the murder.

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1 and 2 imply that Watson received the telegram on April 14, 1887
- B. A and 3 imply that Watson arrived at Holmes's sick room on April 15, 1887
- C. B and 4 imply that Holmes and Watson were back in Baker Street on April 18, 1887
- D. C and 5 imply that Holmes and Watson were in Reigate on April 25, 1887
- E. D, 6 and 7 imply that the Cunninghams were captured on April 26, 1887

The Cunninghams were captured on Tuesday, April 26, 1887

*The story may contain other clues to the date of the adventure. However, use only the clues shown here. Your only goal should be to use logical reasoning to find a date based on the clues shown here.

THE REIGATE PUZZLE VOCABULARY WORDS

- singular (398, 399, 403, 405, 408) – **beyond what is ordinary or usual; remarkable**
- magnate (398, 407) – **a powerful or influential person, especially in business or industry**
- presses (399) – **an upright closet for storing clothes**
- plated candlesticks (399) – **candlesticks coated with silver**
- obtruded (399) – **imposed itself without invitation**
- J.P. (399, 404, 405) – **Justice of the Peace ; a magistrate appointed to preserve the peace in a county; often a local landowner**
- coachman (399, 406) – **driver of any carriage**
- pantry (399) – **room off a kitchen where food, tableware, linens, and similar items are stored**
- crib (400) – **a house or store; cracking a crib meant robbing a house or store**
- parish (400) – **a political subdivision of a British county or shire, usually corresponding in boundaries to an original ecclesiastical parish**
- Queen Anne house (403) – **house of unpretending and simple style with considerable construction of brick**
- Malplaquet (403) – **village in the north of France where English forces defeated the French in the early part of the 18th century**
- lintel (403) – **a horizontal crosspiece over a door or window**
- trap (403) – **one-horse, two-wheeled, open carriage**
- stone-flagged (405) – **with a floor made from flat slabs of stone**
- drawing-room (405) – **living room**
- malicious (405) – **deliberately harmful; spiteful**
- tartly (405) – **sharply; bitterly**

- commonplace room (405) – **room with no particular features; ordinary**
- dressing room (406) – **room off the bedroom where clothes are kept and where the room's resident dresses**
- petrel (406) – **any one of numerous black, gray, or white sea birds, especially the storm petrel, a bird that flies so close to the water that it appears to be walking on the water; perhaps so-named because Saint Peter walked on the water**
- vestige (406) – **visible trace, evidence**
- docilely (407) – **ready and willing to be taught; teachable**
- solicitors (408) – **lawyers who handle routine legal business but do not plead cases in court**
- astuteness (409) – **shrewdness; discernment**
- commiserating (409) – **feeling or expressing sorrow or pity for; sympathizing with**

THE REIGATE PUZZLE OPEN QUESTIONS

1. This story was originally published in *The Strand* with the title “The Reigate Squire”. When it appeared in book form in *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*, the last word was changed to the plural and the title became “The Reigate Squires”. The American edition of the book used the title, “The Reigate Puzzle”. Why do you think these title changes were made?

The original title used the singular “squire” when, in fact, there were two squires. When this was noted, the last word was changed from “squire” to “squires”. On the other hand, “squire” is a British word, which means

‘an English country gentleman, especially the chief landowner in a district’

The American publishers thought that Americans would not understand the meaning of the word “squire” and hence be confused. So they changed the last word to “puzzle”.

2. On page 408 Holmes says, “There were twenty-three other deductions which would be of more interest to experts than to you.” What were those 23 deductions concerned with? For example, one deduction could be concerned with the quality of the paper, that is, was the paper costly, average, or cheap.

- 1. The quality of the paper – costly, average, or cheap.⁺⁺**
- 2. The rag content of the paper.**
- 3. Where the paper came from.**
- 4. The quality of the ink.**
- 5. The chemical nature of the ink.**
- 6. Where the ink came from.**
- 7. The age of the writing.**
- 8. Was the paper folded? If so, how?**
- 9. Had the fragment been torn from the whole, or the whole from the fragment?**
- 10. Was the tear started at the bottom or the top?**
- 11. Was the first penman right or left-handed?**
- 12. Was the second penman was right or left-handed?**
- 13. The type of pen used.**
- 14. Did both penmen use the same pen?**
- 15. The size of the sheet of paper from which the fragment came.**
- 16. Was the original sheet of paper notepaper, wrapping paper, or what?**
- 17. Were there any erasures on the paper?**
- 18. Had the writing been blotted between writings?**
- 19. Had the writing been blotted after the second writing?**
- 20. Did both penmen use the same ink supply?**
- 21. Were there fingernail marks made when the paper was torn?**
- 22. Was there any scent on the paper?**
- 23. Were there any other marks or stains on the paper?**

⁺⁺These 23 clues are from an essay “The Twenty-Three Deductions” by John Ball, Jr. (see p. 343 of Volume I of Baring-Gould in the Bibliography of this book).

THE REIGATE PUZZLE SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. What was found in the hand of the murdered man, William Kirwin?
 - a. nothing
 - b. a sheet of paper
 - c. a piece of a sheet of paper
 - d. a club

2. What did Holmes knock over in order to distract everyone?
 - a. a table holding a clock
 - b. a table with a bowl of oranges and a carafe of water
 - c. a table with nothing on it
 - d. none of the above

3. Why was William Kirwin murdered?
 - a. he had robbed the Acton house
 - b. he was blackmailing the Cunninghams
 - c. he was planning to run away and marry Annie Morrison
 - d. none of the above

* The Simple Quiz is designed to determine if the student has read the story. Anyone who has read the story through should have no trouble in completing this quiz. The Intermediate and Advanced Quizzes are more challenging.

THE REIGATE PUZZLE INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. What information did Holmes get from the mother of William Kirwin, the murdered man?
 - a. nothing
 - b. William Kirwin's age
 - c. the time William Kirwin left home
 - d. none of the above
2. Why did Holmes fake a nervous attack when he, Watson, and Inspector Forrester were visiting with the Cunninghams?
 - a. to give Watson time to complete his search
 - b. to distract the Cunninghams' attention from Watson
 - c. to stop the inspector from revealing the one clue
 - d. none of the above
3. Why did Holmes knock over the dish of oranges and carafe of water?
 - a. to give himself time to inspect the garden for footprints
 - b. to give himself time to get the incriminating piece of paper from Alec Cunningham's dressing gown
 - c. to give Inspector Forrester time to search the sitting-room
 - d. none of the above
4. How did Holmes get a sample of the elder Cunningham's writing?
 - a. Holmes got the elder Cunningham to sign the reward note
 - b. Holmes asked the elder Cunningham to write the reward note
 - c. Holmes deliberately made a mistake when he wrote the reward note
 - d. none of the above

[#] The Intermediate Quiz is designed to test whether the student has read the story with reasonable attention to detail. The Simple Quiz is an easier test while the Advanced Quiz is much more challenging.

THE REIGATE PUZZLE & ADVANCED QUIZ[&]

1. How did Watson describe Baron Maupertuis?
 - a. the most dangerous man on the Continent
 - b. the most accomplished swindler in Europe
 - c. the most hated man on the face of the Earth
 - d. none of the above

2. Where was Holmes lying ill?
 - a. the Hotel Dulong
 - b. a boarding house in Lyons
 - c. his rooms in Baker Street
 - d. none of the above

3. What was the police inspector's name?
 - a. Acton
 - b. Hayter
 - c. Forrester
 - d. none of the above

4. Where did the Cunninghams keep their dog?
 - a. in a kennel far from the house
 - b. chained on the side of the house
 - c. in the cellar
 - d. none of the above

[&] The Advanced Quiz is designed for aficionados of the Canon. The questions are quite challenging. The Intermediate and Simple Quizzes are designed for the more casual reader of the stories.

THE CROOKED MAN
DATE OF THE ADVENTURE*
(Colonel Barclay's death)

CLUES:

1. Watson says, "One summer night, a few months after my marriage ... " (411)
2. Watson was married in late 1888 or early 1889.
3. Holmes says, "It (the Royal Munsters) was commanded up to Monday night by James Barclay ..."
4. June 21, 1889 was Friday

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1 and 2 imply it was summer (after June 21) 1889
- B. 3 implies that Colonel Barclay died on Monday night
- C. 1 also implies that, since it was a few months after Watson's marriage, it was early summer.
- D. C implies it was not in July or August
- E. A, B, D and 4 imply it was Monday, June 24, 1889

Colonel Barclay died on Monday, June 24, 1889

*The story may contain other clues to the date of the adventure. However, use only the clues shown here. Your only goal should be to use logical reasoning to find a date based on the clues shown here.

THE CROOKED MAN VOCABULARY WORDS

- wry face (411) – **a face temporarily twisted in an expression of distaste or displeasure**
- linoleum (411) – **durable, washable material made in sheets and used as a covering for floors**
- hansom (412) – **a two-wheeled covered carriage with the driver's seat above and behind; named after Joseph Aloysius Hansom (1803-1882), a British architect**
- meretricious (412) – **attracting attention in a vulgar manner**
- Royal Munsters (412) – **Royal Munster Fusiliers, a regiment of the British Army**
- Crimea (412) – **the Crimean War (1853 – 1856) where England, France and Turkey opposed Russia**
- Mutiny (412, 420) – **the Sepoy Rebellion, a revolt of the Sepoy troops in India against British authority (1857 – 1858); caused by the disregard of Hindu religious doctrines by the East India Company which ruled India; resulted in powers of government being transferred to the British monarchy which at that time was Queen Victoria**
- colour-sergeant (413, 420) – **a sergeant in charge of a battalion or regimental colors**
- acutely (413, 415) – **sharply; keenly**
- singular (413, 414, 415) – **beyond what is ordinary or usual; remarkable**
- chaff (413) – **to make fun of in a good-natured way**
- mess-table (413) – **dining area for soldiers**
- puerile (413) – **immature; childish**
- barracks (413) – **buildings used to house military personnel**

- villa (413, 414) – **large, luxurious country house of a well-to-do person**
- highroad (413) – **main road**
- coachman (413, 414, 417) – **driver of any carriage**
- morning-room (414) – **room used as a sitting room in the early part of the day**
- French window (414) – **pair of windows extending to the floor and opening in the middle**
- fender (414, 417, 421) – **screen or metal framework placed in front of a fireplace to keep hot coals and debris from falling out**
- conjecture (415, 417) – **judgment based on inconclusive or incomplete evidence**
- carnivorous (416) – **meat eating**
- weasel (416) – **carnivorous mammal having a long slender body, a long tail, short legs, and brownish fur**
- stoat (416, 421) – **an ermine, especially when in its brown color phase**
- ostentatiously (417) – **boastfully showy**
- recriminations (417) – **counter charges**
- passages (417) – **exchange of words**
- ethereal (417) – **delicate**
- absolved (417) – **released**
- registration agent (418) – **someone who assists in making lists of eligible voters**
- conjurer (418, 421) – **someone who performs magic tricks; a magician**
- canteens (418, 421) – **military recreation hall where refreshments are available**
- trepidation (418) – **state of alarm or dread; apprehension**
- florin (418) – **coin worth two shillings or 1/10 of a £**
- rupee (418) – **basic unit of currency in India and several neighboring countries as well**
- warrant (419) – **judicial document authorizing an officer to make a search, a seizure, or an arrest**

burr (419) – **a persistently clinging thing often thrown off by a plant**

swarthy (419) – **having a dark complexion**

bilious (419) – **brownish-yellow or greenish-yellow in color**

affably (419) – **easily and pleasantly spoken to**

Providence (420) – **control exercised by a deity; divine direction**

cantonments (420) – **groups of temporary living quarters for troops**

harum-scarum (420) – **lacking a sense of responsibility; reckless**

marked for the sword-belt (420) – **destined to become a commissioned officer**

Sikhs (420) – **people who practice the monotheistic religion founded in northern India in the 16th century and which combines elements of Hinduism and Islam**

watercourse (420) – **stream or river**

hutch (421) – **pen or coop for small animals**

lithe (421) – **supple; flexible**

mongoose (421) – **mammal with a slender, agile body and a long tail; noted for its ability to seize and kill venomous snakes**

ichneumon (421) – **large mongoose from Africa and southern Europe, having a gray coat and black tail tufts; also called the Egyptian mongoose**

inquest (422) – **judicial inquiry into the cause of a death**

apoplexy (422) – **a stroke**

THE CROOKED MAN OPEN QUESTIONS

1. On page 422 Holmes says, "... you will find the story (about David) in the first or second of Samuel." It actually appears in the Second Book of Samuel, Chapters 11 and 12. A summary of the story is:

King David became the father of a child with Bathsheba while she was still the husband of Uriah. David arranged for Uriah's death in battle and then married Bathsheba.

David's punishment was the death of the first child he fathered with Bathsheba.

How were the relationships among David, Bathsheba, and Uriah the same as and different from the relationships among Colonel Barclay, Nancy Barclay, and Henry Wood?

Colonel Barclay betrayed Henry Wood and arranged for his capture while David betrayed Uriah and arranged for his death. In both cases the betrayal was because the man who was betrayed had the love of a woman whose love the other man wanted. In both cases when the betrayed man disappeared (either because of his capture or his death) the betrayer gained the love of the woman. At the time of the betrayals, Colonel Barclay was married to Nancy Barclay while David was not yet married to Bathsheba. There was no adulterous relationship in the Barclay-Wood group while there was one between David and Bathsheba.

2. In view of your answer to Question 1, what do you think of Nancy Barclay's use of the word "David" in chastising her husband?

Nancy Barclay's use of the word "David" was not quite appropriate. Her husband was not guilty of adultery, and the betrayal did not take place when Nancy was married to anyone, much less Henry Wood. Moreover, David's punishment was the death of his child while Colonel Barclay's punishment was his own death.

THE CROOKED MAN SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. Colonel Barclay was killed by
 - a. a blow to the head
 - b. a fall
 - c. a pistol shot
 - d. none of the above

2. The animal that Henry Wood used in his entertainment was
 - a. a snake
 - b. a mongoose
 - c. a rabbit
 - d. none of the above

3. Colonel Barclay betrayed Henry Wood by
 - a. sending him into a trap
 - b. seducing his wife
 - c. falsely accusing him of a crime
 - d. none of the above

4. Nancy Barclay compared her husband to
 - a. General Charles Gordon
 - b. Jack the Ripper
 - c. King David
 - d. none of the above

* The Simple Quiz is designed to determine if the student has read the story. Anyone who has read the story through should have no trouble in completing this quiz. The Intermediate and Advanced Quizzes are more challenging.

THE CROOKED MAN INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. What was the name of Henry Wood's mongoose?
 - a. Jimmy
 - b. Teddy
 - c. Toby
 - d. none of the above

2. What did Holmes observe that told him that Watson had no gentleman visitors?
 - a. Watson's hat stand
 - b. Watson's umbrella stand
 - c. Watson's coat rack
 - d. none of the above

3. What was the maiden name of Nancy Barclay?
 - a. Morrison
 - b. Murphy
 - c. Devoy
 - d. none of the above

4. According to Henry Wood what was the cause of Colonel Barclay's death?
 - a. a fall
 - b. a blow by Henry Wood himself
 - c. the sight of Henry Wood
 - d. none of the above

[#] The Intermediate Quiz is designed to test whether the student has read the story with reasonable attention to detail. The Simple Quiz is an easier test while the Advanced Quiz is much more challenging.

THE CROOKED MAN ADVANCED QUIZ[&]

1. Which one of the following animals was NOT mentioned in the story?
 - a. chimpanzee
 - b. dog
 - c. elephant
 - d. monkey
2. Which of the following places did Henry Wood NOT visit during his travels after leaving Bhurtee?
 - a. Darjeeling
 - b. Nepal
 - c. Punjab
 - d. Bombay
3. Who took over Watson's medical practice when he accompanied Holmes in the case?
 - a. Jackson
 - b. Farquhar
 - c. Verner
 - d. none of the above
4. In what guild did Nancy Barclay interest herself?
 - a. St. David
 - b. St. George
 - c. St. Andrew
 - d. none of the above

[&] The Advanced Quiz is designed for aficionados of the Canon. The questions are quite challenging. The Intermediate and Simple Quizzes are designed for the more casual reader of the stories.

THE RESIDENT PATIENT DATE OF THE ADVENTURE*

(When Blessington aka Sutton was hanged)

CLUES:

1. "... the other three (of the Worthingdon gang) got 15 years a piece" in 1875 (434)
2. "When they (the Worthingdon gang) got out the other day, which was some years before their full term ... " (434)
3. Time off for good behavior was usually about three years.
4. "It had been a close, rainy day in October" when the case opened (422)
5. The only days in October, 1887 when there was more than a trace of rain in London were the 9th, 10th, 29th and 30th.
6. "Their (the mysterious patient and his supposed son) reason for choosing so unusual an hour for a consultation was obviously to ensure that there should be no other patients in the waiting room"
7. October 9, 1887 was a Sunday.
8. October 10, 1887 was not a 'close day'.
9. October 30, 1887 there were gale force winds in London.
10. The visits by the mysterious patient to Dr. Percy Trevelyan's office were on the day before the case opened and the day the case opened.
11. Blessington's body was discovered by Dr. Trevelyan early in the morning after the second visit by the mysterious patient.
12. Holmes was summoned by Dr. Trevelyan at 7:30 am on the morning when the body was discovered (431)
13. Watson says, "... he (Blessington) has been dead about 3 hours." (432)

*The story may contain other clues to the date of the adventure. However, use only the clues shown here. Your only goal should be to use logical reasoning to find a date based on the clues shown here.

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 imply it was 1887.
- B. 4 and 5 imply the case opened October 9, 10, 29 or 30.
- C. 6 and 7 imply the case did not open on October 9.
- D. 4 and 8 imply the case did not open on October 10.
- E. 4 and 9 imply the case not open on October 30.
- F. A, B, C, D, and E imply the case opened on October 29, 1887
- G. 10, 11, and 12 imply that Blessington was hanged late night the day the case opened or early in the morning the day after the case opened.
- H. G and 13 imply that Blessington was hanged early in the morning the day after the case opened.
- I. F and H imply Blessington was hanged early in the morning on October 30, 1887.

Blessington aka Sutton was hanged on October 30, 1887

THE RESIDENT PATIENT VOCABULARY WORDS

- tour de force* (422, 423) – a feat of remarkable skill or strength
- Scylla and Charybdis (422) – figuratively ‘between a rock and a hard place’; in Homer’s *Odyssey* Scylla was a sea monster with 6 heads, 12 feet, and the voice like a yelp of a dog; it lived in a cave by the sea from where it reached out to snatch sailors from passing ships; Charybdis was another sea monster that lived opposite Scylla; in later times Scylla was a rock on the Italian side of the Gulf of Messina and Charybdis was a whirlpool on the Sicilian side
- glades (423) – open space
- shingle of Southsea (423) – pebble beach of Southsea
- brown study (423) – musing; a state of mental abstraction
- reverie (423) – being lost in thought
- General Gordon (423) – Charles “Chinese” Gordon (1833-1885), British general sent to Khartoum in the Sudan in 1884 to rescue English garrisons that were under attack by the Mahdi, Mohammed Ahmed. Gordon himself was besieged for 10 months. A relief expedition arrived on January 28, 1885 to find that Khartoum had been captured, and Gordon killed two days before.
- Henry Ward Beecher (423) – US Congregational minister and militant opponent of slavery; he traveled to Britain and helped turn British sentiment against the South
- brougham (424, 429, 431) – four-wheeled enclosed carriage, named for Lord Brougham, statesman (1778 – 1868)

- wicker basket (424) – **basket made by weaving flexible willow tree branches**
- sanctum (424) – **private place where one is free from intrusion**
- taper-faced (424) – **with a narrow face**
- frock-coat (425) – **close fitting, double-breasted, knee-length coat**
- coachman (425) – **driver of any carriage**
- lesions (425) – **sores on some part of the body**
- singular (425, 426, 429, 434) – **beyond what is ordinary or usual; remarkable**
- pathology (425) – **scientific study of the nature of disease and its causes, processes, development, and consequences**
- catalepsy (425, 427, 430) – **seizure or trance in which sensation and consciousness are suspended**
- plate (425) – **gold or silver-plated tableware**
- Lady Day (426) – **March 25; observed in honor of the Virgin Mary commemorating the Feast of the Annunciation**
- first floor (426) – **second floor in the United States**
- five and three-pence (426) – **5 shillings and 3 pence = 0.2625 of a pound**
- guinea (426) – **a pound plus one shilling = 105% of a pound**
- demure (427) – **modest and reserved**
- filial (427) – **relating to a son or daughter**
- sombre (429) – **dark; gloomy**
- reedy (429) – **thin or fragile**
- hard put to it (431) – **in great difficulty**
- morbidly (432) – **sickly, unhealthily**
- page (433, 434) – **young male servant whose primary duties are to answer the door and show people in to the building or room**
- ejaculated (433) – **suddenly and passionately cried out**

The Memoirs

wicker chair (433) – **chair made by weaving flexible willow tree branches**

surmised (434) – **inferred something without sufficiently conclusive evidence**

THE RESIDENT PATIENT OPEN QUESTIONS

1. The thought reading episode with which the story begins appeared earlier in *The Strand* edition of “The Adventure of the Cardboard Box”. However, that latter adventure was omitted from the book, *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. “The Resident Patient” was included in the book, and Doyle lifted the thought reading episode and put it in “The Resident Patient”. Why do you suppose the “Adventure of the Cardboard Box” was omitted from *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*?

(HINT: “The Cardboard Box” was first published in *The Strand* magazine in January 1893. When the book, *The Memoirs*, was published in 1894, that story was omitted although “The Resident Patient” was included in the book. “The Cardboard Box” was included in a later volume, *His Last Bow*, published in 1917.)

“The Cardboard Box” was not published in *The Memoirs* because Doyle thought it would not be proper to use a story about marital infidelity in a book that would be widely read, more widely read than the magazine in which the story first appeared. However, he (Doyle) was loath to omit the thought reading episode, so he lifted it and inserted it verbatim in “The Resident Patient”. “The Cardboard Box” was later included in the volume *His Last Bow* published in 1917. By that time, Doyle thought including such a story in a book would be acceptable to the general public.

THE RESIDENT PATIENT SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. The resident patient was killed by
 - a. poison
 - b. a stab wound
 - c. hanging
 - d. none of the above

2. The resident patient was killed because
 - a. he buried a valuable treasure
 - b. he betrayed his friends
 - c. his murderers would inherit his wealth
 - d. none of the above

3. The murderers of the resident patient were
 - a. captured by Sherlock Holmes
 - b. killed by the police
 - c. not found
 - d. none of the above

* The Simple Quiz is designed to determine if the student has read the story. Anyone who has read the story through should have no trouble in completing this quiz. The Intermediate and Advanced Quizzes are more challenging.

THE RESIDENT PATIENT INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. What American is mentioned in the story?
 - a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - c. Henry Ward Beecher
 - d. none of the above

2. What kind of attacks was the elderly Russian gentleman supposedly subjected to?
 - a. cataleptic attacks
 - b. epileptic attacks
 - c. attacks of severe depression
 - d. none of the above

3. Every day Blessington settled his accounts with Dr. Trevelyan. After doing so, where did Blessington put his share of the money?
 - a. under his mattress
 - b. in the strong box in his room
 - c. in a safe in the attic
 - d. none of the above

4. Which one of the following was NOT a member of the Worthingdon bank gang?
 - a. Biddle
 - b. Moffat
 - c. Sutton
 - d. Lanner

[#] The Intermediate Quiz is designed to test whether the student has read the story with reasonable attention to detail. The Simple Quiz is an easier test while the Advanced Quiz is much more challenging.

THE RESIDENT PATIENT ADVANCED QUIZ[&]

1. After arriving at the scene of death, how long did Watson say Blessington had been dead?
 - a. not more than 2 hours
 - b. about 3 hours
 - c. at least 6 hours
 - d. none of the above

2. According to Watson, what was the population of London at the time of this case?
 - a. two million
 - b. four million
 - c. five million
 - d. none of the above

3. What was the name of the police inspector in the case?
 - a. Cartwright
 - b. Gregory
 - c. Lanner
 - d. none of the above

4. Where were Dr. Trevelyan's consulting rooms at the time the story began?
 - a. Brook Street
 - b. Harley Street
 - c. St. Anne Street
 - d. none of the above

[&] The Advanced Quiz is designed for aficionados of the Canon. The questions are quite challenging. The Intermediate and Simple Quizzes are designed for the more casual reader of the stories.

THE GREEK INTERPRETER DATE OF THE ADVENTURE*

(Escape of Latimer and Kemp)

CLUES:

1. “It was a summer evening ... “ (435)
2. “It was almost dark ... “ (444)
3. Watson was not yet married.
4. Watson was married late in 1888 or early in 1889
5. Mycroft says “I hear of Sherlock everywhere since you became his chronicler.” (437)
6. *A Study in Scarlet* was published in December 1887.
7. “This is Wednesday evening ... “ (438)
8. Mycroft always left the Diogenes Club at “... twenty to eight” (436) which must have been the time he left to take a cab to 221B Baker Street.
9. Shortly after Mycroft arrived at 221B Baker Street Holmes, Watson and Mycroft rode back to Mr. Melas’s rooms (444).
10. It was “almost dark” when Holmes, Watson, and Mycroft arrived at Mr. Melas’s rooms (444).
11. The only Wednesdays in the summer of 1888 on which sunset was between 7:00 pm and 7:30 pm were August 15 and August 22.
12. It was “... half past (ten) (when) the four of us alighted on the Beckenham platform” (444).
13. “A drive of half a mile brought us to the Myrtles” (444).
14. When Holmes, Watson and Mycroft reached The Myrtles, they saw wheel tracks “in the light of the gate lamp.” (444)
15. There was a full moon and a clear sky on August 22, 1888.

*The story may contain other clues to the date of the adventure. However, use only the clues shown here. Your only goal should be to use logical reasoning to find a date based on the clues shown here.

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1 and 2 imply it was late summer.
- B. 3 and 4 imply it was before 1889
- C. 5 and 6 imply it was after 1887
- D. B and C imply it was 1888
- E. A, D, and 7 imply it was Wednesday in the summer of 1888
- F. 8 and 9 imply Holmes, Watson, and Mycroft arrived at Mr. Melas's rooms at about 8 pm.
- G. F and 10 imply that sunset was between 7:00 pm and 7:30 pm
- H. E, G, and 11 imply it was August 15 or August 22
- I. 12 and 13 imply that they arrived at The Myrtles at about 11 pm
- J. 14 implies that there was no bright moonlight
- K. I, J, and 15 imply it was not August 22.
- L. H and K imply it was August 15.

Latimer and Kemp escaped on Wednesday, August 15, 1888

THE GREEK INTERPRETER VOCABULARY WORDS

- reticence (435) – **unwillingness**
- desultory (435) – **fitful, disconnected, lacking in consistency**
- spasmodic (435) – **intermittent. sudden, abnormal muscular contraction,**
- obliquity of the ecliptic (435) – **angle between the Earth's equator and the great circle which the sun describes in its annual course across the sky**
- atavism (435) – **recurrence in a descendent of characteristics of a remote ancestor**
- singular (435, 437, 441, 446) – **beyond what is ordinary or usual; remarkable**
- country squire (435) – **lord of a country manor**
- Vernet (435) – **Émile Jean Horace Vernet (1789 – 1863)
French painter of martial pieces**
- dilettante (436) – **dabbler**
- corpulent (436) – **large, bulky**
- introspective (436) – **examining one's own intellectual or emotional state**
- bow-window (437) – **window that projects outward from the building in the shape of the arc of a circle**
- billiard-marker (437) – **man who attends to billiard players and records the progress of the games**
- ammunition boots (437) – **boots issued to army personnel below the rank of officer**
- sapper (437) – **trench digger, small person, digs tunnels**
- sticking plaster (438, 440, 445) – **band-aid**
- bludgeon (438) – **short club loaded with lead at one end**
- rasping (439) – **grating sound**
- causeway (439) – **raised roof or path**

- emaciated (440, 441, 445) – **abnormally thin**
sovereign (441) – **gold coin worth 1 £**
peaky (441) – **sickly**
sallow (441) – **pale, sickly, yellowish color**
St. Vitus's dance (441) – **acute chorea, irregular involuntary
contractions of muscles**
inexorable (441) – **not capable of being persuaded by pleading**
heathy common (441) – **public area covered only with low
shrubs including heather**
mottled (441) – **spotted or blotched**
furze-bushes (441) – **low growing bushes**
railway porter (442) – **attendant at a railway station**
conjecture (443) – **judgment based on inconclusive or incom-
plete evidence**
hansom (443) – **two-wheeled, one horse carriage seating two
with the driver mounted behind and reins
going over the roof of the hood; invented by
J. A. Hansom, a Yorkshire architect who
patented the cab in 1834**
J pen (443) – **broad pointed, steel pointed desk pen with the
nose of the point curved up so that it resem-
bles the letter J**
four-wheeler (444) – **carriage with four wheels**
Japanese mail (445) – **Japanese suit of armor**
livid (445) – **black and blue**
brazen (445) – **brass**
life preserver (445) – **a bludgeon; short club loaded with lead
at end**
mesmeric (446) – **hypnotic**
blanched (446) – **extremely pale**
imprudently (446) – **unwisely**
coachman (446) – **driver of a horse drawn carriage**
Buda-Pesth (446) – **Budapest, Hungary**

THE GREEK INTERPRETER OPEN QUESTIONS

1. How did Latimer and Kemp know that they needed to escape from the Myrtles (444)?

Did Mycroft warn them? Did Sherlock want them to escape? See also 4. below.

2. Surely Sherlock and Mycroft both realized that they had signed Mr. Melas's death warrant with the advertisement (442). Why then did they place the ad?

Were the two brothers in such competition that they were willing to risk the lives of others to best each other?

3. Why didn't Latimer and Kemp pick up on Mr. Melas's trick of adding to the questions especially when there were replies of 'Kratides' and 'Athens'?

Good question.

4. Mycroft passed Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson on his way to Baker Street (443). Why didn't he stop to offer them a ride?

See response to 2. above.

5. Who sent the news clipping from Budapest (446)?

Mycroft who read foreign press regularly.

THE GREEK INTERPRETER SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. Mycroft Holmes lived
 - a. in quiet rooms on Pall Mall
 - b. just opposite from the Diogenes Club
 - c. just opposite from 10 Downing Street
 - d. none of the above

2. Mr. Melas lived
 - a. across the street from Sherlock Holmes
 - b. in rooms in the Diogenes Club
 - c. in rooms above Mycroft Holmes
 - d. none of the above

3. How was Paul Kratides related to Sophie Kratides?
 - a. He was her husband
 - b. He was her father
 - c. He was her brother
 - d. They were not related

* The Simple Quiz is designed to determine if the student has read the story. Anyone who has read the story through should have no trouble in completing this quiz. The Intermediate and Advanced Quizzes are more challenging.

THE GREEK INTERPRETER INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. Mycroft was how many years older than his brother Sherlock?
 - a. five years
 - b. seven years
 - c. eight years
 - d. none of the above

2. What did Paul Kratides have on his face?
 - a. a gag
 - b. a large bandage
 - c. sticking plasters
 - d. none of the above

3. What was the name of the place where Paul Kratides was kept prisoner?
 - a. the Beckenham
 - b. the Myrtles
 - c. the Brixton
 - d. none of the above

4. What was the name of the Scotland Yard detective in this adventure?
 - a. Gregson
 - b. Lestrade
 - c. Hopkins
 - d. none of the above

[#] The Intermediate Quiz is designed to test whether the student has read the story with reasonable attention to detail. The Simple Quiz is an easier test while the Advanced Quiz is much more challenging.

THE GREEK INTERPRETER ADVANCED QUIZ &

1. Between what two times could Mycroft Holmes always be found at the Diogenes Club?
 - a. from half past four till six
 - b. from five till six thirty
 - c. from quarter to five till twenty to eight
 - d. none of the above

2. Who was the culprit in the Manor House Case?
 - a. Adams
 - b. Anderson
 - c. Latimer
 - d. none of the above

3. What did the Buda-Pesth newspaper report had happened to the two Englishmen who had been travelling with a woman?
 - a. they had fallen from the train
 - b. they had been stabbed
 - c. they had been shot
 - d. none of the above

4. On what day of the week did Sherlock Holmes first meet Mr. Melas?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Wednesday
 - c. Thursday
 - d. none of the above

& The Advanced Quiz is designed for aficionados of the Canon. The questions are quite challenging. The Intermediate and Simple Quizzes are designed for the more casual reader of the stories.

THE NAVAL TREATY DATE OF THE ADVENTURE*

(Date when Holmes first visited Percy Phelps)

CLUES:

1. Watson says it was the July which immediately succeeded his marriage (447)
2. Watson was married late in 1888 or early in 1889
3. Phelps says that the treaty had been stolen on May 23 (449)
4. Phelps became delirious on the night of the theft
5. Phelps says he was out of his mind for over nine weeks (454)
6. Phelps's memory returned only three days before Holmes's visit (454, 455)
7. July 1, 1889 was Monday

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1 and 2 imply the entire case took place in July 1889
- B. 3, 4 and 5 imply Phelps' memory returned 9 weeks after May 23, that is, on July 25
- C. B and 6 imply Holmes visited Phelps on July 28
- D. A and C imply Holmes visited Phelps on July 28, 1889
- E. D and 7 imply Holmes visited Phelps on Sunday, July 28, 1889

Holmes first visited Phelps on Sunday, July 28, 1889

*The story may contain other clues to the date of the adventure. However, use only the clues shown here. Your only goal should be to use logical reasoning to find a date based on the clues shown here.

THE NAVAL TREATY VOCABULARY WORDS

- verbatim* (447) – **exactly the same words; corresponding word for word**
- gaudy (447) – **excessively showy**
- piquant (447) – **appealingly provocative**
- chevy (447) – **run after, chase**
- wicket (447) – **three stumps that are vertical and are topped by bails; they form the target for the bowler in cricket**
- brain-fever (447, 454, 460) – **meningitis or encephalitis**
- retort (448) – **vessel with glass bulb and long nose; used for distillation, sublimation or decomposition**
- petrel (448) – **small black, gray or white sea bird especially the storm petrel; flies so close to the water that it appears to be walking on the water**
- detached house (449) – **house not sharing a wall with either of its neighbors**
- effusion (449) – **unrestrained outpouring of feeling**
- drawing-room (449) – **living room**
- haggard (449, 465) – **worn and exhausted**
- Triple Alliance (450) – **the Dual Alliance was between Germany and Austria-Hungary; Italy was later added making it the Triple Alliance**
- commissionaire (450, 451, 452, 453, 455, 458, 468) – **former non-commissioned soldiers employed in jobs that require trust, for example, messengers, watchmen, etc.**
- spirit lamp (450, 451) – **lamp fueled by alcohol**
- charing (451) – **cleaning**
- pavement (452) – **sidewalk**
- Paisley (452) – **cloth displaying a swirled pattern of abstract, curved shapes**

- linoleum (452, 457) – **durable, washable material made in sheets and used as a covering for floors**
- list slippers (453) – **cloth slippers**
- whitewash (453) – **a mixture of lime and water**
- hansom (453, 458, 465) – **two-wheeled, one horse carriage seating two with the driver mounted behind and reins going over the roof of the hood; invented by J. A. Hansom, a Yorkshire architect who patented the cab in 1834**
- brokers (454, 458) – **bailiffs, persons licensed to sell items re-possessed for non-payment**
- four-wheeler (454) – **carriage with four wheels**
- Huguenot (455) – **Calvinist French Protestant of the 16th and 17th centuries**
- Coldstream Guards (455) – **oldest regiment of the British army, dating to 1650**
- moss-rose (455, 456) – **type of rose that has large, globular flowers with broad pink petals**
- Providence (455) – **control exercised by a deity; divine direction**
- reverie (456) – **daydreaming**
- asperity (456, 457) – **sharpness of tone**
- abstruse (456) – **difficult to understand**
- slates (456) – **pieces of fine-grained metamorphic rock cut for use as roofing material**
- board schools (456) – **publicly supported schools for free education of youth, administered by a school board (Education Act of 1870)**
- iron-master (457) – **iron manufacturer**
- foxy (458) – **fox-like**
- tartly (458) – **sharply; bitterly**
- bad lot (458) – **not good; troublesome**
- constable (459) – **lowest rank of police officer**
- wry face (460) – **face temporarily twisted in an expression of distaste or displeasure**

- Bertillon (460) – **Alphonse Bertillon (1853 – 1914) French criminal expert who devised a method of identifying people from body measurements**
- savant (460) – **a learned person; a scholar**
- groom (461) – **man or boy employed to take care of horses**
- snick (461) – **click**
- plate (462) – **gold or silver dishes**
- jimmy (464) – **short crowbar with curved ends**
- querulous (464) – **complaining**
- inscrutable (464) – **difficult to fathom or understand**
- taciturn (464) – **inclined to silence**
- cudgelled (465) – **beat with a stick**
- swathed (465) – **heavily wrapped**
- covers (465) – **covered dishes**
- highroad (466) – **main road**
- ejaculated (466, 467) – **suddenly and passionately cried out**
- watercourse (467) – **stream or river**
- didactic (467) – **inclined to teach**
- booty (468) – **loot; stolen goods**
- draught (468) – **drink**
- efficacious (468) – **producing the desired effect**

THE NAVAL TREATY OPEN QUESTIONS

1. What were the seven clues to which Holmes referred on Page 456?

- (1) ten weeks and no treaty appears (460)**
- (2) the bell rang (451)**
- (3) it was 9:45 pm (452)**
- (4) there was no water in hall even though it rained (453, 458)**
- (5) Joseph was quickly displaced from his room (454)**
- (6) Percy did not take his draught on the night of the attempted burglary (468)**
- (7) the policeman on street saw no one pass except Mrs. Tangey (452)**

2. According to the policeman's statement (page 452), he saw Mrs. Tangey leave by the side door but did not see Joseph Harrison's cab. Why did he not see the cab? And why did Mrs. Tangey not leave by the front door? What is the connection between these two events?

Joseph bribed Mrs. Tangey to warn him when Percy left the room. She purposely did not bring tea to Percy in order to lure him from his room. When Percy passed her as she hid, she took the Treaty, ran to the side door, and gave it to Joseph. She then left. The bell was rung by accident.

3. Why would a treaty between Britain and Italy be written in French (page 450)?

French was the language of diplomacy.

4. Why didn't Lord Holdhurst have a copy of the treaty typed rather than copied by hand?

Perhaps Percy couldn't type and Lord Holdhurst did not trust any of the typists.

THE NAVAL TREATY SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. Percy Phelps nickname when he was in school was
 - a. Froggy
 - b. Buster
 - c. Tadpole
 - d. none of the above

2. The naval treaty had been stolen by
 - a. Joseph Harrison
 - b. Mrs. Tangey
 - c. Charles Gorot
 - d. none of the above

3. When Sherlock Holmes returned the naval treaty to Percy Phelps, Holmes put it
 - a. on Phelps's desk
 - b. on a breakfast plate under a cover
 - c. in Phelps's coat pocket
 - d. none of the above

* The Simple Quiz is designed to determine if the student has read the story. Anyone who has read the story through should have no trouble in completing this quiz. The Intermediate and Advanced Quizzes are more challenging.

THE NAVAL TREATY INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. Where did Holmes keep his tobacco?
 - a. in a coal scuttle
 - b. in a Persian slipper
 - c. on the mantle
 - d. none of the above

2. Where was Percy Phelps staying?
 - a. Briarbrae
 - b. Brixton
 - c. Greenwich
 - d. none of the above

3. Where were Lord Holdhurst's chambers?
 - a. Whitehall
 - b. Kensington Palace
 - c. Downing Street
 - d. none of the above

4. What had Percy Phelps ordered from the commissionaire?
 - a. coffee
 - b. tea
 - c. cigarettes
 - d. none of the above

[#] The Intermediate Quiz is designed to test whether the student has read the story with reasonable attention to detail. The Simple Quiz is an easier test while the Advanced Quiz is much more challenging.

THE NAVAL TREATY & ADVANCED QUIZ

1. How many separate articles were contained in the Naval Treaty?
 - a. 11
 - b. 13
 - c. 26
 - d. none of the above

2. Holmes said that his name had only appeared in how many cases out of his last 53 cases?
 - a. 1
 - b. 4
 - c. 7
 - d. none of the above

3. How many bedrooms would Joseph Harrison have had to pass in approaching Percy Phelps' room from inside the house?
 - a. 4
 - b. 6
 - c. 7
 - d. none of the above

4. What was the trade of the father of Annie and Joseph Harrison?
 - a. green grocer
 - b. iron master
 - c. solicitor
 - d. none of the above

& The Advanced Quiz is designed for aficionados of the Canon. The questions are quite challenging. The Intermediate and Simple Quizzes are designed for the more casual reader of the stories.

THE FINAL PROBLEM
DATE OF THE ADVENTURE*
(The Struggle at Reichenbach Falls)

CLUES:

1. Accounts appeared in the public press on “May 6th, 1891” (469)
2. Holmes walked into Watson’s consulting-room “ ... upon the evening of April 24th.” (469)
3. Watson says, “ ... on the afternoon of the fourth we set off together ... (towards) ... Rosenloui.” (478)
4. The struggle at Reichenbach Falls was on the day the trip to Rosenloui began
5. May 1, 1891 was Friday

CONCLUSIONS:

- A. 1 implies the meeting at Reichenbach Falls took place shortly before May 6, 1891
- B. A and 2 imply that the case started after April 24, 1891
- C. B and 3 imply the trip to Rosenloui was on May 4, 1891
- D. C and 4 imply that the struggle at Reichenbach Falls was on May 4, 1891
- E. D and 5 imply that the struggle at Reichenbach Falls was on Monday, May 4, 1891

**The struggle at Reichenbach Falls was on
Monday, May 4, 1891**

*The story may contain other clues to the date of the adventure. However, use only the clues shown here. Your only goal should be to use logical reasoning to find a date based on the clues shown here.

THE FINAL PROBLEM VOCABULARY WORDS

singular (469, 473) – **beyond what is ordinary or usual;
remarkable**

perversion (469) – **incorrect interpretation**

air-gun (470) – **gun in which condensed air is used to propel
the bullet**

garden (470, 474) – **lawn**

the Continent (470, 474) – **land area where the rest of Europe lies**

placid (470) – **pleasantly calm, peaceful, tranquil**

treatise (470) – **extensive, systematic written discourse on a
subject**

binomial theorem (470) – **theorem that specifies the expansion
of the sum of two terms to any
power without requiring the
explicit multiplication of the terms**

army coach (471) – **private tutor who prepares men for
entrance examinations into the officer
corps**

malefactor (471) – **one who does evil**

my toils (471) – **snares or traps**

thrust-and-parry (471) – **stab and defend**

ascetic (472) – **one who practices self-denial or leads an
austere, simple life**

you stand fast (472) – **refuse to change your position**

incommoded (472) – **inconvenienced**

dock (473) – **place where prisoner stands in a courtroom**

foot-path (473) – **sidewalk**

pavement (473) – **sidewalk**

slates (473) – **pieces of fine-grained metamorphic rock cut
for use as roofing material**

- rough (473) – **a crude, unmannered person; a rowdy bludgeon**
- bludgeon (473, 475) – **short, heavy club with a weighted end**
- hansom (474) – **two-wheeled, one horse carriage seating two with the driver mounted behind and reins going over the roof of the hood; invented by J. A. Hansom, a Yorkshire architect who patented the cab in 1834**
- brougham (474, 475) – **one-horse enclosed carriage with four wheels and an open driver's seat in front, named for the Scottish-born jurist, Henry Peter Brougham, First Baron Brougham and Vaux (1778-1868)**
- Continental express (474) – **fast train from London across the English Channel to the rest of Europe**
- first-class carriage (474) – **railway car providing the best accommodations**
- lithe (474) – **supple; flexible**
- venerable (474) – **commanding respect by virtue of age or dignity**
- porter (474, 475) – **railway worker who assists people with luggage and performs other duties at the railway station**
- decrepit (475) – **weakened and worn out from old age or illness**
- ecclesiastic (475) – **clergyman**
- cassock (475) – **long, close-fitting gown**
- coachman (475) – **driver of any carriage**
- mercenary (475) – **someone who acts for money**
- special (476) – **private train**
- carpet-bags (476) – **traveling bags made of carpet**
- ruefully (476) – **sorrowfully; regretfully**
- points (476) – **switches**
- coup-de-maitre* (476) – **master stroke**
- buffet (476) – **dinette at a railway station**

salle-à-manger (477) – **dining room**

virgin (477) – **unsullied; in a natural, unblemished state**

lofty pinnacle (477) – **high point**

exuberant (477) – **full of unrestrained enthusiasm**

equanimity (477) – **mental or emotional stability, composure, calmness**

hamlet (478) – **small village**

abyss (478) – **deep gulf or chasm**

chasm (478, 479) – **deep, steep-sided opening in the earth's surface; a gorge**

consumption (478) – **tuberculosis**

Alpine-stock (479) – **long staff, pointed with iron, used in climbing mountains**

brambles (479) – **prickly shrub or bush**

boulder (479) – **boulder**

cauldron (480) – **large kettle or boiler**

THE FINAL PROBLEM OPEN QUESTIONS

1. What can explain the strange behavior by Holmes described by the following ?
 - a. Holmes knew that Moriarty would follow him to the Continent yet he (Holmes) claimed that Moriarty should be in England on Monday to be arrested.
 - b. Holmes was disturbed when he received a telegram saying Moriarty had escaped, yet he knows that the Professor is not in England (476).
 - c. Holmes used a disguise at the train station but Watson was not in disguise. Surely anyone who was at the station would recognize Watson and infer what was happening.
 - d. Holmes knew that Moriarty would follow Watson. After all Holmes gave Watson explicit instructions on how to get to the train station. Why would Holmes be so careful if he did not expect Watson to be followed?

**Perhaps Holmes was deliberately luring Moriarty to his death so that he (Holmes) could take the law into his own hands. OR
Perhaps Holmes was fooling Watson.**

2. Why was Holmes so concerned that "We should catch the big fish, but the smaller would dart right and left out of the net"? (476)

While capturing Moriarty was a primary goal, it was not the only goal. See also the answer to 1. above.

THE FINAL PROBLEM SIMPLE QUIZ*

1. Who did Holmes call “the Napoleon of Crime”?
 - a. Colonel Sebastian Moran
 - b. Colonel James Moriarty
 - c. Professor Moriarty
 - d. None of the above

2. When Holmes and Watson escaped to the Continent, Holmes was disguised as
 - a. a French diplomat
 - b. an Italian priest
 - c. an English workman
 - d. none of the above

3. Who drove the brougham that took Dr. Watson to the train station?
 - a. Inspector Lestrade
 - b. Sherlock Holmes
 - c. Mycroft Holmes
 - d. None of the above

* The Simple Quiz is designed to determine if the student has read the story. Anyone who has read the story through should have no trouble in completing this quiz. The Intermediate and Advanced Quizzes are more challenging.

THE FINAL PROBLEM INTERMEDIATE QUIZ[#]

1. In what town in Switzerland did Holmes and Watson stay at the Englischer Hof?
 - a. Geneva
 - b. Meiringen
 - c. Zurich
 - d. none of the above
2. What did Holmes call Moriarty?
 - a. the King of crime
 - b. the Mastermind of crime
 - c. the Napoleon of crime
 - d. none of the above
3. Which one of the following events was NOT one that Moriarty used to try to injure or kill Holmes?
 - a. a furiously driven two-horse van
 - b. a brick falling from a roof
 - c. a bullet fired from an air-gun
 - d. an attack by a rough with a bludgeon
4. Where did Holmes and Watson get out of their train and watch Moriarty's special fly by?
 - a. Canterbury
 - b. Liverpool
 - c. Strasbourg
 - d. none of the above

[#] The Intermediate Quiz is designed to test whether the student has read the story with reasonable attention to detail. The Simple Quiz is an easier test while the Advanced Quiz is much more challenging.

THE FINAL PROBLEM ADVANCED QUIZ[&]

1. How wide was the path above Reichenbach Falls?
 - a. three feet
 - b. five feet
 - c. six feet
 - d. none of the above

2. Where did Peter Steiler the elder spend three years as a waiter?
 - a. the Grosvenor Hotel
 - b. the Langham Hotel
 - c. the Northumberland Hotel
 - d. none of the above

3. Which first-class carriage on the train was the one reserved for Holmes and Watson?
 - a. first at the front
 - b. second from the front
 - c. third from the front
 - d. none of the above

4. On what date did the account of Holmes's death appear in the *Journal de Genève*?
 - a. April 30th, 1891
 - b. May 6th, 1891
 - c. May 10th, 1891
 - d. none of the above

[&] The Advanced Quiz is designed for aficionados of the Canon. The questions are quite challenging. The Intermediate and Simple Quizzes are designed for the more casual reader of the stories.

ANSWERS TO QUIZZES

| QUESTION | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|----|
| Silver Blaze | | | | |
| Simple | c | b | d | xx |
| Intermediate | c | a | a | b |
| Advanced | c | c | b | a |
| The Yellow Face | | | | |
| Simple | b | c | c | xx |
| Intermediate | b | b | c | a |
| Advanced | c | b | b | c |
| Stock-Broker's Clerk | | | | |
| Simple | a | b | c | xx |
| Intermediate | c | c | a | a |
| Advanced | a | a | b | b |
| 'Gloria Scott' | | | | |
| Simple | b | b | a | xx |
| Intermediate | b | a | b | c |
| Advanced | c | c | a | c |
| Musgrave Ritual | | | | |
| Simple | b | d | a | xx |
| Intermediate | b | a | a | c |
| Advanced | a | b | c | a |
| Reigate Puzzle | | | | |
| Simple | c | b | b | xx |
| Intermediate | a | c | b | c |
| Advanced | b | a | c | b |
| Crooked Man | | | | |
| Simple | b | b | a | c |
| Intermediate | b | a | c | c |
| Advanced | c | d | a | b |
| Resident Patient | | | | |
| Simple | c | b | c | xx |
| Intermediate | c | a | b | d |
| Advanced | b | c | c | a |

Answers to Quizzes

| QUESTION | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|----|
| Greek Interpreter | | | | |
| Simple | b | c | c | xx |
| Intermediate | b | c | b | a |
| Advanced | c | a | b | b |
| Naval Treaty | | | | |
| Simple | c | a | b | xx |
| Intermediate | b | a | c | a |
| Advanced | c | b | c | b |
| Final Problem | | | | |
| Simple | c | b | c | xx |
| Intermediate | b | c | c | a |
| Advanced | a | a | b | b |