



Adventure XVVII – The Hound of the Baskervilles

Alton	Town in Hampshire; Mrs. Oldmore was from there
America	The United States; Henry Baskerville once resided there, before moving to Canada, and then to England to inherit Baskerville Hall
Anderson Murders	Case in North Carolina which Holmes said was analogous to the Baskerville affair
Anthony	Man-servant to the Stapleton's at Merripit House; knew his way through the Grimpen Mire; took care of the hound when Stapleton was away
Baker Street	Most famous of all London Streets, the residence of Sherlock Holmes from the 1880s to 1903, during the greatest part of his professional life as a consulting detective; also, the residence of John Watson for much of that same period
Barrymore, Eliza	Wife of John Barrymore, the butler at Baskerville Hall; she is the housekeeper at the Hall; sister of the convict Selden, who has escaped prison and is wandering the moors
Barrymore, John	Butler at Baskerville Hall, son of the old caretaker, whose family has looked after the Hall for four generations
Baskerville	Devonshire family who owns and resides at Baskerville Hall on Dartmoor; family curse of an agent of the devil in the form of a hound and the deaths of Hugo and Charles Baskerville are the basis of the current investigation
Baskerville, Henry	Nephew of Sir Charles, inherited Baskerville Hall upon his uncle's death; has been warned to not stay at the Hall; Watson accompanies Henry as a pair of eyes for Holmes and Henry's protection
Baskerville, Hugo	Started the curse of the Baskervilles by abducting a local young woman, and then chasing her down on the moors after she escaped; he supposedly was then attacked by a giant hound
Baskerville, Jack	Alias Mr. Vandeleur, alias Jack Stapleton; wanted to murder Henry Baskerville to obtain the Baskerville estate
Baskerville, Rear-Admiral	Portrait hung in Baskerville Hall; served under Rodney in the West Indies
Baskerville, Rodger	Close resemblance to Hugo Baskerville; fled to South America where he married and

	had one son, Jack, and died in 1876 of yellow fever
Baskerville, Sir Charles	Restored the lost fortune of the Baskervilles, but only lived at the Hall for a short time before his death; his mysterious death is the impetus for Dr. Mortimer to seek out Holmes' assistance
Baskerville, William	Portrait hung in Baskerville Hall; was Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons under Pitt
Belliver Tor	Watson saw this wild spot in the late afternoon as he was going to Black Tor
Bertillon, Alphonse	French criminal expert; developed the Bertillon system for the identification of criminals known generally as bertillonage; Holmes showed some jealousy toward Bertillon's reputation
Black Tor	Dartmoor tor; a tor is a hill or rocky peak; Watson saw the stranger there, and Mr. Frankland saw the boy who took supplies to Holmes there; later Watson found Holmes there, much to his consternation
Bond Street	(New Bond Street & Old Bond Street), thoroughfare in Westminster, extending from Oxford Street to Piccadilly; Holmes and Watson passed time in a picture gallery there before their luncheon with James Mortimer and Henry Baskerville
Boots	Servant in a hotel who blacks the boots of guests and runs errands for them; Henry Baskerville could not get accurate information from the Boots at the Northumberland Hotel about his missing boots
Borough, The	(Southwark), central metropolitan borough of London, located directly across the Thames opposite the City; John Clayton lived in that area
Bradley	Name of Watson's tobacconist; Holmes identifies Watson outside of his cave residence by the discarded cigarette with Bradley printed on the butt
British Museum	Great national Museum and Library, founded by Hans Sloane in 1753; Holmes investigated Stapleton's reputation at the Library
Canada	Largest and most important British colony; part of North America; Henry Baskerville had farmed in Canada
Carère, Mademoiselle	French woman believed murdered by her step-mother, but discovered later alive and married in New York
Cartwright	District messenger-boy; Holmes dispatched him in search of the cut <i>Times</i> , and he brought Holmes' supplies to the moor

Central America	Region of North America, consisting of several countries; Rodger Baskerville had gone to Central America as a young man
Charing Cross	Official center of Metropolitan London, an open area on the south side of Trafalgar Square, between Whitehall and the Strand; the area in which Cartwright searched for a mutilated copy of the <i>Times</i>
Charing Cross Hospital	Hospital in the Strand near Charing Cross, which served as a medical school for London University; Dr. Mortimer had been house-surgeon there
Charing Cross Post Office	Post-office at the intersection of Charing Cross and the Strand; the mysterious letter to Sir Henry Baskerville bore the Charing Cross postmark
Civil War, English	(The Great Rebellion) Conflict between the supporters of Parliament and Charles I; Hugo Baskerville's death occurred during the Great Rebellion
Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of	Chancellor of England, in 1668 forced to take refuge in France due to the disfavor of Charles II; his <i>History of the Great Rebellion</i> was recommended by the author of the Baskerville manuscript
Clayton, John	Cab-driver, dispatched out of Shipley's Yard, near Waterloo Station, who drove the disguised Stapleton about London; Clayton told Holmes his passenger identified himself as "Sherlock Holmes"
Cleft Tor	Dartmoor tor, identified as the tor which Seldon was near during his concealment
College of Surgeons	(Royal College of Surgeons of England) Association of surgeons, created in 1800, incorporated by royal charter for the purpose of examining and licensing practitioners in surgery; Dr. Mortimer was an MRCS, a member of the College
Coombe Tracey	Town on Dartmoor; coombe is a narrow valley or ravine; Charles Baskerville received a letter from the town on the morning of his death
Costa Rica	Republic of Central America; Beryl Stapleton, wife of Jack Stapleton, was a Costa Rican
Court of Queen's Bench	Subdivision of the British Supreme Court; it was formerly the supreme court of common law; Frankland v. Morland was tried there
Craven Street	Short street in Westminster, extending from the Strand to the embankment, where it meets Northumberland Avenue; Stapleton's stayed in a hotel there

<i>Cyclopides</i>	Name given to a genus of butterfly, consisting of a number of small black-and-white species; Stapleton pursued what he called a Cyclopides upon Dartmoor
Dartmoor	Open, bleak plateau of south-west Devonshire; the wild expanse of moor, creased with broken tors, contrasts strongly with the gentler scenery of the low-lands surrounding it; events of the Baskervilles takes place there
<i>Dating of Documents, The</i>	(<i>On the Dating of Documents</i>) monograph written by Holmes sometime before the Hound of the Baskervilles; Holmes asked if Dr. Mortimer was familiar with the monograph
De Reszke, Edouard	Celebrated Polish operatic bass, became famous with the New York's Metropolitan Opera; Holmes asked Watson if he heard of the De Reszkes; presumably starring in Les Huguenots, which Holmes and Watson went to see at the end of the tale
De Reszke, Jean	Celebrated Polish operatic tenor; Holmes asked Watson if he had heard of the De Reszkes; presumably starring in Les Huguenots, which Holmes and Watson went to see at the end of the tale
Desmond, James	Elderly clergyman, distant cousin of the Baskervilles; he stood to inherit the Baskerville fortune in the event of Sir Henry's death
Devon	(Devonshire) South-western county of England; valuable pasture and cattle country; events of the Baskervilles happened there
<i>Devon County Chronicle</i>	West-country newspaper, in which an account of Sir Charles Baskerville's death appeared
Devonshire	Location where Charles Baskerville and his family lived at Baskerville Hall, near Dartmoor in Devonshire
District Messenger Service Co.	Service operating throughout London and its suburbs at rates which are twice charged by the Post Office for similar express deliveries by special messenger; Wilson managed the district office at which young Cartwright worked
"Do We Progress"	Article authored by Dr. Mortimer for <i>the Journal of Psychology</i>
Fernworthy	Village on Dartmoor, the tenants who tend to be either in favor or against the lawsuits brought by Frankland
Folkestone Court	West-country site of a considerable burglary in May 1889, one of a series in which Holmes suspected Stapleton to be the culprit

Foulmire	Farmhouse in Dartmoor, Devonshire, situated near Baskerville Hall; the site of the death of Sir Charles Baskerville
Frankland	Eccentric neighbor of the Baskervilles, who lived at Lafter Hall, and who spent most of his time bringing lawsuits against neighbors and communities for 'trivial' items; he also maintained a close watch over the moor, using his high-powered telescope; Laura Lyons was his daughter
Fraser	Consumptive tutor who was hired by Vandeleur at St. Oliver's, a small school
Fulham Road	West End thoroughfare extending from just south of Hyde Park almost to the Thames in the borough of Fulham; the firm of Ross and Mangles, the firm from which Stapleton purchased the hound, was there
Gael	Branch of the Celts; Dr. Mortimer said Sir Charles Baskerville's head was half Gaelic, have Ivernian in its characteristics
Garcia, Beryl	Originally from Costa Rica; she married Jack Baskerville, son of Rodger Baskerville; she accompanied Jack Baskerville to England, changing her name to Vandeleur and then to Stapleton
Gloucester	Port and commercial city of Western England; Mr. Oldmore had once been mayor there, and his wife, Mrs. Oldmore was registered at the same hotel as Baskerville
Grimpen	Hamlet on Dartmoor, the nearest settlement to Baskerville Hall, located in Grimpen parish, of which Dr. Mortimer was the medical officer
Grimpen Mire	Severe bogs on the moors, where Stapleton hid his hound, and apparently met his end
Grimpen Road	In the hamlet of Grimpen, which lay between Merripit House and Baskerville Hall
Grodno	City of eastern Russia, capital of an administrative region of the same name; Holmes said an incident in Grodno, Little Russia, in 1866 was analogous to the Baskerville case
High Barrow	Devonshire parish for which Dr. Mortimer was medical officer
High Lodge	Alton home of Mrs. Oldmore, whose husband was once the mayor of Gloucester
High Tor	Farmhouse on Dartmoor, in Devonshire, near Baskerville Hall; the strange death of Sir Charles Baskerville occurred there

Holmes, Sherlock	The world's first and only consulting detective; born in approximately 1854; ancestors were country squires; Watson described Holmes as "bohemian" in his habits and lifestyle; said to have a "cat-like" love of personal cleanliness, at the same time Holmes is an eccentric with no regard for contemporary standards of tidiness or good order.
Hound of the Baskervilles	Devilish hound said to have killed Hugo Baskerville and thereafter to be responsible for "hounding" the family ever since; said to be a cross between a mastiff and a bloodhound
Huguenots	Persecuted French Protestants of the 16 th and 17 th centuries; Holmes attended a performance of <i>Les Huguenots</i> , after a dinner at Marcini's
Hyde Park	Extensive park in Westminster, it is the place in London perhaps most frequented by the fashionable world; informally known as 'the Park'; Sir Henry Baskerville went to look at the folk in the Park
<i>Is Disease a Reversion?</i>	Title of the essay with which Dr. Mortimer won the Jackson Prize in Comparative Pathology
Jackson Prize	(Jacksonian Prize) Annual prize awarded by the Royal College of Surgeons for the best essay submitted in practical surgery; Dr. Mortimer had won the Jackson Prize for an essay in comparative pathology entitled, "Is Disease a Reversion?"
James	Son of the Grimpen post-master, who delivered the telegram from Holmes to Mr. Barrymore at Baskerville Hall
Johnson, Theophilus	Guest, with his family, at the Northumberland Hotel at the same time Henry Baskerville was staying there; Holmes asked if Johnson was a lawyer, and was told he was a very active coal-owner
<i>Journal of Psychology</i>	British medical journal; Dr. Mortimer was the author of "Do We Progress?" for the Journal
Kneller, Sir Godfrey	German-English portrait painter; one of the Baskerville family portraits was a Kneller
Lafter Hall	Residence of old Frankland on the moor; eccentric neighbor of the Baskervilles, who lived at Lafter Hall, and who spent most of his time bringing lawsuits against neighbors and communities for 'trivial' items
<i>Lancet</i>	Independently published medical journal, begun in 1823; Dr. Mortimer was the author of "Some Freaks of Atavism" in the <i>journal</i>

<i>Leeds Mercury</i>	One of the important of English provincial newspapers, established 1717 in the Yorkshire City of Leeds; Holmes confessed when he was young, he once confused the type of the <i>Leeds Mercury</i> with the <i>Western Morning News</i>
Lepidoptera	Group of insects composed of moths and butterflies; Stapleton' alias, Vandeleur was given to a variety of moth which he was first to describe, and invited Watson to inspect his collection
<i>Les Huguenots</i>	Opera composed in 1836 by Giacomo Meyerbeer; Holmes had a box performance
Lestrade, G.	Inspector at Scotland Yard; Holmes called him the best of the best; Holmes called Lestrade in for the end of the Baskerville case
Little Russia	(Ukraine) Name commonly given to a region of South Russia lying north of the Black Sea; Holmes said an incident there in 1866 was analogous to the Baskerville case
London	Largest city in the world during the Victorian period, capital of England and the British Empire, located in the south-eastern part of England on the River Thames; extended into the counties of Surrey, Ken, Middlesex, and Essex; Holmes deduced Mortimer must be unambitious to abandon a London career for the country
Long Down	Place on Dartmoor, where Dr. Mortimer excavated a neolithic barrow
Lyons	Artist who lived for some time upon Dartmoor; married the daughter of Old Frankland and then deserted her
Lyons, Laura	(Laura Frankland) Daughter of Old Frankland, whose husband was an artist and had deserted her; lived in Coombe Tracey; she became the dupe of Stapleton in the murder of Sir Charles Baskerville; she sent a note to Baskerville asking him to meet her the night he died
Marcini's	London restaurant where Holmes and Watson dined before they went to a performance of <i>Les Huguenots</i> after the events at Baskerville Hall
<i>Medical Directory</i>	Published directory detailing the individuals enrolled upon the government's Medical Register of qualified practitioners; Watson turned up Dr. Mortimer in the <i>Medical Directory</i>
Merripit House	Stapleton's Dartmoor residence
Mexborough Private Hotel	Private hotel on Craven Street, where the Stapletons stayed while in London

Meyers	Toronto bootmaker; Holmes found an old black boot in the mire, which was one of Henry Baskerville's stolen boots, which had been stolen at the Northumberland Hotel in London
Michaelmas	Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, falling on September 29; Hugo Baskerville died upon a Michaelmas
Mid-Devon	(Ashburton) One of the eight parliamentary divisions of Devonshire; Sir Charles Baskerville had been mentioned as the probable Liberal candidate for Mid-Devon
Middleton	Dartmoor resident against whom Old Frankland won a judgement, which established a right-of-way through the center of the magnate's park
Montpensier, Madame	Frenchwoman whom Holmes defended against a charge of murder of her step-daughter, but turned out to be still alive
Morland, Sir James	Dartmoor resident whom old Frankland won a judgement; it cost £200 to get a verdict against Morland for shooting in his own warren
Mortimer, Dr. James	Country physician, he and his wife lived at Grimpen, on Dartmoor; he was a friend of Charles Baskerville, and introduced Holmes to the Baskerville case; inadvertently left his walking stick at 221b, which gave Holmes and Watson a chance to deduce facts about him from the stick
Murphy	Intoxicated gipsy horse-dealer who heard Sir Charles Baskerville's cry
Neolithic	Division of the late 'stone age'; the remains of neolithic man were thick upon the moors of Devonshire
New York	City of the United States, next to London, the largest in the world during the Victorian period; Mlle Carère was discovered alive and married in New York
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Important river-port and manufacturing city in Northumberland; Theophilus Johnson was from there, and was staying at the same hotel as Sir Henry Baskerville in London
Nonpareil Club	Club in which Holmes investigated a card scandal; his investigation led to the exposing of the "atrocious conduct of Colonel Upwood"
North Carolina	One of the south-eastern states of the United States; the Anderson murders occurred there
North Devon Line	Line of the London and South-Western Railway which skirts the north and west of Dartmoor; Stapleton brought his hound to the moor by way of the North Devon Line

Northumberland Hotel	Small hotel situated east of Charing Cross; Sir Henry Baskerville stayed there while in London
Notting Hill	Residential district in Kensington; Selden was known as the 'Notting Hill murderer'
Official Registry	Holmes said he had wired to get John Clayton's name and address from the "Official Registry", presumably the registration files of Scotland Yard for cabs and drivers in London
Oldmore, Mrs.	Wife or widow of Oldmore, of High Lodge, Acton, the former mayor of Gloucester; Mrs. Oldmore and her maid were, by custom, staying at the Northumberland Hotel at the same time as Henry Baskerville
Oxford Street	One of the principal streets in London, running from Holborn into the West End; Holmes and Watson followed Sir Henry Baskerville and Dr. Mortimer down Oxford Street toward their hotel
Paddington Station	Railway station in Paddington, London terminus of the Great Western Railway; Sir Henry Baskerville and his party took a train from Paddington for Dartmoor
Patterson, Inspector	Scotland Yard Inspector apparently in charge of gathering up the Moriarty organization, working off information Holmes provided; Holmes wrote Watson from Reichenbach Falls to give the inspector the papers in the blue envelope inscribed "Moriarty" in pigeon-hole "M"
Penang Lawyer	Type of walking stick with a head made of wood from the Malayan island of Penang; Dr. Mortimer carried such a walking stick
Perkins	Groom at Baskerville, who went to notify Dr. Mortimer of the death of Sir Charles Baskerville; he met Sir Henry, Dr. Mortimer, and Watson and took them from the London train to the Baskerville Hall
Pitt, William	Prime Minister of Britain from 1783-1801 and 1804-06; Sir William Baskerville served under him in the House of Commons
Plymouth	Historic seaport in Devonshire; the decorators and furnishers of Baskerville Hall's remodeling were from there
Princetown Prison	(Dartmoor Prison) Convict prison near the town of Princetown, on Dartmoor; the convict Selden escaped from Princetown, which was said to be 14 miles from Baskerville Hall

Rear-Admiral	Third degree of admiralty rank, after Admiral and vice-admiral; a Baskerville ancestor had been a rear-admiral
Regency, The	Regency era of British history officially spanned the years 1811 to 1820, though the term is commonly applied to the longer period between 1795 and 1837; the portraits of the Baskervilles in the Hall went from the Elizabethan knight to the buck of the Regency,
Regent Street	One of London's finest streets, extending north of Oxford Street to the south of Piccadilly, containing many of the city's best shops; Holmes and Watson saw the disguised Stapleton there following Mortimer and Henry Baskerville
Reynolds, Sir Joshua	English portrait painter, born in Devonshire; the principal portrait painter to George III; one of the Baskerville portraits was a Reynolds, which reminded Holmes of a living person involved in the case
Rodney, George Brydges	(Baron Rodney) Noted English admiral, he gained a significant victory over the French in the West Indies in 1782; Rear-Admiral Baskerville served under him
Ross and Mangles	Firm of animal dealers in the Fulham Road area, from whom Stapleton bought his giant hound via the North Devon Railway; the hound was considered "the strongest and most savage in their possession"
Selden	Infamous Notting Hill murderer, sentenced to Princetown Prison; was the brother of Mrs. Barrymore, and so was able with her help to remain free upon the moor until he was killed fleeing from Stapleton's hound, wearing Sir Henry's discarded clothes
Shipley's Yard	Cab-yard out of which John Clayton worked; drove the disguised Stapleton about London; Clayton told Holmes his passenger identified himself as "Sherlock Holmes"
<i>Some Freaks of Atavism</i>	Title of an article Dr. Mortimer wrote for the <i>Lancet</i>
South Africa	General term referring to the Boer republics and to the British possessions in southern Africa; Charles Baskerville had made his fortune in South African speculation
South America	Continent entirely in the Western Hemisphere and mostly in the Southern Hemisphere, with a relatively small portion in the Northern Hemisphere; Rodger Baskerville went to South America, from which Holmes suggested Stapleton might have claimed the Baskerville estate, and Barrymore was making preparations for Selden's escape to South America

Southampton	Major seaport city of Hampshire; Sir Henry Baskerville arrived from Canada, landing at Southampton
Spain	South-western kingdom of Europe; Holmes spoke of Beryl Stapleton's Spanish blood
Spain	South-western kingdom of Europe; Homes stated "Antonio" was a common name in all "Spanish countries", by which he meant Spain and her colonies
Squire	In England, courtesy title of the chief landed proprietor, usually the lord of the manor, in a parish; Hugo Baskerville entertained the local squires the night of his death on the moor; Henry Baskerville noted if he was going to be a squire, he must dress the part
St. Oliver's	Yorkshire private school kept by the Stapletons until it failed; Vandeleur established the school with the assistance of a consumptive tutor named Fraser who made the school a success; Fraser died, and the soon sank from disrepute into infamy
Stanford's	(Stanford's Geological Establishment) Maker and seller of maps, sole London agent for the sale of Ordnance Survey maps; Holmes sent to Stamford's for the Ordnance map of Dartmoor
Stapleton, Beryl	Wife of Jack Stapleton, the former Beryl Garcia and Vandeleur, who was cruelly used by him; she was passed off as Jack's sister while at Grimpen; she sent the warning to Sir Henry in London
Stapleton, Jack	English schoolmaster, entomologist, and murderer; his real name was Rodger Baskerville, son of Rodger Baskerville who was the youngest brother of Charles Baskerville; under the name Vandeleur, he headed a school in Yorkshire and made a reputation in entomology; as Stapleton, he murdered Charles Baskerville and attempted to kill Henry Baskerville in an effort to obtain the Baskerville fortune; he was presumed lost in the Grimpen Mire
Strand	Great artery between the City and the West End, one of the busiest and most important thoroughfares in London; Watson was to go to the Lowther Arcade, located in the Strand, on his way to meet Holmes on the train; Sir Henry Baskerville had bought his new boots in the Strand
Swan and Edison	(Edison and Swan United Electric Light Company) English manufacturer of electric light appliances; Sir Henry Baskerville declared he would have Baskerville Hall fitted with electric lams, with "Swan and Edison" right on front of the hall door

Swedish Pathological Society	Society of which Dr. Mortimer was a corresponding member
Thorsley	Parish in Devonshire, of which Dr. Mortimer was medical officer
<i>Times, The</i>	Great daily newspaper of London, began in 1788; always claimed to be a national organ, not a political organ; it stood in a class by itself among all the London newspapers; the mysterious warning letter to Sir Henry Baskerville was constructed from a page of the newspaper
Toronto	City of Canada; Sir Henry Baskerville had been there, and his black boots had been made by Meyers of Toronto
Trafalgar Square	Square in Westminster, located at the Charing Cross end of the Strand; Nelson's column is located there, and a number of other statues; Stapleton hailed John Clayton's cab there
Turpey Street	Street in the borough, where John Clayton, the cab driver, lived; he transported Stapleton
Vatican	Palace in Rome, the residence of the Pope; Holmes was concerned with the case of the Vatican cameos
Vixen Tor	A Dartmoor tor, a rocky eminence or hill; the word is especially applied to the rugged piles of granite on Dartmoor; Watson searched for the mysterious man on the Tor
Waterloo Station	Railway station in Lambeth, terminus of the South Western Railway, constructed in 1848; Sir Henry Baskerville arrived at Waterloo Station, presumably from Southampton, and Stapleton was driven to Waterloo Station by John Clayton, whose cab-yard was nearby
Watson, John H.	Friend and biographer of Sherlock Holmes, it appears he was borne in the early 1850s; took his Degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1878; served as a staff surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; while serving in the Army Medical Department, he was severely wounded in the Battle of Maiwand in Afghanistan; his wound and general impairment of health earned him a retirement and wound pension
West Indies	Read-Admiral Baskerville served under Rodney here
<i>Western Morning News</i>	One of the most important English provincial newspapers, published at Plymouth; Homes confessed when he was young he once confused the type of the <i>Leeds Mercury</i> with the <i>Western Morning News</i>

Westmorland	(Westmoreland) North-west county of England; James Desmond, a distant cousin to the Baskervilles, was a clergyman there
Wilson	Manager of a district messenger office, whose good name, and perhaps whose life, Holmes had saved; he provided young Cartwright for Holmes
Yew Alley	Pathway from Baskerville Hall to its summer house, flanked by an impenetrable yew hedges pierced by a single gate, where Sir Charles Baskerville met his death
York	County-town of Yorkshire; a photograph of the Stapleton's (at that time Vandeleur's) taken there
Yorkshire	North-eastern county of England; much of the land is under cultivation; the Stapleton's school, St. Oliver's, was in the east of Yorktown