



Sherlock Holmes

C O L L E C T I O N S



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“Your merits should be publicly recognized” (STUD)

The Redmond Donation

By Chris Redmond, BSI

At the end of January, three cartons, with a total of about 50 books, made the journey from Kingston, Ontario, to the Elmer R. Andersen Library in Minneapolis — a gift to the Sherlock Holmes Collections, through me, from my father, the long-time Sherlockian author and collector Donald A. Redmond.

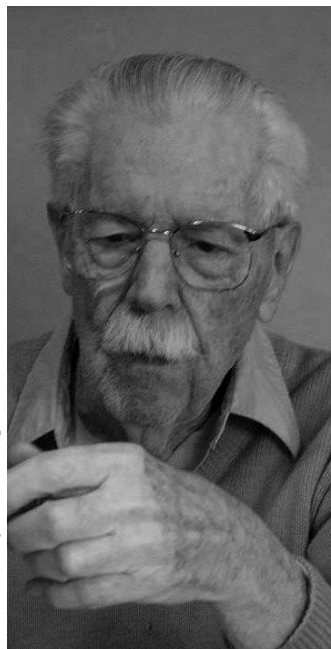


Photo courtesy of Christopher Redmond

Donald Redmond, BSI

Since my father is no longer able to use his Sherlockian library, I have been working to find good homes for the books that have lined his study, living room and hallway. Some are coming to my own collection, and some of the more valuable items are going on the market to delight other collectors. In addition, some things that would most appropriately be part of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection at the Toronto Public Library, which he helped to establish in the 1970s, are on their way there.

It seemed to me that the mainstream Sherlockian books on my father's handmade wooden shelves didn't include much that would be of value to the Collections at Minnesota — how many copies of *Profile by Gaslight* and W.G. Grace's *Last Case* does a library actually need? However, in addition to that kind of material, there were some treasures that reflected a whimsical turn in my father's collecting, and I thought some of those items might be interesting to future researchers at Minnesota. They reflect the polymath mind (and, I might almost say, the magpie temperament) that informed my father's Sherlockian work over four decades.

So Minnesota is getting a 19th-century biography of Lord Bellinger (yes, surely, the same Lord Bellinger who figures in “The Second Stain”); a regimental history of the Berkshires in which Watson served at Maiwand; a hand-bound pamphlet about the Tsar who was, surely, Holmes's client in the case of the Trepoff murder; several late-Victorian reference books about railways and aristocrats; and other books that help to fill out the background to Holmes's adventures and Arthur Conan Doyle's work. Altogether there are about 50 volumes — a small glimpse, at least, of Don Redmond's Sherlockian horizons.

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YEARS AGO

A CASE FOR SHERLOCK HOLMES by Gladys Ruth Bridgham, published by Walter H. Baker & Co, Boston, 1914, copyright 1913

A play script in paperback, subtitled “A Comedy in Two Acts for Female Characters Only,” is one item in John Bennett Shaw’s massive treasure trove of Sherlockiana at the University of Minnesota Library. This copy of the play has names written next to each character, so it must have been performed at least once, though it’s doubtful the cast was a professional one. Most of the characters are college girls, so it would have been appropriate for a school or young women’s club.

Gladys Ruth Bridgham [1884-1928] was a prolific playwright and lifetime resident of Somerville, Massachusetts. An elocution teacher who never married, she was well-established enough as a writer to be listed in the Somerville city directory as “playwright.” She wrote 56 plays, mostly comedies, between 1912 and 1927.

The early part of the 20th century was notable for the number of American women writing, performing, and directing plays. *American Women Playwrights, 1900-1930: A Checklist* catalogs the works of 2,000 female authors writing dramatic presentations: tragedy, comedy, children’s plays, musicals, operas, pageants, skits and dialogues. Gladys Ruth Bridgham’s career paralleled the most productive years of that era.

The Little Theatre Movement developed in the U.S. around 1912, initially as a reaction against nationally syndicated productions of massive and/or sensational Victorian melodramatic theatre spectacles (which were soon to be replaced by cinema). Shunning crass commercialism, amateur theatre companies wrote and produced their own plays. They inspired members of

clubs, committees, university theatre departments, churches, settlement houses and other organizations. Women embraced Little Theatre, participating not only as audience members but as playwrights, teachers, scholars, editors, activists, organizers, and managers. Although many live performances were surely intended as serious art for the purpose of moral and cultural enrichment, civic improvement, or social change, numerous productions were staged strictly for entertainment. Some groups were professional at the outset; others remained resolutely amateur. Both the Off-Broadway movement of the 1950s and today’s community theaters are an outgrowth of Little Theatre.

A CASE FOR SHERLOCK HOLMES

The cast of this comedy includes a bride, her maid of honor, and six bridesmaids at a pre-wedding stayover on a lighthouse island in Maine, home of the bride’s aunt and uncle and their 16-year-old daughter. The members of the wedding party are well-to-do college girls; the lighthouse-keepers live modestly. The set is a simple living/dining room with a window, an open doorway stage right and a front door upstage center. A piano sits at stage left.

Act One opens with the girls entering and shuffling suitcases as they’re introduced to the aunt and daughter, the uncle being away for the night. As they chatter, a phone call from the town constable alerts the house that a bank robber in a boat may be heading their way — bridesmaid Helen, described as having “a perfect mania for criminals,” and reading as many as “seventy-nine detective stories in a month,” is interested. Her parents don’t want her to be a detective, but Helen asserts that “Carolyn Wells and Anna Katherine Green could detect a crime as quickly as A. Conan Doyle.” She dials the constable back for a description of the robber and gets a promise that he’ll call her with updates on the case. Unfortunately, this is the only sensible investigating that occurs. Sherlock Holmes never appears in the play — except for the title, he’s not even mentioned.

Impromptu after-dinner entertainment allows a company-specific interlude:

the group sings “a popular song” around the piano and presents a program: “a speech on Women’s Rights, songs, mandolin or banjo solos, and a stuttering piece by Estelle” (a timid bridesmaid whose affliction provides non-politically correct comic relief throughout the play). Another phone call confirms that the robber may be somewhere on the island as the first act ends.

Act Two is set later that evening, with cast members in braided hair and kimono robes. Candles and lanterns provide light as small groups of women interact in amusing ways, coming and going in the main room. For various reasons, the girls exit the cabin in ones, twos and a trio — some seek the robber, others go to help their friends, and the bride sneaks out to meet the groom. Just as it appears to the aunt that all have been kidnapped, the girls return. Helen is ignominiously carried in, trussed up by a lasso-throwing bridesmaid who didn’t recognize the uncle’s raincoat donned by the budding sleuth. As the girls untie Helen, the bride announces that the men of the wedding party have been camping at the other end of the island — and they’ve helped the police capture the robber.

A sentimental subplot between the bride and her young cousin reveals that the girl is really adopted, which explains her talent on the piano — her mother was a “French actress.” The bride urges the girl not to let on that she knows, as it would be “most ungrateful” and would “break her mother’s heart.” At the end, the aunt tells her daughter that they’re willing to send her away to music school, but the thoughtful and well-raised girl declares, “I’d rather stay here with you and father.” This moral lesson delivered to the audience, the girl re-hides the evidence she has found of her ancestry, and the curtain falls.

While the play may be a disappointment to Sherlockians, the mystery authors mentioned by Helen, the would-be detective, are interesting. Carolyn Wells [1862-1942] wrote a total of more than 170 books, beginning with poetry, humor, satire and children’s tales (the Patty Fairfield

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YEARS AGO

Fifty years ago Walter Klinefelter's *Sherlock Holmes in Portrait and Profile* was published by the Syracuse University Press. In the introduction, Vincent Starrett wrote "We all know what a detective looks like. He looks like Sherlock Holmes ... The evolution of that famous profile is a story in itself, the story of the detective's illustrators no less than his impersonators. It is that story Walter Klinefelter tells in his delightful book."

Author Walter Klinefelter was born November 3, 1899 near Glen Rock, Pennsylvania to Edwin and Sophia Bricker Klinefelter, both Pennsylvania natives. He received his A.B. in 1920 from Gettysburg College and in 1926 married Mildred Rosenkrans; their son William was born, and died, in 1927. The 1930 Federal Census for Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania was completed on April 25 and shows the young married couple living with Walter's parents and working on the family farm. Only three months later a daughter, also named Mildred, was born, and her mother passed away that same year.

Baker Street Irregular Bliss Austin's (1944, *The Engineers Thumb*) article titled "Sidelights on *The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes*" appeared in the Summer 1983 *Baker Street Miscellanea*. (It is also reprinted in Appendix C of "Dear Starrett"/"Dear Briggs," Jon Lellenberg, 1989.) In the essay, Austin wrote of the early 1930s that "Klinefelter was at that time an avid reader of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, and especially of Chris Morley's Column, 'The Bowling Green,' and it was because of the latter's Sherlockian content that he became interested in Holmes and Watson." At the time, Klinefelter's attempts to "set up a publishing business...fell a victim to the Great Depression." Austin included texts of letters from Starrett to Klinefelter in which Starrett wrote of the frustrations of finding a publisher for *The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes*

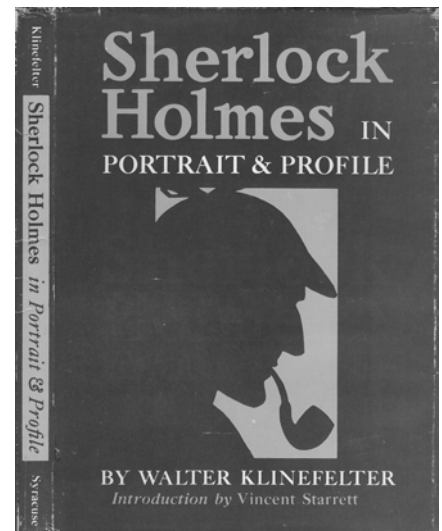
and the possibilities of the two men working together to publish it. On May 2, 1933, Starrett let Klinefelter know that Macmillan Company would be the publisher but raised the possibility that Klinefelter might be able to publish a limited edition with "some further illustrations." The limited edition didn't appear, but those additional illustrations would eventually appear thirty years later in Klinefelter's book.

One month later, on June 17, 1933 Mary Lamberton Becker noted Klinefelter's latest "privately printed book" in the *Saturday Review of Literature*. She was "delighted to welcome" the publication of *How Sherlock Holmes Solved the Mystery of Edwin Drood*, a piece by Harry L. Smith which had previously appeared in "a magazine long gone out of existence" [*Munsey's Magazine*, December 1924]. Enthusiastic about the content, Becker praised Klinefelter for "restor[ing] this gem to the reading world. By permission of Lady Conan Doyle, a first edition of not more than 250 copies is offered at a modest price."

Christopher Morley published the Sherlock Holmes crossword puzzle, described by Jon Lellenberg in *Irregular Memories of the 'Thirties* as a "devilish work . . . concocted by Frank Morley," in his May 13, 1934, "Bowling Green" column in the *Saturday Review of Literature*. Morley said successful solvers of the Crossword would "automatically become members of the Baker Street Irregulars"; Klinefelter was one of only six who submitted a perfect solution by the initial deadline. (Vincent Starrett was among the six as well.)

In 1938 the Black Cat Press published Klinefelter's *Ex Libris A. Conan Doyle*. Christopher Morley wrote about this publication in his January 15, 1938 "The Bowling Green" column, the same column that initially piqued Klinefelter's interest in Holmes and Watson. Morley wrote how pleased he was to announce the book "said to be a study of the genesis and growth of the Holmes idea as reflected in the other writings of Dr. Doyle."

Walter married Edna Ellen McCullough on August 1, 1938. The



Hanover Pennsylvania city directory for 1939 indicates that Walter was employed as a clerk in a local liquor store, and the 1940 Federal Census shows the couple had a daughter named Nancy in late 1939; his daughter Mildred was still living with Walter's parents in Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania. Interestingly enough, the Shrewsbury Fire Department website indicates that a Walter Klinefelter began his volunteer position as a truck driver for the department in 1933. (<http://www.shrewsburyfire.com/sitecontent/index/page/History>)

The 1930s were prolific years for Klinefelter. Pursuing his interest in stamps, his *Maps in Miniature; Notes Critical and Historical on Their Use on Postage Stamps* was published in 1936. His essay "Christmas Books" appeared that same year, and *A Bibliographical Checklist of Christmas Books* was published in 1937. He followed that with *More Christmas Books* in 1938.

He continued to publish works about books and maps in those years including *The Fortsas Bibliothox* in 1941, which covered the touted 1840 auction in Belgium of a coveted collection of books; the bibliophiles who descended on the small town of Binche soon learned that neither the books nor the former owner ever existed and it was all an elaborate prank. The University of Delaware Library website states that "Klinefelter provides the most useful historical summary of the Fortsas hoax to date [with] the most authoritative

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From the President

I hope that everyone is planning to attend our conference, *Sherlock Holmes Through Time and Place* to be held August 9-11, 2013. It will be sponsored by the Norwegian Explorers of Minnesota, the University of Minnesota Libraries and the Friends of the Sherlock Holmes Collections. In conjunction with the triennial conference we will have our Annual Membership Meeting of the Friends of the Sherlock Holmes Collections on Friday, August 9, 2013

in the Elmer L. Andersen Library.

The Baker Street Irregulars Trust has generously donated material to the Sherlock Holmes Collections, and the donation was highlighted in their newsletter *For the Sake of the Trust* in a news item, "A Study in Sharing." We are proud to be part of the collective effort to preserve all things related to Sherlock Holmes and his world.

This summer the Rare Book and Manuscript Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries will hold their annual meeting in Minneapolis. The meeting titled, "O Rare! Performance in Special Collections" reminds us that we are part of a wider academic world. I look forward to seeing many friends at both meetings and know that Minneapolis is the place to visit this summer. ♥

Richard J. Sveum, MD, BSI

Acquisitions

Barbara Herbert donated a CD of her presentation "Good Night Mr. Sherlock Holmes." It is an updated version of

her 1997 presentation given at The Woman dinner.

Robert Veld's 2013 publication *The Strand Magazine & Sherlock Holmes*,

published by Gasogene Books, was presented to the Sherlock Holmes Collections by The Conan Doyle Estate, Ltd. ♥

Musings

I think that many of us enjoy looking for the connections that interweave books, various subjects and people together. In this issue, our lead article features a recent donation made by the Redmond family. Donald Redmond's name is certainly familiar to readers of *Baker Street Miscellanea*; his essays in volumes 19-27 became thirteen chapters of *Sherlock Holmes, A Study in Sources*, a book published in 1982 and included in various versions of John Bennett Shaw's list of the Basic Holmesian Library. He is also the author of *Sherlock Holmes Among the Pirates*. I'd like to thank Chris Redmond for writing about the donation of his father's books.

Our 50 Years Ago column covers Walter Klinefelter's *Sherlock Holmes in Portrait and Profile* published in 1963 which, like Donald Redmond's book mentioned above, is included in John Bennett Shaw's Basic Holmesian Library. Mr. Klinefelter was described recently by Jon Lellenberg as "writing on Sherlockian subjects before there was a BSI, one of the Crossword solvers in 1934, but didn't receive an investiture until the early 1960s ... A giant who preferred to remain off-stage." My thanks go to Andrew Malec and Jon Lellenberg for their help in learning more about Walter Klinefelter.

We're very proud to add a new author to our newsletter. Marilynne McKay, MD, BSI graciously accepted our invitation to write about Gladys Ruth Bridgham's *A Case for Sherlock Holmes*. Her expertise in all things Sherlockian as well as background and interest in the theatre made her a perfect choice to write about the somewhat unknown Ms. Bridgham, who had many of her works published by W.H. Baker.

Our thanks go to Andrew Malec for his additional thoughts on Franklin Pierce Adams, the subject of our 50 Years Ago column in the December 2012 issue of this newsletter. ♥

Julie McKuras, ASH, BSI

An Update from the Collections

Spring is around the corner, but winter still lingers outside my window. It was a joy to see and talk with many of you in New York during the annual gathering of the Baker Street Irregulars. The work of the Irregulars — especially through The Beacon Society (which supports and recognizes “exemplary educational experiences that introduce young people to the Sherlock Holmes stories”) and the BSI Archives at Harvard University — continues to keep forever green the memory of the Master. My special thanks to the Baker Street Trust for their gift of material that exemplifies the cooperative relationships between various Sherlockian repositories around the world. I will miss my colleague, Thomas Horrocks, in his position at the Houghton Library at Harvard (site of the BSI Archives), but was happy to see him in New York and delighted in the report of his recent appointment as the new Director of Special Collections and the John Hay Library at Brown University. Best wishes, Tom!

Since my return from New York I’ve been involved in a number of local experiences that relate to our own work of promoting the Collections. Some time ago a good friend of mine asked me if I would share Holmes with his book club (which has been going strong for twenty-one years). I gladly accepted the invitation and spent a delightful evening in January and a fuller weekend day in February talking about the Collections and sharing my enthusiasm of the Holmes stories. Our February gathering also included a showing of the 1939 *Hound of the Baskervilles* starring Basil Rathbone. Also in January I was invited by the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, housed at the University, to participate in their “Afternoon with the Liberal Arts” series with a two-hour presentation and discussion on “The Perennial Sherlock Holmes.” I was met by a very enthusiastic class of thirty-one which provided some great opportunities for a rollicking discussion of Holmes and the Collections. Between January and March I have also presented a three-session class, “Investigating Sherlock Holmes,” through the College of Continuing Education’s “Learning Life” program. Our first session in Janu-

ary was held in Andersen Library and allowed me an opportunity to share some of the treasures of the Collections with the class. In February and March we shifted to a discussion of the adventures, focusing on *A Study in Scarlet* and *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. These sessions were held in the Continuing Education Center on the St. Paul campus of the university.

Now my mind turns toward our upcoming conference in August. I’ve already been busy working with our Exhibits/Graphic Designer, Darren Terpstra, on a logo for the conference and with our communications staff on how we will publicize both the exhibit and conference. Our communications staff may also arrange for some interviews during the conference (to be filmed and later mounted on our website). In the next few months I’ll be working on the final selection of items for the exhibit, writing and designing the exhibit guide, and working on other materials related to the conference. We’re hosting two conferences this summer — our triennial Holmes gathering, and the Rare Books and Manuscript Section (RBMS) of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL). It promises to be an exciting spring and summer! ♡

Tim Johnson

Frederic Dorr Steele and Frankling Pierce Adams

I enjoyed Julie McKuras’s piece in the December 2012 issue of this newsletter on Franklin Pierce Adams and his connection with Frederic Dorr Steele. I recall Steele’s children mentioning the friendship between F.P.A. and F.D.S. and the latter’s contribution to the former’s newspaper column “The Conning Tower.” This is an area ripe for future exploration. In addi-

tion to the connection through The Players club mentioned by Julie, they had points of contact through their mutual work for the *New York Herald Tribune*. Between 1928 and his death in 1944 Steele made the bulk of his income by supplying theatrical illustrations to the newspaper. These never brought him much money, but Steele’s younger daughter Zulma recalled that the artist

was quite susceptible to the charms of the actresses he depicted, and that they called him “Freddie.” Nearly 200 of these published drawings have been found, in which (with some repetitions) some 500 personalities are rendered. ♡

Andrew Malec, BSI

The Redmond Donation *Continued from Page 1*

My father was born in Michigan to Canadian parents, graduated from Mount Allison University as a chemist, and then took library science degrees at McGill and the University of Illinois. He spent his career in academic librarianship in Nova Scotia, Ceylon, Turkey, Kansas and Ontario, arriving at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario in 1966 as chief librarian. Following his retirement, my parents continued to live in Kingston, and my father was active in the local historical society, Sydenham Street United Church, associations of Meccano collectors and model makers, and of course the Sherlockian world.

He earned some fame as the indexer of the *Baker Street Journal* for several decades, and was invested in the *Baker Street Irregulars* (1969) as "Good Old Index." He has been a mainstay of the Bootmakers of Toronto from its early years. His Sherlockian achievements include two books (*Sherlock Holmes, A Study in Sources* and *Sherlock Holmes among the Pirates*) and many articles and brochures. Not surprisingly, his Sherlockian writings have included detailed studies of Holmesian chemistry

and of Holmes's connections to Ceylon. One of my parents' favourite memories is their participation in the Sherlock Holmes Society of London trip to Switzerland in 1968, costumed as Inspector Merivale and Mrs. Cecil Forrester. And it is my hope that the books we have been able to give to the Minnesota collections will inspire good memories of my father and his friendship and collaboration with so many Sherlockians in Canada, the United States and beyond! 🍷



Donald Redmond and Christopher Redmond

Photo courtesy of Christopher Redmond

A Gift from the Redmonds

The Sherlock Holmes Collections are honored to be the recipients of a gift from the Redmonds. In an email to Dick Sveum regarding the donation, Chris wrote of the books that "none are overtly Sherlockian, but all provide background of various kinds, especially on London and crime of the Victorian era." They are the type of material that proves to be of great interest to researchers who utilize the Collections.

In addition to the books that Chris mentioned in his article, a brief listing follows itemizing some of the works recently added to the Sherlock Holmes Collections: *Poems of Impudence*, E.V. Knox; *By Way of Introduction*, A. A. Milne; *The Secrets of the German War Office*, Armgaard Karl Graves; *The French Police from Within*, Rene Faralico; *How to be a Detective*, F. H. Tillotson; *Cornish of Scotland Yard*, G. W. Cornish; *Back View*, Sir Harold Morris Q.C.; *The Detective's Secret*, Nathan D. Urner; *Martin Hewitt Investigator*, Arthur Morrison; *Leprosy, A Review of Some Facts and Figures*, Phineas S. Abraham; and *Man-Hunters of Scotland Yard*, Arthur Fowler Neil. 🍷

Julie McKuras, ASH, BSI

50 Years Ago *Continued from Page 3*

bibliography of the various editions of the Fortsas *Catalogue*.” (<http://www.lib.udel.edu/ud/spec/exhibits/forgery/fortsas.htm>)

Like the 1930s, the 1960s were productive years. In 1962, Klinefelter's "The Case of the Conan Doyle Crime Library" appeared in the March 1962 *Baker Street Journal*. Dr. A.S.W. Rosenbach, mentor and good friend of Christopher Morley (Morley addressed him as "Rosy"), had purchased the Conan Doyle Crime Library of "100 and some odd volumes" and spoke of how he believed these books contained the inspiration for Sherlock Holmes. In November 1936 Klinefelter paid a pre-approved visit to the Rosenbach Company in Philadelphia to view these books. However, Dr. Rosenbach, described in rather uncomplimentary terms, refused to let him view the library, which had belonged to W.S. Gilbert of Gilbert and Sullivan fame before Conan Doyle purchased it. Klinefelter believed that the library had little or no influence upon the creation of the character.

Despite his successful completion of the 1934 crossword puzzle, which ensured membership in the Baker Street Irregulars, Walter Klinefelter, "an amiable but private man" (Lellenberg, *Irregular Memories of the 'Thirties*, 1990) never attended an annual dinner. But in 1962, he was formally made a member of the group with the investiture "The British Barque Sophy Anderson."

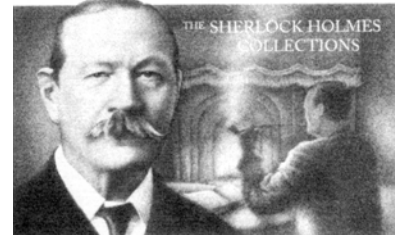
In 1963 Klinefelter's *Sherlock Holmes in Portrait and Profile* was published by the Syracuse University Press. In it he included those "further illustrations" beginning with the first portrait done by D.H. Friston to accompany *A Study in Scarlet*. Klinefelter chose the illustrations showing how the public's view of Holmes evolved, using the sequential approach of the publishing of the stories. Andrew Malec wrote that although Klinefelter didn't know him, he was very cordial to Andrew when he was conducting his research

on Frederic Dorr Steele. Andrew wrote that a great contribution of Klinefelter's book was noting the Steele illustrations that were done "for newspaper appearances – beyond those that were just reprints from *Collier's*." The December 1963 *Baker Street Journal* Inventory stated that "Both scholarship and devotion have produced this treasure trove of some sixty illustrations and the story-by-story account that accompanies them."

In 1968 Klinefelter's association with Dr. Emerson Wulling's Sumac Press began with the publication of *The Case of the Conan Doyle Crime Library*. The Sumac Press in La Crosse Wisconsin published a number of Norwegian Explorer publications, and in 1985 Sumac printed *The Sherlock Holmes Crossword*, a reprint of the 1934 puzzle, by Al and Julia Rosenblatt. When Klinefelter's *The Origins of Sherlock Holmes* was published in 1983 by Gaslight, Andrew Malec recalls that the author sent him "an inscribed copy – GREATLY appreciated when I was a poor student."

Walter Klinefelter died of cancer on July 4, 1987. His second wife Edna preceded him in death by two years. He is buried in New Hope Cemetery in Glen Rock, Pennsylvania with his first wife, Mildred, son William and his parents. Albert Rosenblatt penned the "Stand Upon the Terrace" for Klinefelter, which appeared in the September 1987 *Baker Street Journal*. In it he wrote "He was a man of courtly, gentle demeanor, whose passion for detail and meticulous research coexisted well with his kindness and humility. His legacy will be enjoyed for generations to come."

The Sherlock Holmes Collections holds a letter written by Klinefelter to fellow Sherlockian James Iraldi. Dated December 27, 1963, the letter extends Klinefelter's gratitude to Iraldi for his complimentary comments about the recently published *Sherlock Holmes in Portrait and Profile*. Klinefelter wrote



The *Friends of the Sherlock Holmes Collections* is a quarterly newsletter published by the Friends of the Sherlock Holmes Collections which seek to promote the activities, interests and needs of the Special Collections and Rare Books Department, University of Minnesota Libraries.

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Archives and Special Collections

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In one particular its effect on you reminds me of the letter RLS [Robert Louis Stevenson] wrote to ACD (reprinted in the latest number of the *Baker Street Journal*) in which the writer gave a testimonial to the efficacy of Doyle's invention when he had the toothache or the pleurisy. I had no thought of putting any therapeutic qualities into the book when I composed it (over a period of ten years); my chief thought was to compose something on the subject which would give me pleasure if it had been written by any other person interested in the iconography of Sherlock Holmes.

Fifty years later, Klinefelter's book continues to give pleasure to those of us interested in that iconography. His legacy lives on. ♡

Julie McKuras, ASH, BSI

100 Years Ago *Continued from Page 2*

series); her later books were mysteries, 61 of them featuring detective Fleming Stone. She wrote several impossible crime novels that typically depended on a secret passageway or chamber (regarded as a cheat during the Golden Age). Wells introduced a “psychic” private investigator, Pennington “Penny” Wise, with Zizi, a silent movie star as his female sidekick. This pair of con artists appeared in eight of her novels. Her amusing Sherlock Holmes parody, “The Adventure of the Clothes-line” (1915), was reprinted in *The Game Is Afoot* (1994).

Anna Katharine Green [1846-1935] also began as a poet, but changed to mysteries after she published *The Leavenworth Case* in 1878, a decade before Sherlock Holmes’s appearance.

Her father’s advice as a lawyer proved invaluable as *Leavenworth*, six years in the writing, became one of the first bestsellers in the United States, giving her the title “Mother of the Detective Novel.” (Although, as Otto Penzler has noted, the first American woman to write a mystery novel was really Seeley Regester [1831-1885] in 1866.) Wilkie Collins was a fan of AKG, as was Arthur Conan Doyle, who wrote her to arrange a personal visit when his 1894 lecture tour arrived in her hometown of Buffalo. (ACD - AKG correspondence, Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center, UT Austin). Green’s main hero was detective Ebenezer Gryce of the New York Metropolitan Police Force; he was assisted in three cases by “a nosy old lady detective” named Amelia Butterworth, a society

spinster. Green also had a “girl detective” protagonist, Violet Strange, who was a debutante with a secret life as a professional sleuth. Green was especially skilled at describing methods of detection and was cited as a major influence by a number of later mystery writers, including Agatha Christie and Mary Roberts Rinehart.

Once again, John Bennett Shaw’s collection opens doors to worlds other than the obvious. After a century, A CASE FOR SHERLOCK HOLMES still has messages for the interested investigator. 🐾

Marilynne McKay, MD, BSI

Remembrances

In supporting the Sherlock Holmes Collections, many donors have made contributions either in honor or in memory of special persons.

In Honor Of

Evelyn Herzog
Andrew Solberg
Richard Sveum, M.D.
William Vande Water

From

Thomas Drucker
Paul Singleton
Phil and Karen Bergem
Vincent Brosnan and Sherlock in L.A.

In Memory Of

Richard Lancelyn Green
Fred Levin
E. W. McDiarmid
E. W. McDiarmid
E. W. McDiarmid
E. W. McDiarmid
E. W. McDiarmid
LeRoy Neiman
Ted Schulz
Dr. Stanford
Jan Stauber

From

Andrew Malec
Sunnie Levin
Michael Brahmey
Jim DeLeo
Jeffrey Klaus
Peter Klaus
Mary McDiarmid
Philip Swiggum
Vinnie Brosnan
Maxine Wallin
Alexian Gregory

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