



## The Return of Sherlock Holmes

### Adventure XXXV – The Adventure of the Six Napoleons

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| Abernetty Family   | Family involved in some “dreadful business” with which Holmes was involved; first brought to Holmes’ attention by a seeming trifle; considered by Holmes to be one of his “classic cases”  |
| 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 |
| Barnicot, Dr.      | London practitioner whose busts of Napoleon were smashed by Beppo  |
| Beppo              | Former sculptor and known crook who hid the black pearl of the Borgias in the plaster bust of Napoleon; killed Pietro Venucci during his efforts to recover the pearl  |
| Borgia             | Name of a family prominent in Italian politics during the 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> centuries; name was attached to the “black pearl of the Borgias” which was stolen from the Prince of Colonna                             |
| Brixton            | Middle-class district of central Lambeth; Dr. Barnicot’s branch surgery was found in this area   |
| Brixton Road       | Thoroughfare in Lambeth, mostly residential in character; Inspector Lestrade indicated Dr. Barnicot had a branch surgery in the Lower Brixton Road area  |
| Brown, Josiah      | Purchaser of one of the Napoleonic busts which Beppo had hidden the Borgia pearl while eluding arrest  |
| Campden House Road | Street in Kensington, into which Pitt Street opens; Horace Harker’s bust of Napoleon was found there   |

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| Central Press Syndicate        | (Central News Agency) English association for the collection and distribution of news to newspapers subscribing to its services; Horace Harker worked for the Syndicate  |
| Chiswick                       | Urban district of Middlesex, suburban to London; largely residential; Josiah Brown lived there   |
| Church Street                  | A small street in Stepney on the Thames side region known as Wapping; Napoleonic busts were made in a sculptor-works on "Church Street, Stepney"   |
| Colonna, Prince of             | Owner of the black pearl of the Borgias; the pearl was stolen by the maid for the Princess of Colonna, Lucretia Venucci; Colonna is a promontory of eastern Greece   |
| Conk-Singleton Forgery Case    | Case Holmes took up immediately following the recovery of the black pearl of the Borgias and the capture of Beppo  |
| Dacre Hotel                    | London hotel at which the Prince of Colonna was staying when the black pearl of the Borgias was stolen   |
| Devine                         | French sculptor who created the bust of Napoleon reproduced in the Stepney factory   |
| 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; Holmes declared nothing less than attempted murder would keep the message-boy from keeping on his way |
| Doncaster                      | Town in Yorkshire; Horace Harker recalled he had been unable to write the story of the stand which fell there  |
| Gelder & Co.                   | Sculptor-works on Church Street in Stepney, where they sold three Napoleonic busts to Morse Hudson, and three of the same to Harding Brothers for six shillings each; Beppo worked for them for a time   |
| Hammersmith Bridge             | Bridge spanning the Thames River between the London borough of Hammersmith and the county of Surrey; Watson remarks Chiswick is "at the other side of Hammersmith Bridge"  |
| Harding                        | Proprietor of Harding Brothers, the shop at which Horace Harker, as well as Mr. Sandeford, and Josiah Brown, purchased the bust of Napoleon  |
| Harding Brothers               | Emporium shop, two doors down from High Street Station, at which Horace Harker purchased his bust of Napoleon  |

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| Harker, Horace      | Apparently, a reporter for the Central Press Syndicate, whose house was burgled for a Napoleonic bust; Pietro Venucci was murdered upon his doorstep in Kensington; he was so confused and bothered by the incident he could not cover his own story   |
| High Street         | Street in Kensington; Harding Brothers shop was located there  |
| High Street Station | Underground railway station, located on the Kensington High Street, two doors down from Harding Brothers shop  |
| Hill, Inspector     | Scotland Yard Inspector who made a specialty of Saffron Hill and the Italian quarter; Hill recognized the dead man on the doorstep of Horace Harker as Pietro Venucci, one of the cutthroats in London who had connections to the Mafia  |
| 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. |
| Hudson, Morse       | Owner of a shop for the sale of pictures and statues on the Kennington Road; Dr. Barnicot purchased two of the Napoleonic busts from Morse Hudson's shop; a third bust was destroyed in broad daylight in the shop   |
| Italian Quarter     | Inspector Hill of Scotland Yard made a specialty of the Italian Quarter, also known as Saffron Hill, which was bounded by Clerkenwell Road, Farringdon Road and Rosebery Avenue.   |
| Kennington          | District in the north of Lambeth; Dr. Barnicot, who had purchased two of the Napoleon busts, had his practice there  |
| Kennington Road     | Thoroughfare in Lambeth, extending south from the Westminster Bridge; Morse Hudson's shop was there, as well as Dr. Barnicot's residence and primary consulting-room   |
| Kensington          | Western metropolitan borough of London, once an exclusive suburb inhabited by members of court; Horace Harker lived there  |
| Laburnum Lodge      | Josiah Brown resided there, which was located in Laburnum Vale   |
| Laburnum Vale       | Apparently, a street or district of Chiswick, where Josiah Brown's home, Laburnum Villa, was located; Brown was one of the buyers of the Napoleon bust   |

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| Lestrade, G.       | Inspector at Scotland Yard; sought Holmes' assistance in the destruction of the Napoleon busts  |
| 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; Lestrade indicated Morse Hudson was the purveyor of busts in that part of London |
| Lower Brixton Road | Dr. Barnicot had an ancillary surgery and dispensary there  |
| Lower Grove Road   | Street in Reading in which Mr. Sandeford lived  |
| Mafia              | According to Inspector Lestrade, a secret Italian political society; Pietro Venucci had been connected with them; Lestrade says the organization enforced "its decrees by murder"   |
| Naples             | Seaport and largest city of Italy; Pietro Venucci, who was stalking Beppo, and was ultimately killed by him, was from Naples  |
| Napoleon I         | Case of the black pearl of the Borgias began with the mysterious destruction of several plaster busts of Napoleon I, designed by Devine   |
| Nihilism           | Name applied around 1860 to a Russian revolutionary philosophy, its object being to destroy all forms of government; Morse Hudson declared his belief the smashing of Napoleonic busts was a Nihilist plot  |
| Pitt Street        | Short street in Kensington, between Campden House Road and Church Street; Horace Harker lived there at No. 131, and had one of his busts broken, as well as the murder of Pietro Venucci on his front porch   |
| Reading            | County-town of Berkshire, a manufacturing town and an important railway junction; Mr. Sandeford, who had purchased one of the busts of Napoleon, resided in Reading on Lower Grove Road   |
| Saffron Hill       | Region of central London bordering upon the western part of the City; inhabited largely by foreigners; Inspector Hill made a specialty of Saffron Hill and the Italian quarter  |
| Sandeford          | Purchaser of one of the Napoleonic busts, who sold the statue to Holmes for £10, once Holmes had him sign a letter of release   |

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| Scotland Yard     | Popular name given to the Metropolitan Police Force of London, and specifically to its Criminal Investigation Department (CID); the location of the CID is the New Scotland Yard, close to the Thames River; Lestrade was a Scotland Yard inspector   |
| Stepney           | Eastern metropolitan borough of London; it forms part of the East end and possesses the squalid streets and mean houses typical of the poorest class; Gelder & Co. was located there  |
| Thames            | Most important, though not the largest, river in Great Britain; it rises in south-central England and flows south-easterly, and enters the North Sea through a broad estuary; London is situated on both sides of the Thames; Dr. Barnicot, who had purchased a Napoleon bust, had one of the largest practices upon the south side   |
| Venucci, Lucretia | Sister of Pietro Venucci, who had been maid to the Princess of Colonna and had stolen the black pearl of the Borgias at the Dacre Hotel in London, giving the pearl to Beppo  |
| Venucci, Pietro   | London cut-throat and Mafia member, murdered by Beppo on the doorstep of Horace Harker's residence at 131 Pitt Street, Kensington; in his pocket was a photo of Beppo   |
| 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 |