The shelves of the student of the Canon are often filled with far more material than the student can ever hope to assimilate or even review. The purpose of this work is to provide a checklist and brief review of the important sources of scholarship extant. Availability of some of the material may be limited, and alternate editions are suggested whenever possible. The commentary given is highly personal and reflects my own preferences and usage of the works, which may differ substantially from the student seeking in-depth information on a narrow topic. Instead, this checklist is intended to permit the serious student to begin a review of the work of other scholars on a topic of interest.

I have not attempted, in compiling this work, to make this checklist in any way a competitor with the fine lists of Sherlockian materials created by John Bennett Shaw or Otto Penzler. Those lists fill very different purposes, in attempting to define, respectively, a “basic” Holmesian library and a collection of “indispensable” collectibles. Readers of the *Sherlock Holmes Reference Library* that I have edited will recognize these materials as forming the backbone of that work.

**ANNOTATED EDITIONS OF THE CANON**

1. **Annotated Sherlock Holmes.** Edited by William S. Baring-Gould. New York: Clarkson N. Potter (1967). 2 vols. This monumental work is out of print and may be found in several editions, including a one-volume Clarkson N. Potter edition (1986) and a one-volume Wing Books edition (1992). While the scholarship reflected was, of course, all written before 1967, it remains an essential tool, not least for its generous reproduction of illustrations. Baring-Gould also provides fine overviews of the Master on the stage, in film, and in parodies and pastiches, as well as idiosyncratic biographies of Holmes, Watson, and Moriarty. The volumes are a bit difficult to use without consulting the table of contents frequently, for the stories of the Canon are arranged in Baring-Gould’s unique chronological order. However, there is a handy table of the cases at the rear, as well as a fairly complete bibliography of materials referenced (including specific articles appearing in periodicals). There is no index.

2. **Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson: A Textbook of Friendship.** Edited by Christopher Morley. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. (1944). This is the work of the first annotator, and Morley brings sparkling wit to the task as
well as tantalizing questions that were (then) unanswered. Sadly, the volume contains only an excerpt from Study In Scarlet, Sign of Four, “Final Problem,” “Empty House,” and “Bruce-Partington Plans.” There is no index.

3. **Oxford Sherlock Holmes.** General Editor: Owen Dudley Edwards. Oxford: Oxford University Press (1993). 9 vols. The text used for the Canon is that chosen by the editors, and the work contains much useful information about Arthur Conan Doyle and the literary and contemporary sources for the tales. There is also a wealth of definitional material regarding confusing or obscure terms. However, the editors decidedly do not “play the Game,” and the work seems to ignore (with limited exception) most Sherlockian scholarship. The work is printed in the format of the original nine collections and novels, and each has a fine introduction by the volume editor. There is no index, and the endnotes are not numbered in the text, only referenced by page at the end of each volume.

4. **Company Canon.** Edited by Phillip Weller. Fareham, Hampshire, UK: Sherlock Publications (1994–95). These little spiral-bound books have been copiously annotated by Weller and provide a great deal of interesting information, as well as some references to other scholars’ work. Sadly, only “Dancing Men,” “Devil’s Foot,” “Empty House,” “Engineer’s Thumb,” “Stock-Broker’s Clerk,” “Lady Frances Carfax,” and “Thor Bridge” were produced. Endnotes are used.

**CONTEMPORARY VICTORIAN SOURCE MATERIAL**

The following is by no means an exhaustive list, and there may be substitute volumes that are equally useful. For example, in lieu of the Britannica, there are numerous smaller encyclopedias, such as the Student’s Cyclopaedia (2 vols.), published in 1900.

5. **Encyclopedia Britannica.** The ninth edition, available in many reprint editions, was published in 1888 and therefore has much valuable contemporary information. For the later stories, the eleventh edition, published in 1910, is better organized and more interesting than the little-regarded tenth edition. The indices of these volumes are extensive.

6. **Whitaker’s Almanack.** London: The Stationery Office (2000). The almanac has much irreplaceable contemporary information, and the Baker Street household surely had a copy. Alas, antiquarian copies are extremely scarce and very expensive. Fortunately, Whitaker’s published an inexpensive replica of the 1900 Almanack. There is an extensive table of contents.

7. **Bradshaw’s August 1887 Railway Guide.** Newton Abbot, U.K.: David & Charles (1968). Holmes himself must have had a copy of this indispensable
timetable, but alas, antiquarian copies are extremely scarce and very expensive. Even this reprint edition is expensive and scarce.


10. Household Oracle. Edited by Alfred H. Miles. London: Hutchinson & Co. (1898?). This work answers common household questions for the homemaker. As such, it provides useful information regarding household servants, forms of address, dining protocol, and other daily customs. There is an excellent index.

11. Baedeker’s London and Its Environs; Great Britain; Switzerland. Leipsic: Karl Baedeker. These are the essential travel guidebooks of their time. Many public libraries have copies available. Unfortunately, copies from the 1880s or 1890s, while not scarce, have become quite expensive. They contain a wealth of information about canonical locations as well as much useful information about contemporary life (postal services, theaters, rail, buses, etc.). As might be expected, these are well-indexed volumes.


15. Slang Dictionary; or, The Vulgar Words, Street Phrases, and “Fast” Expressions of High and Low Society. London: John Camden Hotten (1865). This is primarily interesting as a contemporary slang dictionary. It falls far short of modern slang dictionaries but is an oft-cited source for the latter.

apparently comprehensive glossary for the Victorian commercial or military traveler to India.


**GENERAL COMMENTARIES ON THE CANON**


23. **Holmes and Watson.** By June Thomson. London: Constable & Company Ltd. (1995). A fine fresh view of the Canon. Its greatest flaws are the lack of reference to other scholarship (although Thomson refers frequently to Dakin’s chronology) and the lack of an index, although the material is arranged in (her) chronological order.

24. **Sidelights on Holmes.** By John Hall. Ashcroft, British Columbia: Calabash Press (1998). A commentary in the style of Dakin, arranged by case. Hall makes little reference to other scholarship and presents his own often-iconoclastic views. Unfortunately, there is no index. Also, **The Abominable Wife and Other Unrecorded Cases of Mr. Sherlock Holmes** Ashcroft, British Columbia: Calabash Press (1998). Mr. Hall makes much out of very little data in this useful work.


29. Ms. Holmes of Baker Street: The Truth about Sherlock. By Alan Bradley and William A. S. Sarjeant. Dubuque, IA: Gasogene Press, Ltd. (1989). This work has as its thesis that Sherlock Holmes was a woman. Putting aside that frivolity, it contains valuable observations and insights into the text, which in many cases suggest conclusions other than that of the authors. Well-indexed by case name.


volumes. The most useful volumes are on “Royalty,” “Politics and Premiers,” and “The Author of the Case-Book.”


**SINGLE-AUTHOR WORKS ON SPECIFIC SUBJECTS**


39. **Meteorological Holmes.** By Donald Girard Jewell. Also, *A Few Hours to the Birds; Canonical Cats; The Botanical Holmes; The Herpetological Holmes; Butterflies and Blind Beetles; A Trout in the Milk; A Canonical Dog’s Life; and Horses of Different Colors. (The Sherlock Holmes Natural History Series).* Westminster, MD: Pinchin Lane Press (1991–1997). Excellent monographs on specific natural history topics; well-indexed and with extensive case references.

(1984). An excellent study of medicine in the Canon (and in other works of ACD). Well-indexed and carefully annotated (with much use of non-Sherlockian periodicals), including case references.


**INDISPENSABLE SHERLOCKIAN REFERENCE TOOLS**


46. *Encyclopedia Sherlockiana.* By Jack Tracy. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co. (1977). In a fine substitute for an actual contemporary *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Tracy has provided information on every conceivable canonical topic that would have been available to Holmes’s contemporaries. This volume is a handy tool for checking story references (albeit far less complete than *The Canonical Compendium*, below). A CD-ROM version is available.


but provides scholarly sources for his definitions and case references. An overlooked work that deserves recognition.


I have not listed chronological works (see generally Peck, Andrew Jay, and Klinger, Leslie S., “The Date Being—?”: A Compendium of Chronological Data. New York: Magico Magazine [1996] for an overview of the field) or the many fine multi-author collections of essays. It would be impossible to list all of the excellent periodicals published in the field; however, the newly released CD-ROM of the complete run of the BAKER STREET JOURNAL (1946–2000) is essential for any scholars’ library. Many other works that I treasure are listed in the bibliographies to my Sherlock Holmes Reference Library volumes.
Students who are writing within a certain genre need to consider a number of different factors. They need to have knowledge of the topic, the conventions and style of the genre, and the context in which their writing will be read, as well as by whom. Many of our students' writing tasks do not have an audience other than the teacher, of course, but that does not stop us and them working as if they did. Asking students to imitate a given style could be seen as extremely prescriptive, encouraging them to see writing as a form of reproduction rather than as a creative act. The term creative writing suggests imaginative tasks, such as writing poetry, stories and plays. Such activities have a number of features to recommend them. When the tape was unwound, the writing would be meaningless. The receiver of the message would of course have a stick of the same diameter and use it to decipher the message. The Roman method of cryptography was known as the Caesar Shift Cipher. It utilized the idea of shifting letters by an agreed upon number (three was a common historical choice), and thus writing the message using the letter-shift. The receiving group would then shift the letters back by the same number and decipher the message. In modern times, the public key method of cryptography has seen wide adoption.

Dictionary for writing and speaking English. sift \( \text{sift} \) verb transitive 1.) to pour a dry substance through a sieve to remove the large pieces 2.) sift or sift through to examine information, documents, etc. in order to find what you are looking for: Sift every grain of information until you find what you want. \( \text{sift} \) [sɪft] v [T] [Old English; Origin: siften] 1.) to put flour, sugar etc through a sieve or similar container in order to remove large pieces 2.) also sift through to examine information, documents etc carefully in order to find something out o... Â [V n] Sift the flour and baking powder into a medium sized mixing bowl. Syn: sieve 2) [əˈsif] English dictionary. The Writing of Silent Spring: Rachel Carson and the Culture-Shifting Courage to Speak Inconvenient Truth to Power. Timeless Advice on Writing: The Collected Wisdom of Great Writers.Â Rachel Carson on Writing and the Loneliness of Creative Work â€œIf you write what you yourself sincerely think and feel and are interested in, you will interest other people.â€ Jeanette Wintersonâ€™s 10 Tips on Writing â€œTurn up for work. Discipline allows creative freedom. No discipline equals no freedom.â€Â T.S. Eliot on Writing: His Warm and Wry Letter of Advice to a Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Aspiring to Become a Writer â€œDonâ€™t write at first for anyone but yourself.â€ Anton Chekhovâ€™s 6 Rules for a Great Story. Writing the history of science has traditionally been a purely intellectual or cerebral pursuit of the scholar. A project is described herein which poses, and provides the first step toward the ultimate answer to the question "Can historical analysis be performed by a computer?" The more immediate goal was to test the initial hypothesis that citation indexes are useful heuristic tools for the historian. In this approach the history of science is regarded as a chronological sequence of events in which each new discovery is dependent upon earlier discoveries.Â In sifting the voluminous output of this research, there is an increasing possibility that the historian may eliminate the wheat with the chaff. It becomes ever more difficult to identify potentially important contributions and establish criteria of excellence.
A collection of excerpts from books and Tablets revealed by the Báb, including the Qayyúmu'l-Asmá’ (Commentary on the Súrih of Joseph), the Persian BayÁ™n, DalÁ™i-Sabá’ih (the Seven Proofs), the Kitáb-i-Asmá’ (the Book of Names), and various other Writings. It was first published in an authorized English translation in 1976. More about the life and mission of the Báb Â«. More about this publication. Downloads. About downloads. Publications are available in the following formats for download and use: PDF. Includes all diacritical marks used in the text. DOCX. Contains all diacritical marks used The writings. Benjamin franklin. Collected and edited with a life and introduction.Â The letter you did me the honour of writing to me in August last came to my hands when I lay ill of two painful disorders, which confined me near three months, and with the multiplicity of business that followed obliged me to postpone much of my correspondence. I have yesterday received a second letter from you, and I now, without further delay, sit down to answer them both. The writer asks: "Have not the Americans been driven to this frenzy? Is it not common for an enemy to take every advantage?"Â His enumeration is therefore followed in the present volume, and the numbers printed successively, although other writings intervened. The first "Crisis" was printed in the Pennsylvania Journal, December 19, 1776, and opens with the famous sentence, "These are the times that try men's souls"; the last "Crisis" appeared April 19, 1783, (eighth anniversary of the first gun of the war, at Lexington,) and opens with the words, "The times that tried men's souls are over." Peter needed the sifting, so do we. He needed the faith to endure it, so do we. He had the prayer of the precious Saviour that his faith might not fail, so have we.Â Sometimes shaking and sifting are synonymous in the Spirit of Prophecy, sometimes sifting is the more severe of the two terms. Either way, a separating process is involved. Shake sand and gravel in a pan, and they will separate within the pan; drill holes in the bottom and continue shaking; now you are sifting, as the sand falls out and only the gravel remains.Â Early Writings, 270:2. The Lord calls for a renewal of the straight testimony borne in years past. He calls for a renewal of spiritual life. The spiritual energies of His people have long been torpid, but there is to be a resurrection from apparent death. Ritings upon the. Ritings.  T. he shelves of the student of the Canon are often filled with far more material. than the student can ever hope to assimilate or even review. The purpose of this work is to provide a checklist and brief review of the important sources of scholarship extant. Availability of some of the material may be limited, and alternate editions are suggested whenever possible. The commentary given is highly personal and reflects my own preferences and usage of the works, which may differ substantially from the student seeking in-depth information on a narrow topic. Instead, this checklist is intended to