

Adventure XXV – The Adventure of the Naval Treaty



Paul Churchill once quipped he had a hard time studying for Sherlockian quizzes, so inspired by Simon Goodenough's *A Study in Scarlet – A Sherlock Holmes Murder Dossier*, Paul began collecting Canonical artifacts around 1990 to help him remember each story. Over 1,500 artifacts later, Paul's 'Evidence Boxes' became legendary in the Sherlockian world as he displayed them at numerous Scion meetings.

What Paul could not find, he made. He became known as a master forger, and 'created' numerous 'genuine faux' objects, such as letters, documents, and telegrams. Paul was invested in the Baker Street Irregulars in 2006 as "Corot." After Paul's passing, the Evidence Boxes were bequeathed to Watson's Tin Box Scion Society, a Society Paul co-founded in 1989. Debbie Clark has maintained the Boxes and continues the practice of displaying the items from one of the Boxes at each society meeting.

Beth Austin assisted in this effort by photographing, annotating the items, and finding the quotes for many of the items, while Denny Dobry and Rusty Mason supported Paul's efforts by photographing each of the items, as well as developing a comprehensive inventory with notations of item's mentioned in the story. Each of the Boxes is posted with permission of Debbie Clark and Jacquelynn Morris.

...there is nothing so important as

TRIFLES

In "The Naval Treaty," Lord Holdhurst directed Percy Armitage to stay late at the Foreign Office and copy a secret treaty. "I knew that Joseph [his prospective brother-in-law] . . . was in town," Percy said, "and that he would travel down to Woking by the eleven o'clock train, and I wanted if possible to catch it."

At the end of the case Holmes said, "I had already begun to suspect Joseph, from the fact that you had intended to travel home with him that night, and that therefore it was a likely enough thing that he should call for you."

Not at all likely. Before getting his overtime assignment, Percy had been expecting to go home at the usual time. There had been no opportunity to speak to Joseph. Yet Joseph turned up at the Foreign Office — not at Percy's usual quitting time, as he might ordinarily have done, but after nine o'clock.

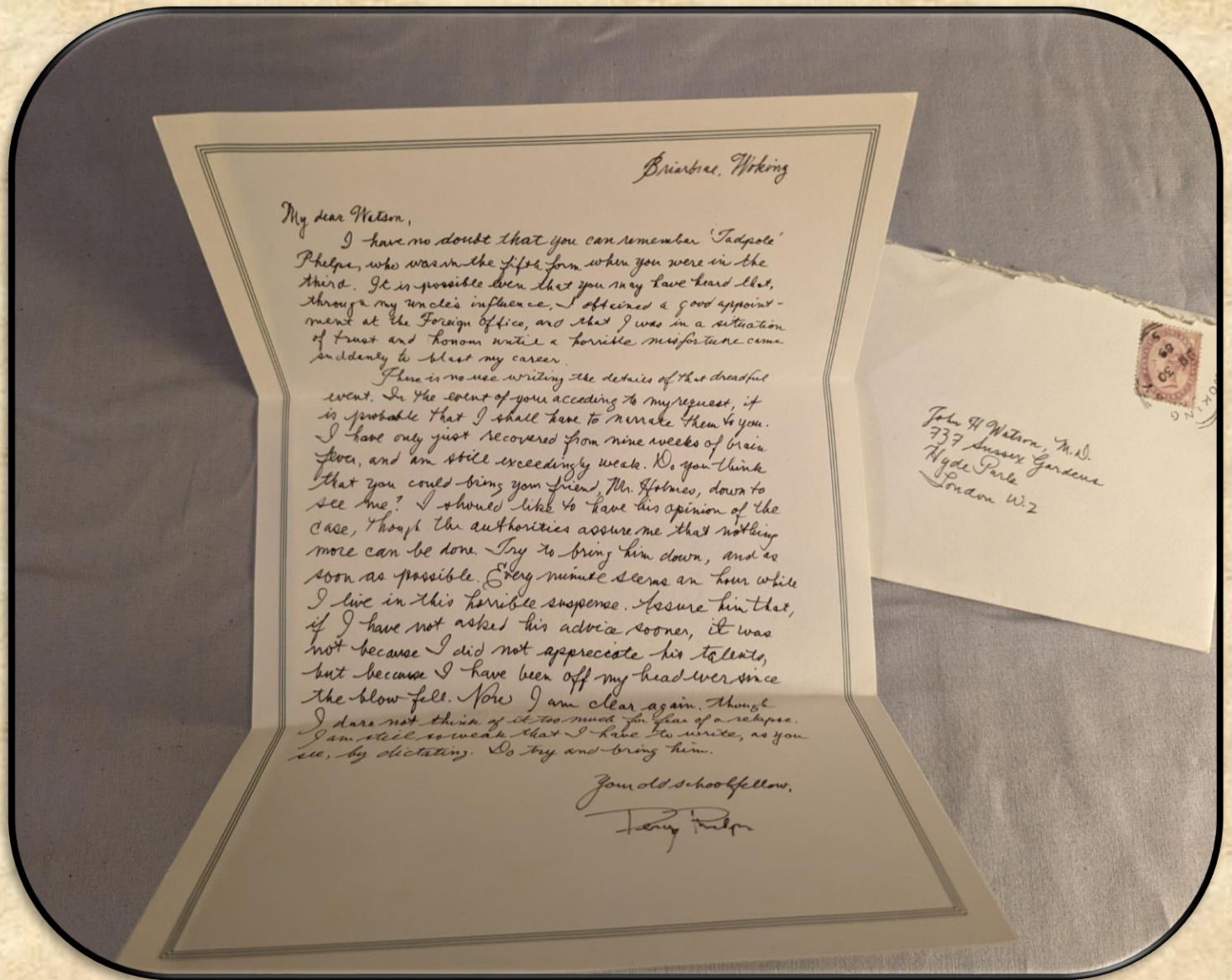
Joseph spotted the treaty and stole it on impulse, Holmes said. But what made Joseph think Percy would still be in the office? Did he know something? Holmes never inquired.

It is, of course, a trifle, but...

WILLIAM HYDER, B.S.I.

Napoleon LXXVI
The Six Napoleons
of Baltimore
January 2003

Pictured is the 'Trifles' on The Naval Treaty, authored by Bill Hyder, and given out at the 2003 Baker Street Irregulars' annual dinner.



Pictured is the letter and envelope sent to Dr. Watson, from Percy Phelps, requesting assistance to find the missing Naval Treaty.

From the story:

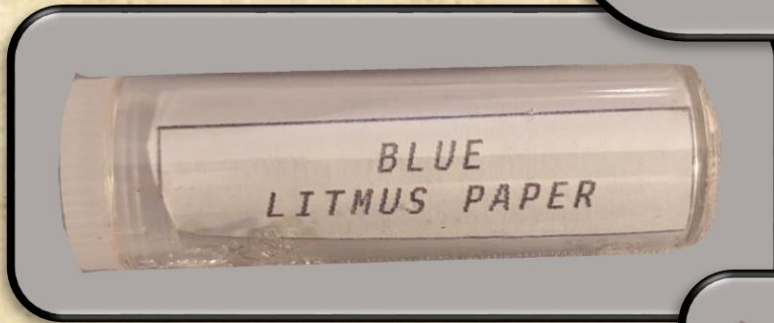
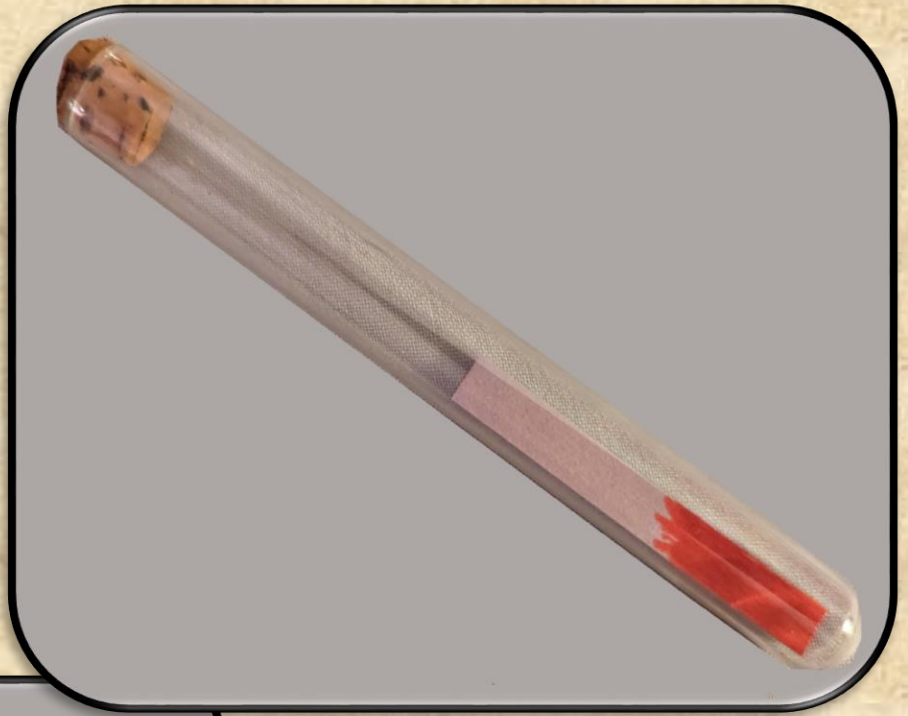
I heard vaguely that his abilities and the influence which he commanded had won him a good position at the Foreign Office, and then he passed completely out of my mind until the following letter recalled his existence.



Pictured is a cigarette card for the Marylebone Cricket Club showing a cap, bat, and wicket stumps. While in school together, Watson remembers Percy being picked on by having his shins wacked with a Cricket Wicket.

From the story:

This gaudy relationship did him little good at school; on the contrary, it seemed rather a piquant thing to us to chevy him about the playground and hit him over the shins with a wicket.



Pictured are tubes of litmus paper Holmes was using to test a solution in a test tube when Watson entered the sitting room’.

From the story:

He dipped into this bottle or that, drawing out a few drops of each with his glass pipette, and finally brought a test-tube containing a solution over to the table. In his right hand he had a slip of litmus-paper.



Pictured is the chain and locket, inscribed with initials “J.H.” and containing Annie Harrison’s photograph. The locket tipped off Holmes Harrison was not related to Phelps.

From the story:

‘We have had no details yet,’ observed Holmes. ‘I perceive that you are not yourself a member of the family.’

Our acquaintance looked surprised, and then glancing down he began to laugh.

‘Of course you saw the ‘J. H.’ monogram on my locket,’ said he.

John H. Watson, M.D.
General Practice and Surgery

221B Baker Street

London, W1

Mr. Sherlock Holmes

*221b. Baker Street
London.*

*Consulting
Detective*

Pictured are the visiting, or calling, cards for Sherlock Holmes and Dr. John Watson provided once they arrived at Phelps' residence.

From the story:

On sending in our cards we were shown into an elegantly appointed drawing-room, where we were joined in a few minutes by a rather stout man, who received us with much hospitality.

Traité



*Leurs Majestés, Victoria, la Reine
de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Islande,
l'Impératrice de l'Inde,*

et Umberto I, le Roi de l'Italie et de la Savoie

*résolus fermement d'assurer à leurs États la suite de leur amitié
mutuelle dans des affaires navales, nonobstant l'existence du Traité de
la Triple Entente conclu le 20 mai 1882 et remplacé par traité
le 20 février 1887, ont nommés comme leurs plénipotentiaires,
Savoir: Seigneur Haldhurst, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
du Gouvernement Britannique; et Duc Giuseppe d'Abarna,
l'Ambassadeur Extraordinaire à la Court de Saint James.*



Pictured is the title page of the Treaty between Italy and England. Also pictured is the treaty rolled and bound with ribbon as it appeared when Holmes returned it to Phelps.

From the story:

‘This,’ said he, taking a grey roll of paper from his bureau, ‘is the original of that secret treaty between England and Italy, of which, I regret to say, some rumours have already got into the public.’

Across the centre of it was lying a little cylinder of blue-grey paper.

Traité

Leurs Majestés Victoria
la Reine de la Grande-Bretagne
et de l'Irlande, l'Empress
de l'Inde

et Umberto I
le Roi de l'Italie
et de la Savoie



résolus formellement d'assurer à leurs États la suite de leur amitié mutuelle, dans des affaires navales, nonobstant l'expiration du Traité de la Triple-Alliance, conclu le 20 mai 1882, et remplacé par traité, le 20 février 1887, ont nommé comme leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Seigneur Holdhurst, le Ministre des
Affaires Étrangères du Gouvernement Britannique

et le Duc Giuseppe d'Avarna
L'Ambassadeur extraordinaire et
le plénipotentiaire au port de Saint-James

lesquels, après l'échange de leurs pleins-pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

- Article I** Les Hautes Parties mettent en gage leurs souhaits mutuels pour la paix et l'amitié dans des affaires navales.
- Article II** La Reine et le Gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne, et après appelés « la Grande-Bretagne », acceptent que la Reine et le Gouvernement de l'Italie, après appelés « l'Italie », ont des obligations pour le succès de la Triple-Alliance.
- Article III** La Grande-Bretagne fait aucune demande qui violerait l'intention de ce Traité vers l'Empire Allemand et l'Empire d'Autriche et de Hongrie.
- Article IV** Quel que soit dans cet accord méditerranéen quel doit tracer la perspective de la Grande-Bretagne vers l'alliance en ce qui concerne les affaires navales et de l'Asie et de la mer.
- Article V** La France attendrait l'accord des deux parties de l'Italie dans des affaires navales, on suppose que la France s'alignerait avec la Russie et menacerait l'équilibre des forces en Europe.
- Article VI** La Grande-Bretagne entend que ceci a l'impact de ne pas porter atteinte à l'indépendance de l'Italie de manière à ce que la navigation de la Méditerranée soit particulièrement affectée.
- Article VII** La Grande-Bretagne, par le Traité de Commerce et de Navigation, donne à l'Italie l'autorisation d'équipement à Malde si le besoin se fait sentir.
- Article VIII** Les intérêts territoriaux du Royaume de l'Italie en Libye et en Éthiopie sont acceptés par la Grande-Bretagne.
- Article IX** Les intérêts territoriaux de la Grande-Bretagne au Soudan et en Haute-Égypte sont acceptés par l'Italie.
- Article X** Chaque pays promet à l'autre une coopération dans les intérêts territoriaux de son empire dans les articles ci-dessus nommés.
- Article XI** Ni l'un ni l'autre pays prendra n'importe quelle mesure navale contre l'autre dans communi- cation préalable des pleins-pouvoirs des Affaires Étrangères à l'Ambassadeur de l'autre pays.
- Article XII** Si les forces navales de la France sont n'importe quelle attaque vers des forces navales de l'Italie, le Grand-Bretagne met en gage son influence diplomatique, militaire et navale pour empêcher l'agression.
- Article XIII** La Grande-Bretagne pourra à des fins navales pour empêcher l'interposition par les tiers encluse dans la conduite d'articles de ses affaires par l'Italie.
- Article XIV** L'Italie pourra à des fins navales pour empêcher l'interposition par les tiers encluse dans la conduite d'articles de ses affaires par la Grande-Bretagne.
- Article XV** L'Italie pourra à des fins navales pour empêcher l'interposition par les tiers encluse dans la conduite d'articles de ses affaires par la Grande-Bretagne.
- Article XVI** La Grande-Bretagne pourra à des fins navales pour empêcher l'interposition par les tiers encluse dans la conduite d'articles de ses affaires par l'Italie.
- Article XVII** Les équipements de l'Italie et de ses possessions seront rendus disponibles aux navires de la Grande-Bretagne comme nécessaires.
- Article XVIII** Les équipements de la Grande-Bretagne et de ses possessions seront rendus disponibles aux navires de l'Italie comme nécessaires.
- Article XIX** Des équipements seront fournis comme compensation des approvisionnements de charbon aux valeurs navales, acceptés aux décrets pour les navires et personnel français qui dans le port, n'ont pas pour la même instance d'adhésion par le Gouvernement.
- Article XX** Des équipements seront fournis aussi comme compensation l'interposition des casos de Malde qui ne peuvent pas être traités en bord de côte.
- Article XXI** Des forces navales seront définies en l'absence des forces navales des deux signataires et les deux signataires acceptent que le personnel qui pourrait être employé sur le navire des deux signataires à cet accord.
- Article XXII** L'Italie agira en tous cas méditerranéen avec la Grande-Bretagne et l'Empire Allemand et se déstabilise à augmenter de sphère d'influence au Soudan ou en Haute-Égypte.
- Article XXIII** Les transmissions télégraphiques et télégraphiques entre les ministères étrangers des deux signataires seront mis en même pour faciliter les plus grands intérêts de ce Traité d'adhésion.
- Article XXIV** Les adhésions de flotte des deux signataires seront informés du contenu de ce Traité pour les aider dans l'exécution de leurs responsabilités.
- Article XXV** L'Italie accepte de ne pas divulguer les termes des dispositions de ce Traité, en l'absence de son gouvernement ou, au contraire, ou aux côtés de ceux à des côtés de la Triple-Alliance, ou Grand-Bretagne accepte de ne pas divulguer la même à la France ou à la Russie.
- Article XXVI** Les parties ci-dessous expriment leur respect mutuel pour les forces navales et de responsabilités territoriales l'un l'autre, et le souhait de pour la paix méditerranéenne.

Les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé
le présent Traité pour leurs souverains et
ont apposé leurs Cachets.
Fait à Londres, 12 mai 1887

Seigneur Holdhurst
Le Duc Giuseppe d'Avarna

Les Témoins:

(Signatures and seals of witnesses)

Pictured is the secret treaty between Italy and England, in the original French. The treaty consisted of 26 articles.

From the story:
'It was a long document, written in the French language, and containing twenty-six separate articles.'

TREATY

Their Majestics, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India and Umberto I, King of Italy and Savoy, firmly resolve to assure their States of their mutual friendship in naval affairs, notwithstanding the existence of the Treaty of the Triple Alliance concluded on 20 May, 1882 and replaced by the Treaty of February 1887, and have named as their plenipotentiaries the following: Lord Holdhurst, minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Britain, Duke Giuseppe of Avarna, Ambassador Extraordinaire to the Court of St. James.

Who, after the exchange of their credentials and authority to act, which were found to be in order, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I—The Sovereigns pledge their mutual desire for peace and friendship in naval affairs.

Article II—The Queen and the Government of Great Britain, called hereafter "Great Britain," accept that the King and the government of Italy, called hereafter "Italy," have obligations to the Treaty of the Triple Alliance.

Article III—Great Britain will make no request which would violate the intention of this treaty towards the German Empire and the Empire of Austria and Hungary.

Article IV—It is the goal of this current Mediterranean agreement to outline the perspective of Great Britain towards an alliance with regard to naval forces and North Africa.

Article V—If France were to desire ascendancy over Italy in naval affairs, one projects that France would form an alliance with Russia, which would threaten the balance of power in Europe.

Article VI—Great Britain agrees to support any action that would make it possible for Italy to maintain its influence in the Mediterranean, particularly in regards to navigation near the islands of Corsica & Sardinia.

Article VII—Great Britain gives to Italy the use of its facilities in Malta, if the need arises.

Article VIII—The territorial interests of the Kingdom of Italy in Libya and Ethiopia are recognized by Great Britain.

Article IX—The territorial interests of Great Britain in Sudan and Upper Egypt are recognized by Italy.

Article X—Each country promises *carte blanche* in the territorial interests of the other's Empire as stated in the articles above.

Article XI—Neither country will take naval action against the other without first communicating its intentions through the Foreign Minister to the Ambassador of the other country.

Article XII—If the naval forces of France take any action against the naval forces of Italy, Great Britain pledges to use its influence, diplomatic, military, & naval, to prevent the dominance of France over

Article XIII—Great Britain will furnish naval forces to prevent the encroachment of a third party in Libya in the legitimate conduct of its affairs by Italy [sic].

Article XIV—Italy will provide naval forces to prevent the encroachment of a third party in Sudan in the legitimate conduct of its affairs by Great Britain.

Article XV—Italy will provide naval forces to prevent the encroachment of a third party in Upper Egypt in the legitimate conduct of its affairs by Great Britain.

Article XVI—Great Britain will provide naval forces to prevent the encroachment by a third party in Ethiopia in the legitimate conduct of its affairs by Italy.

Article XVII—The facilities of Italy and its possessions will be made available to the ships of Great Britain when necessary.

Article XVIII—The facilities of Great Britain and its possessions will be made available to the ships of Italy when necessary.

Article XIX—Facilities will be defined to include coal at market prices, safety for ships and personnel while in port, provision of food for sailors in the commissary.

Article XX—Facilities will also be defined to include medical treatment for personnel who cannot be treated aboard ship.

Article XXI—The use of naval forces will be defined to include blockades to prevent a third party from landing supplies or personnel which could compromise one or the other of the two signatories of this agreement.

Article XXII—Italy will act in the role of mediator between Great Britain and the German Empire if the latter decides to increase its sphere of influence in Sudan or in Upper Egypt.

Article XXIII—The telegraphic and telephone transmissions between the Foreign Ministries of the two signatories will be enhanced to facilitate greater increase in the exchange of intelligence.

Article XXIV—The admirals of the fleets of the two signatories will be informed of the contents of this treaty to help them in the exercise of their responsibilities.

Article XXV—Italy agrees not to divulge any part of the contents of this Treaty to the governments or the soldiers or the armies of war to its allies of the Triple Alliance; Great Britain promises not to divulge the same to France or Russia.

Article XXVI—The parties above express their mutual respect for the naval forces and the territorial responsibilities of each other, and the desire for Mediterranean peace.

The respective plenipotentiaries signed this Treaty for their Sovereigns and affixed their seals. Done in London, 12 May, 1889

Holdhurst Lord

Duke Giuseppe d'Avarna

Witnesses:

Pictured is the English translation of the treaty between Italy and England. The treaty outlines the policy between the Triple Alliance of France, Italy, and England.

From the story:

‘Without going into details, I may say that it defined the position of Great Britain towards the Triple Alliance, and foreshadowed the policy which this country would pursue in the event of the French fleet gaining a complete ascendancy over that of Italy in the Mediterranean.’



Pictured is a postal card depicting three women as the members of La Triple Entente, Italy, Germany and Austria- Hungary. The Naval Treaty was drafted between Italy and Great Britain. The Triple Alliance, of which Italy was a participant, was a separate arrangement.

From the story:

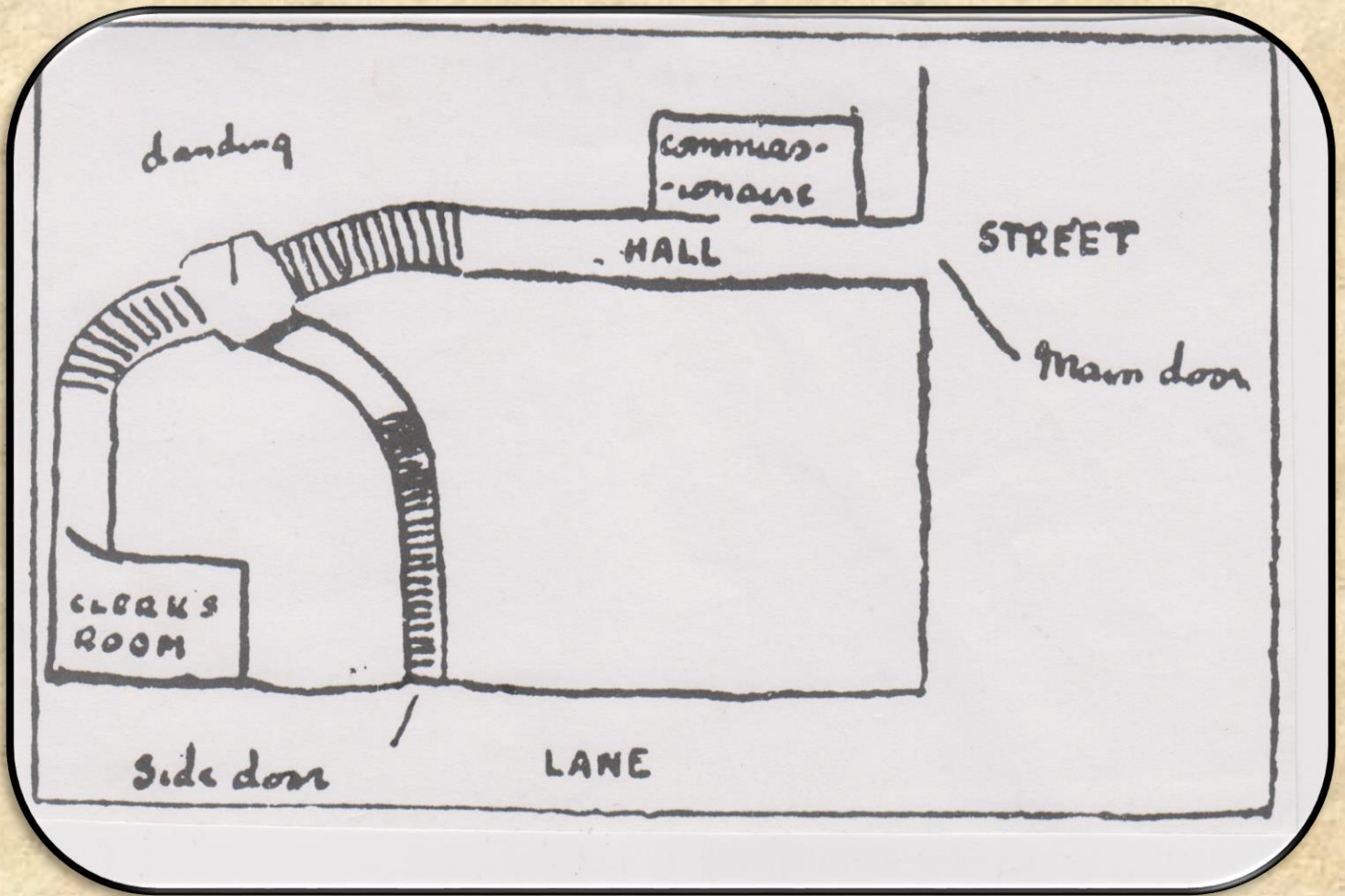
‘Without going into details, I may say that it defined the position of Great Britain towards the Triple Alliance, and foreshadowed the policy which this country would pursue in the event of the French fleet gaining a complete ascendancy over that of Italy in the Mediterranean.’



Pictured is ring stand and alcohol lamp the Commissionaire used to boil the water for his cup of coffee.

From the story:

‘A commissionaire remains all night in a little lodge at the foot of the stairs, and is in the habit of making coffee at his spirit-lamp for any of the officials who may be working overtime. I rang the bell, therefore, to summon him.’

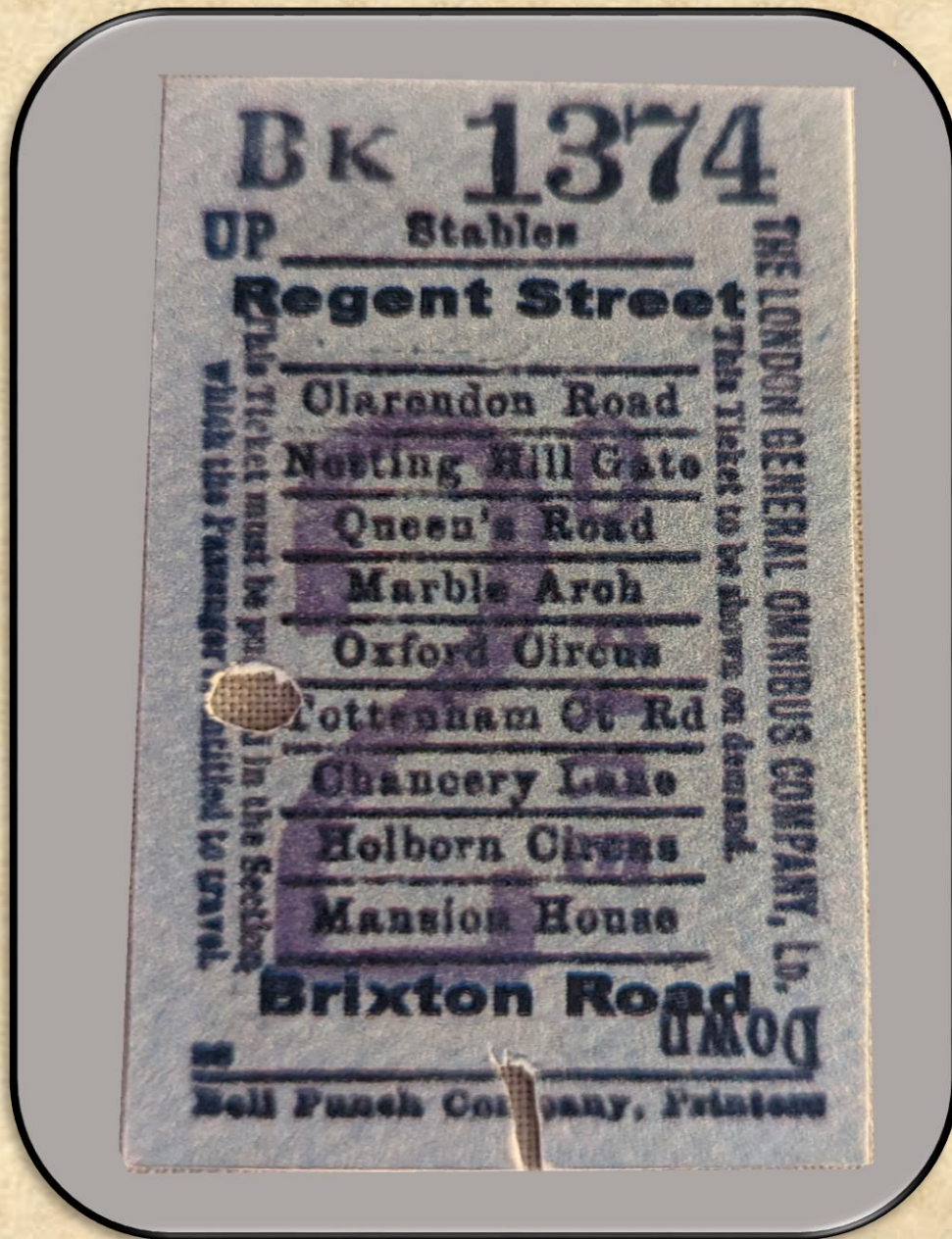


Pictured is the sketch map, or chart, of the layout of Phelps' building (Foreign Affairs Office) and side streets.

From the story:

'The second one leads, by means of a second small stair, to a side-door used by servants, and also as a short cut by clerks when coming from Charles Street.'

'Here is a rough chart of the place.'



Pictured is the omnibus ticket used by Mrs Tangey to travel from the Foreign Office back to her residence in Brixton.

From the story:

‘Where do you live?’ said I.

‘No. 16 Ivy Lane, Brixton,’ he answered; ‘but don't let yourself be drawn away upon a false scent, Mr. Phelps. Come to the other end of the street, and let us see if we can hear of anything.’



Pictured is the list slippers (with a fabric sole), shawl, and cap of Mrs. Tangey, the wife of the Commissionaire. Mrs Tangey was a charwoman at the Foreign Office, a person employed to clean offices.

From the story:

‘The charwomen are in the habit of taking off their boots at the commissionaire's office, and putting on list slippers.’



Pictured is a cap badge for the Coldstream Guards, to which Tangey, the Commissionaire, had been attached.

From the story:

'Do you know anything of the commissionaire?'

'Nothing, except that he is an old soldier.'

'What regiment?'

'Oh, I have heard - Coldstream Guards.'



Pictured is the moss rose which Holmes uses to deliver a dissertation on providence as evidenced by the existence of the flower.

From the story:

‘But this rose is an extra. Its smell and its colour are an embellishment of life, not a condition of it. It is only goodness which gives extras, and so I say again that we have much to hope from the flowers.’

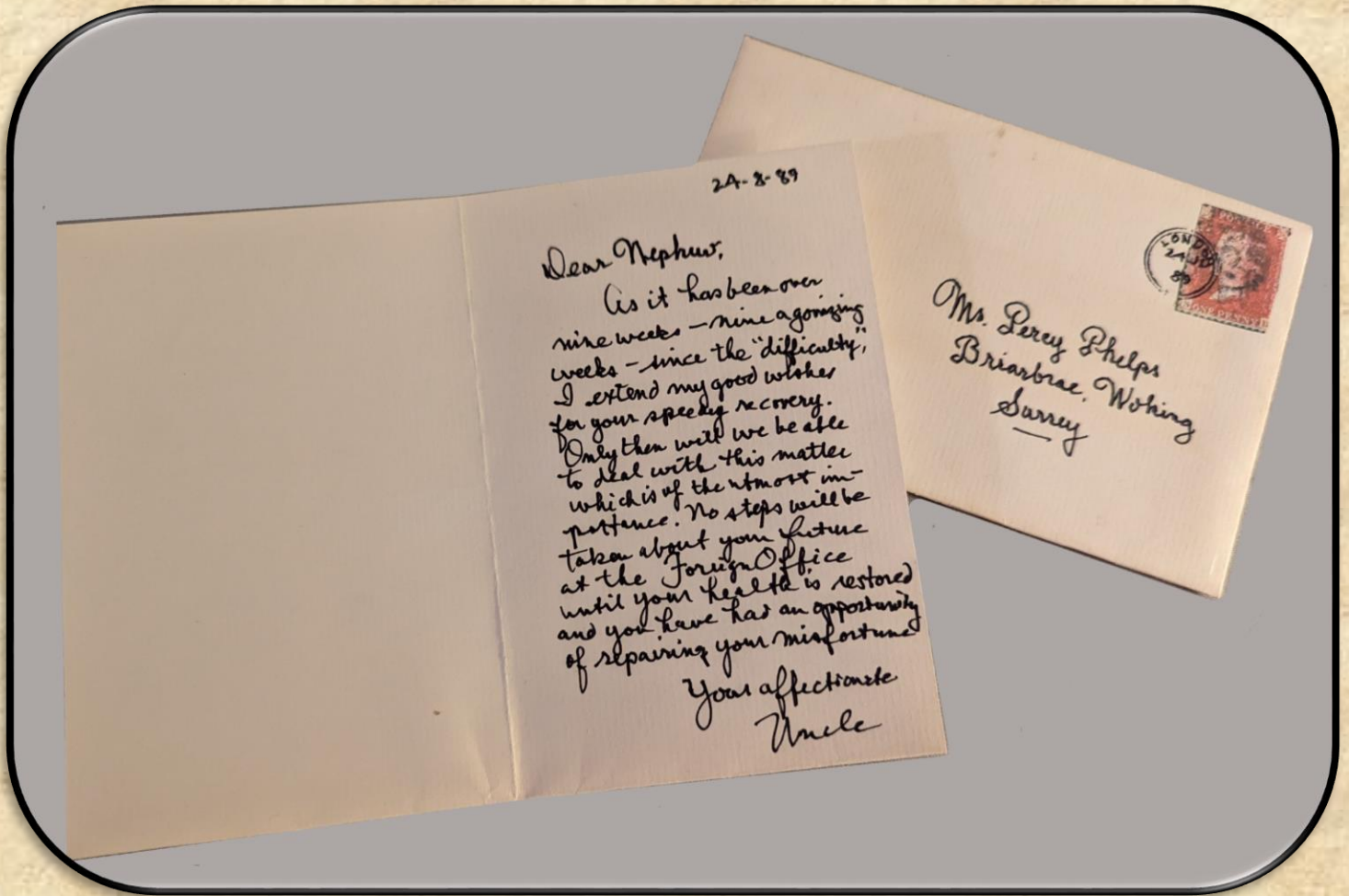


Pictured is a postal card of a moss rose, as well as an egg cup with a rose motif, such as Holmes uses to deliver a dissertation on providence as evidenced by the existence of the flower.

From the story:

‘What a lovely thing a rose is!’

He walked past the couch to the open window, and held up the drooping stalk of a moss rose, looking down at the dainty blend of crimson and green.



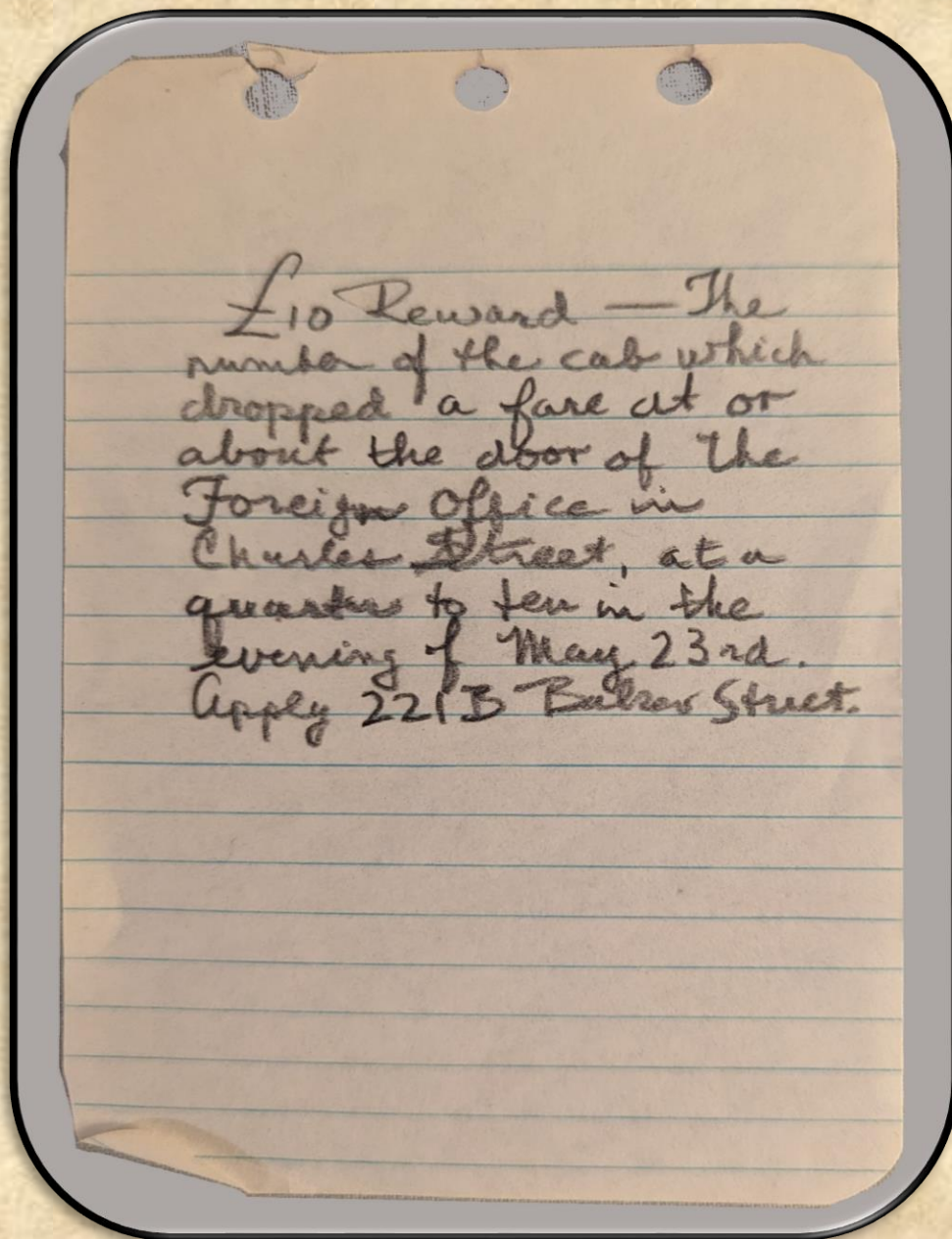
Pictured is the letter and envelope from Lord Holdhurst to his nephew Phelps concerning the theft of the Naval Treaty, and that no decisions would be made until Phelps was better.

From the story:

‘God bless you for promising to come,’ cried our client. ‘It gives me fresh life to know that something is being done. By the way, I have had a letter from Lord Holdhurst.’

‘Ha! What did he say?’

‘He was cold, but not harsh.’



£10 Reward — The
number of the cab which
dropped a fare at or
about the door of the
Foreign Office in
Charles Street, at a
quarter to ten in the
evening of May 23rd.
Apply 221B Baker Street.

Pictured is the note Holmes wrote, offering a reward for locating the cab which dropped off a fare at Percy Phelps' office.

From the story:

He handed over a sheet torn from the notebook. On it was scribbled in pencil:

'10 Reward. - The number of the cab which dropped a fare at or about the door of the Foreign Office in Charles Street, at a quarter to ten in the evening of May 23rd. Apply 221B Baker Street.'



Pictured is the cap badge for the Corps of Commissioners. As a veteran formerly with the Coldstream Guard, it follows that Tangey would have been offered a position in the Corps of Commissioners

From the story:

‘Tangey, the commissioner, has been shadowed. He left the Guards with a good character, and we can find nothing against him.’

No. of Message

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.
(Inland Telegrams.)

A.
Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

Office of Origin and Service Instructions: **WATERLOO STATION**

Words: **15**

Charge: **1/-**

Sent: At **10:15** To **Eastway** By **you**

Please Write Distinctly TO

FROM: **MR SHERLOCK HOLMES
221B BAKER STREET
LONDON NW1**

Address Recd. TO: **INSPECTOR FORBES
SCOTLAND YARD, LONDON**

WATSON	AND	I	WISH	TO
CONSULT	WITH	YOU	AT	YARD
ABOUT	3.30 ^{4.00}	THIS	AFTERNOON	
			- HOLMES	

NOTICE TO THE SENDER OF THE TELEGRAM.

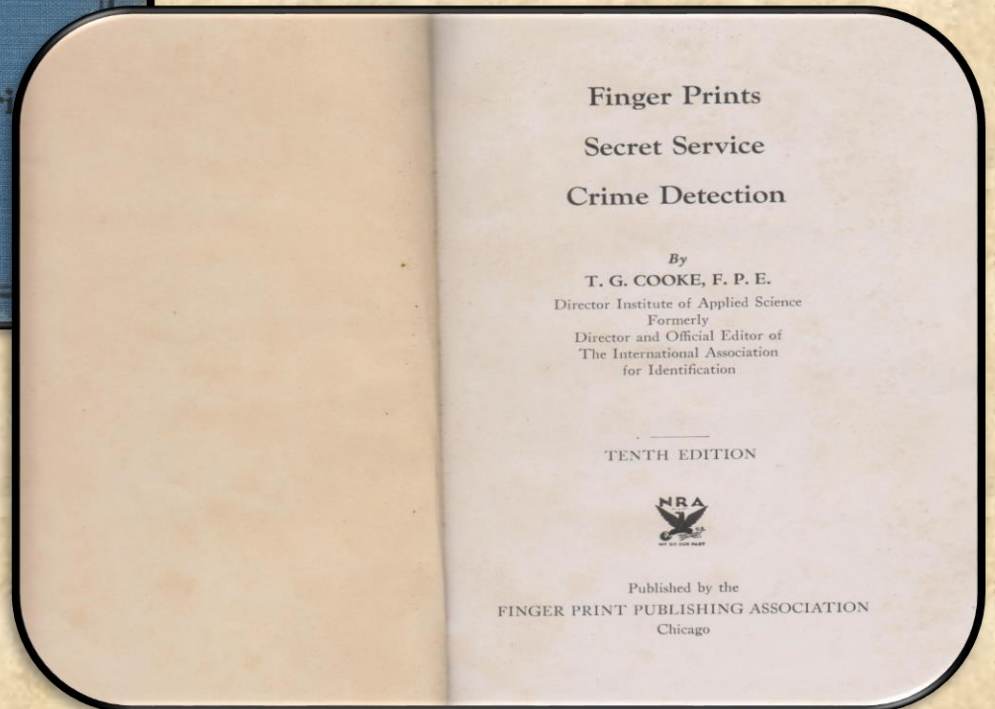
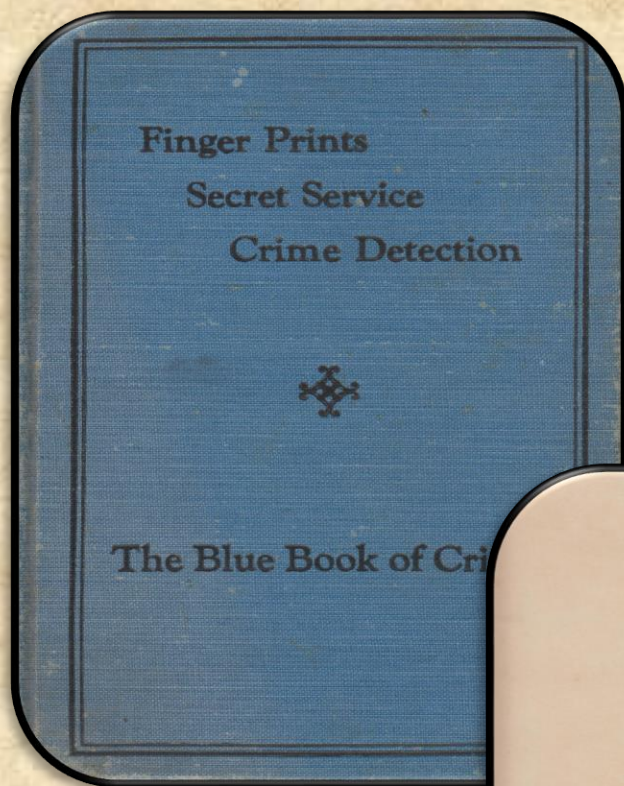
This Telegram will be accepted for transmission subject to the Regulations made pursuant to the 15th Section of the Telegraph Act, 1865, and the Notice printed at the back hereof.

(HARRISON & SONS, PRINTERS, LONDON)

Pictured is the telegram Holmes sent to Inspector Forbes, requesting his assistance with the Naval Treaty case.

From the story:

Holmes had already wired to Forbes, and we found him waiting to receive us: a small, foxy man, with a sharp but by no means amiable expression.



Pictured is the book *Finger Prints, Secret Service, Crime Detection, The Blue Book of Crime* by T.G. Cooke, F.P.E., 1935, with a chapter on the Bertillon System, for which Holmes expressed admiration.

From the story:

He had, when he so willed it, the utter immobility of countenance of a Red Indian, and I could not gather from his appearance whether he was satisfied or not with the position of the case. His conversation, I remember, was about the Bertillon system of measurements, and he expressed his enthusiastic admiration of the French savant.



Pictured is the piece of the top of the wooden rail snapped off by the intruder, James Harrison.

From the story:

‘There's a place, however, on the wooden fence which skirts the road which shows signs, they tell me, as if someone had got over and had snapped the top of the rail in doing so.’

Coach Directory.

A LIST

OF ALL THE
INNS THROUGHOUT THE METROPOLIS

FROM WHICH THE
MAIL AND OTHER STAGE COACHES DEPART:
Showing the Route they take by Reference to the ITINERARY;
the Time of their Departure from London, and Arrival at their
respective Inns in the Country; likewise the Time of their
Departure thence, and Arrival in Town.



By *JOHN CARY*.

Made by COMMAND of his

Majesty's Postmaster General.

FOR
OFFICIAL PURPOSES

Under the Direction and Inspection of
THOMAS HASKER Esq.

Surveyor and Superintendant of the Mail Coaches.

SIXTH EDITION, with IMPROVEMENTS.

LONDON Printed for J. CARY, No. 81 Strand 1815

Pictured is a Coach Directory, which lists a complete directory of inns throughout the London metropolis. Holmes may have used it to find the inn where he had a snack.

From the story:

‘After leaving you at the station I went for a charming walk through some admirable Surrey scenery to a pretty little village called Ripley, where I had my tea at an inn, and took the precaution of filling my flask and of putting a paper of sandwiches in my pocket.’



Pictured is the flask Holmes filled at the inn in Ripley, preparing for a night outside in the garden.

From the story:

‘After leaving you at the station I went for a charming walk through some admirable Surrey scenery to a pretty little village called Ripley, where I had my tea at an inn, and took the precaution of filling my flask and of putting a paper of sandwiches in my pocket.’



To all and every of the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force.

Metropolitan
Police District,
to wit.

WHEREAS JOSEPH HARRISON
of BRIANBRAE, WOKING, SURREY AND NORTHUMBERLAND ORIC
(hereinafter called the Defendant) hath this day been charged upon Oath before
the undersigned, one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis sitting
at the Police Court in the County of
London and within the Metropolitan Police District. For that he the said
Defendant on the 1st day of AUGUST 1889
at
in the said County and District

did feloniously assault and injure Mr Sherlock Holmes
did attempt to abscond with H.M. Government
property
and did ^{plan} ~~conspire~~ to make said property available
for sale to foreign embassies.

THESE ARE THEREFORE TO COMMAND YOU and every of you the Constables of
the Metropolitan Police Force, in His Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the
said defendant and to bring him before Me at the Police Court aforesaid, or
before such other Magistrate of the said Police Courts as may then be there, to
answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to Law.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, this first
of August ~~1889~~ in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight
Hundred and ~~eighty nine~~ at the Police Court aforesaid.

SCHED. I.—No. 6.
WARRANT
First Instance.

2000-5-01. M.P. (120)

G. Bampton Brown
Magistrate



Pictured is an arrest warrant issued for Joseph Harrison, based on the particulars provided by Holmes, for the injury to Holmes and the theft of government documents.

From the story:

‘He looked ‘murder’ out of the only eye he could see with when we had finished, but he listened to reason and gave up the papers. Having got them I let my man go, but I wired full particulars to Forbes this morning.’



Pictured is Holmes handkerchief, which he used to staunch the blood from his knuckles after fighting with Harrison.

From the story:

‘He flew at me with his knife, and I had to grass him twice, and got a cut over the knuckles, before I had the upper hand of him.’



Pictured is the slim bladed melon knife used by Joseph Harrison to open the window to Phelps' sick room to access the hidden Naval Treaty.

From the story:

'...when he reached the window, he worked a long-bladed knife through the sash and pushed back the catch...Putting his knife through the crack in the shutters, he thrust the bar up and swung them open.'

A.

Prefix _____ Code _____

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS

(Inland Telegrams)

No. of Message _____

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

WORKING STATION

SURREY

Words

19

Sent

At 7 A.M.

Date: 1 Aug 99

By [Signature]

Charge

1/



(A receipt for the charges on this telegram can be obtained upon request)

FROM

Please Write Distinctly

TO

MR. SHERLOCK HOLMES

INSPECTOR FORBES

221B BAKER STREET

SCOTLAND YARD

LONDON NW1

LONDON

1/-	URGE	You	OBTAIN	ARREST	WARRANT
	FOR	JOSEPH	HARRISON	BROTHER	OF
	ANNIE	HAVE	RECOVERED	DOCUMENT	AFTER
	RECEIVING	WOUND	SUSPECT	FLOWN	
1/3					
1/6					

NOTICE TO THE SENDER OF THIS TELEGRAM

This Telegram will be accepted for transmission subject to the Regulations made pursuant to the 15th Section of the Telegraph Act, 1866, and to the Notice printed at the back hereof. HARRISON & SONS, Printers, LONDON

Pictured is the telegram Holmes sent to Inspector Forbes, asking for the arrest of Joseph Harrison for the theft of the Naval Treaty.

From the story:

‘Having got them I let my man go, but I wired full particulars to Forbes this morning. If he is quick enough to catch his bird, well and good!’

Additional items of interest
in “The Adventure of the
Naval Treaty” not included
in the original Evidence
Box.



Pictured is a postal card for the Foreign Office in London where Percy Phelps was employed.

‘It is possible even that you may have heard that, through my uncle's influence, I obtained a good appointment at the Foreign Office...’



Pictured is the locket worn by Joseph Harrison with his initials on the outside of the locket.

'Of course you saw the "J. H." monogram on my locket,' said he. 'For a moment I thought you had done something clever. Joseph Harrison is my name, and as Percy is to marry my sister Annie, I shall at least be a relation by marriage.'



Pictured is a postal card for Woking, in Surrey County, where Percy Phelps resided.

We were fortunate enough to catch an early train at Waterloo, and in a little under an hour we found ourselves among the fir-woods and the heather of Woking.



Pictured is the bell which rang at the commissioner's desk from Phelps' office.

'I had put out my hand and was about to shake the man, who was still sleeping soundly, when a bell over his head rang loudly, and he woke with a start.'



Pictured is a postal card for Brixton, an area in south London, where the commissioner, Tangey, and his wife, resided.

‘No. 16 Ivy Lane, Brixton,’ he answered; ‘but don't let yourself be drawn away upon a false scent, Mr. Phelps. Come to the other end of the street, and let us see if we can hear of anything.’



Pictured is the covered dish Holmes used to hide the naval treaty in when he invited Phelps to Baker Street for breakfast.

‘Well, then,’ said Holmes, with a mischievous twinkle, ‘I suppose that you have no objection to helping me?’

Phelps raised the cover, and as he did so he uttered a scream, and sat there staring with a face as white as the plate upon which he looked.



Pictured is the flask Holmes refilled while he visited the village of Ripley.

‘After leaving you at the station I went for a charming walk through some admirable Surrey scenery to a pretty little village called Ripley, where I had my tea at an inn, and took the precaution of filling my flask and of putting a paper of sandwiches in my pocket.’



Pictured is a postal card for Ripley, a small village Holmes walked to.

‘After leaving you at the station I went for a charming walk through some admirable Surrey scenery to a pretty little village called Ripley, where I had my tea at an inn, and took the precaution of filling my flask and of putting a paper of sandwiches in my pocket.’