I'm not a bot

edit descriptions of this character For a limited time, get Audible Premium Plus free for 3 months. Pick 1 audiobook a month from our unmatched collection—yours to keep (you'll use your first credit now). Listen all you want to thousands of included audiobooks, podcasts, and Originals. Auto-renews at $14.95/mo. after 3 months. Cancel online anytime. Learn more about membership Sold and delivered by Audible, an Amazon company aliases Lestrade edit descriptions of this character There is perhaps no more iconic a detective than Sherlock Holmes, a keenly observant sleuth with remarkable deductive reasoning skills. Although he was first introduced by creator Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the 1887 novel A Study in Scarlet and appeared in three other books, Holmes may be best remembered as the star of 56 short stories. The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (1892) was the earliest collection of the short fiction, with 12 tales of Holmes and colleague Dr. Watson solving crimes and attempting to right social wrongs. The duo encounter everything from a Bohemian king on a quest to recover a racy photograph to a governess working a dodgy job. Here’s more on both Holmes and those formative first cases, which Esquire once dubbed “the best, most romantic, and most intelligent of them all.”1. Arthur Conan Doyle believed Sherlock Holmes would give him some job security.Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. | Hulton Deutsch/GettyImagesFollowing the novels A Study in Scarlet and The Sign of the Four, Doyle sought to place Holmes in what would become his natural literary habitat: the short story. He believed that the character would be a fine fit for a magazine like The Strand because a magazine’s audience would be eager to read the continuing (but largely disconnected) adventures of a single character. If that proved true, then Doyle himself would be guaranteed gainful employment.“A number of monthly magazines were coming out at that time, notable among which was The Strand, under the very capable editorship of Greenhough Smith,” Doyle wrote in 1924. “Considering these various journals with their disconnected stories it had struck me that a single character running through a series, if it only engaged the attention of the reader, would bind that reader to that particular magazine ... Looking around for my central character, I felt that Sherlock Holmes, who I had already handled in two little books, would easily lend himself to a succession of short stories.”Doyle was, of course, correct: Readers of The Strand were so invested in Holmes that when Doyle killed the character off in 1893, roughly 20,000 of them cancelled their subscriptions.2. The first (short) Sherlock Holmes mystery is really no mystery at all.Holmes takes issue with Dr. Watson. | Print Collector/GettyImagesDoyle’s first Holmes story for The Strand, “A Scandal in Bohemia,” was published in July 1891, and it offers no mystery at all. Instead, Holmes acts as a kind of retriever: The King of Bohemia calls upon the detective to collect a photograph of the king with his former paramour, opera singer Irene Adler, which Adler has her in possession. Though the detective has all the pertinent details—he knows the photo might be used for blackmail and knows Adler has it—he’s still unable to outwit Adler. Thus, his first short-form appearance is a bit of a failure. And while Adler would go on to make multiple appearances in Holmes adaptations, “A Scandal in Bohemia” marks her only full appearance in the Doyle stories. (Her name is mentioned in a few others.)3. Sherlock Holmes was inspired by a real person.Sherlock Holmes conducts a chemical investigation. | Heritage Images/GettyImagesDoyle based the character of Sherlock Holmes at least in part on Dr. Joseph Bell, a surgeon and professor at Edinburgh’s Royal College of Surgeons. Doyle, his student, was captivated by Bell's observational acuity and ability to diagnose illnesses with just a few clues. Bell also studied handwriting analysis and dialectology (the art of identifying one’s origin by their words and accent), which added to his diagnostic powers.“[Edgar Allan] Poe's masterful detective, M. Dupin, had from boyhood been one of my heroes,” Doyle wrote in Collier’s Magazine in 1923. “But could I bring an addition of my own? I thought of my old teacher Joe Bell, of his eagle face, of his curious ways, of his eerie trick of spotting details. If he were a detective, he would surely reduce this fascinating but unorganized business to something nearer an exact science ... such examples as Bell gave us every day in the wards.”4. Sherlock Holmes was the first fictional sleuth to use a magnifying glass.Sherlock Holmes takes a closer look. | Culture Club/GettyImagesWhen he first whips out his magnifying glass in A Study in Scarlet, Holmes became the first detective in a work of fiction to use one on a case. Magnifying glasses had been used for hundreds of years in microscopy and allowed scholars to observe the world more closely. With magnifying lenses, scientists could form theories using evidence that was not visible with the naked eye. Doyle, as a practicing physician, knew all about the use of microscopy in medicine. When he put the magnifying glass into Holmes’s hands, he signaled to readers that the detective would make scientific observations of the crime scenes and solve cases based on the evidence. The glass also shows up in “The Red-Headed League” in The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: “The solemn Mr. Merryweather perched himself upon a crate, with a very injured expression upon his face, while Holmes fell upon his knees upon the floor, and, with the lantern and a magnifying lens, began to examine minutely the cracks between the stones.”5. The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes was banned in the Soviet Union.Sherlock Holmes wasn't welcome in Russia. | Print Collector/GettyImagesWhile Holmes is generally perceived as beloved around the world, his earliest short fiction collection found little love in the USSR. When The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes was about to be printed in the former Soviet Union in 1929, Russian officials put the hammer (and sickle) down. The problem? Doyle depicted occultism, which was prohibited by the Russian government at the time. Such was Holmes’s appeal that his adventures continued to circulate on the black market. Russia eventually relented and lifted the ban in 1940.6. Sherlock Holmes is the most-depicted literary character.William Gillette. | Hulton Deutsch/GettyImagesSherlock Holmes holds the Guinness World Record as the “most-portrayed human literary character” in television and film, with 299 depictions when the organization last counted in 2015. In 1899, American actor William Gillette collaborated with Doyle on the first official Holmes play, titled Sherlock Holmes, which Gillette starred in; the actor introduced several motifs that are now synonymous with Holmes, including the deerstalker cap, curved pipe, and cloak (though cloaks and deerstalkers did make appearances in some early illustrations of Doyle’s stories). Actors Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce enjoyed a long string of movies playing Holmes and Watson, respectively, in the 1940s. More recently, Benedict Cumberbatch and Robert Downey Jr. have played the famed sleuth. But Holmes isn’t the most-portrayed of any literary character—that record belongs to Dracula.7. Sherlock Holmes never actually says “Elementary, my dear Watson.”Sherlock Holmes provides an example of the Mandela Effect. | Print Collector/GettyImagesThe detective has become a subject of the Mandela Effect—a phenomenon in which people collectively misremember things like famous phrases. Holmes often calls his devoted sidekick “my dear Watson,” and describes his amazing powers of deduction and talent for solving cases as “elementary.” But in the original four novels and 56 stories, Holmes never puts the two phrases together. In Doyle’s “The Adventure of the Crooked Man,” Holmes says both “my dear Watson” and then a few sentences later “Elementary,” but not the full phrase. Some historians point to a 1929 film, The Return of Sherlock Holmes, as the first instance in which Holmes speaks the full phrase, but others note the expression was being used and parodied from at least 20 years prior. Swedish Sherlockian Mattias Boström, author of From Holmes to Sherlock (2013), suspects William Gillette as the source of the phrase as well, though actual hard evidence is lacking. aliases Mrs. Hudson edit descriptions of this character Fusioni di musica e letteratura, narrazioni parall… aliases Sherlock Holmes edit descriptions of this character Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s (1859-1930) The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes was published in 1892 as a collection of 12 short stories. The texts detail some of the earliest cases of the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes as narrated by his friend and collaborator, Doctor John Watson. The stories appear in the order in which they were originally published in The Strand Magazine.Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh to Catholic parents, the second of 10 children. The family’s situation was fraught due to his father’s alcoholism and eventual commitment to an asylum. With the help of wealthy relatives, however, Conan Doyle received an education at several schools in England and Austria, and later completed a medical degree at the University of Edinburgh. During his time at medical school, Conan Doyle began writing short stories. His earliest known text is the manuscript “The Haunted Grange of Goresthorpe” from the late 1870s, while his first published story is “The Mystery of Sasassa Valley” (1879).Sherlock Holmes appears in a total of 56 short stories and several novels. The detective was inspired by Conan Doyle’s university instructor Joseph Bell, considered one of the pioneers of forensic science. Bell was able to observe minute details about his patients and use them to deduce their condition. Conan Doyle began submitting short stories to the newly inaugurated The Strand Magazine. The detective’s adventures quickly become popular, boosting the journal’s circulation.Conan Doyle, however, had an ambivalent attitude toward his creation, as he believed the Holmes stories overshadowed his other writing. The author tried various strategies of getting out of writing about the consulting detective, such as increasing his fees and even killing Holmes in “The Final Problem” (1893). However, public demand forced him to revive the detective.Conan Doyle is also known for his passion for the occult in his later life. Despite his scientific training, the writer developed a lasting interest in spiritualism after World War I, possibly in reaction to his son’s and younger brother’s deaths. He championed several occultists and mediums who were later proven to be fake, damaging his credibility with the public.This study guide is based on the 1960 Popular Library edition.Plot SummaryThe book consists of 12 unrelated stories narrated by Doctor John Watson. The narrator often alludes to some of the other stories in the volume, as well as the earlier novels featuring Sherlock Holmes.“A Scandal in Bohemia” features Irene Adler, a character who becomes a prominent figure in many contemporary adaptations of Sherlock Holmes. She is a beautiful and intelligent retired opera singer who has obtained a compromising photograph of her former paramour, the hereditary king of Bohemia. The king is about to be married and has attempted multiple times to get hold of the picture to no avail. He comes to Holmes for help as a last resort. The consulting detective is able to discover where Adler keeps her blackmail material with the help of a clever ruse, but by the time the men return the following morning to retrieve the picture, it and the woman are gone. From that point on, Sherlock deeply admires Adler and refers to her as the woman.“The Red-Headed League” deals with an attempted bank robbery. A red-headed pawn shop owner is hired by a mysterious league to copy the encyclopedia for a few hours each day. The work is nonsensical, but the pay is very generous, so when the office closes down after several months the man is anxious to find out what has happened. Holmes realizes that the job was a ruse meant to get the man out of his shop, so that his assistant, a criminal mastermind, could dig a tunnel to the bank vault bordering the shop. The detective discovers all this on the day of the intended robbery, so Holmes, Watson, the bank manager, and a police detective are able to apprehend the criminal in the act.The story “A Case of Identity” concerns a young woman’s unfortunate love story. Miss Mary Sutherland is a relatively well-to-do woman whose fiancé disappeared on their wedding day. The young woman lives with her mother and stepfather and provides them with her significant inheritance. However, she wants to have a family of her own. Holmes deduces that to prevent her from marrying, her stepfather, who is only a few years older than Mary, disguised himself, got her to fall in love with him, and made her swear on the Bible that she would always remain faithful to him. In this way, even after her fake fiancé’s disappearance, Mary would remain at home.“The Boscombe Valley Mystery” is the first story in the book that takes place outside of London. It focuses on the long-standing adversarial relationship between two men who met in Australia long ago. The now-wealthy landowner John Turner used to be a highway robber and murderer who made his wealth after an especially bloody theft. Charles McCarthy, his arch nemesis, was one of the few survivors of that robbery and, after recognizing Turner years later, begins blackmailing him. Turner has a daughter who would be devastated to learn of her father’s past, so he gives in to all of McCarthy’s demands, except for the blackmailer’s desire to marry his son to Turner’s daughter. In a fit of rage, Turner kills McCarthy. However, the blame falls onto McCarthy’s son, and Turner’s daughter requests Holmes’s help in clearing up his name. The detective solves the case but does not inform the police of his findings. Turner writes out a confession to be used as a last resort since he is terminally ill. However, with Holmes’s help, the young man is proven innocent without the truth coming to light.“The Five Orange Pips” is the second story in the collection dealing with international politics. A young man comes seeking help from Holmes, as there seems to be a curse on his family. His eccentric uncle who used to live in America dies soon after receiving a letter with five orange pips. The estate is inherited by the young man’s father, who also succumbs to a fatal accident after receiving a similar letter. Now, the young man has gotten the same missive and is afraid for his life. The letters are signed with the initials “K.K.K.” Holmes believes the threat to be real and plans on tackling the case the very next morning. He implores the young man to be extremely careful while returning home. Unfortunately, the next day, there is a newspaper article announcing the young man’s death. The detective feels guilty for not being able to prevent the murder and sets out to punish the criminals. As it turns out, K.K.K. refers to the Ku Klux Klan. Holmes is able to determine that the captain of an American ship and his two mates are the culprits. He sends a letter with dried pips addressed to them in Savanna as well as a telegram to the police there. However, before they can be brought to justice, the ship and its crew sink during a storm.“The Man with the Twisted Lip” is the third story centered on disguise. An amateur actor and reporter discovers that he can make more money by begging than by working as a journalist. He uses a clever disguise to make himself look pitiable and rents a small apartment over an opium den as his dressing room. One day his wife sees him in the apartment’s window and calls for the police. In his panic, unwilling to explain his true occupation, the man quickly puts on his disguise and lets himself be arrested on the suspicion of murder. Holmes is hired by the wife to discover what happened to her husband, as the police believe the fake beggar to have killed him. The detective strips the man of his disguise while he is in jail and makes him promise to stop begging in exchange for secrecy.In “The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle,” the blue carbuncle is a priceless diamond, stolen from its owner’s hotel room. The suspect is a plumber with a criminal record. On Christmas Eve, a police commissionaire intervenes in a street altercation during which a man loses his hat and his goose. The policeman leaves the hat with Holmes and takes the bird home for dinner. However, the following day he returns, as his wife has discovered the diamond inside the bird. Holmes puts out an ad in the newspaper about the lost hat and goose and soon a man comes to claim them. He is clearly innocent but tells the detective where he got the bird. Holmes and Watson follow the leads until they finally arrive at a market stall and find another man interested in discovering the whereabouts of a certain goose. He turns out to be the hotel attendant, who is the real thief. He took the diamond, knowing that the plumber would be suspected, and hid it inside one of the geese his sister grows on her farm. However, he lost track of the bird and has been trying to track down the whereabouts of the right one. Holmes decides to let him go in exchange for not testifying against the plumber.“The Adventure of the Speckled Band” is another story set outside of London. A young woman comes seeking Holmes’s aid, as she is afraid for her life. She lives with her abusive stepfather but is soon to be married. However, when her twin sister was in a similar situation a few years ago, she died inexplicably, after hearing strange whistling and clanking sounds for several days. Now the young woman has been forced to move into her sister’s room and has started hearing similar sounds. Holmes believes the situation to be very dangerous and together with Watson goes to the manor that same day. After examining the rooms carefully, he figures out that the stepfather has acquired an exotic poisonous snake, which he releases through a small air vent into the bedroom next door. The snake eventually will bite the person in the bed, causing a painful and quick death. That night, Holmes and Watson stay in the room. When the snake crawls down, the detective hits it several times, causing it to quickly retreat and bite its owner. The stepfather’s death is deemed an accident.“The Adventure of the Engineer’s Thumb” details the misadventures of a young engineer whose thumb is hacked off. The man is hired for a consultation on a hydraulic machine. However, the conditions of the job are extremely strange. He is required to come to a country house at night and not mention anything to anyone. The job is suspicious, but the pay is too good to pass, so the man does as he is told. Once at the house, he is taken to a huge press, which is malfunctioning. He is able to quickly discover and fix the problem. At that point, his employer attempts to kill him, but a German woman, residing at the house, helps him escape through the window. While hanging from the ledge, the man cuts off the engineer’s thumb. The man, Holmes, Watson, and a police inspector make their way to the house where the machine is located. However, the building is burning down and there is no trace of the people the engineer encountered the previous night. They are most likely known forgers who used the press to mint fake money.“The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor” is focused on the mysterious disappearance of an aristocrat’s bride. The young woman is an American heiress whose father made his fortune from gold mining. She was secretly married to another miner but thought he had been killed by Native Americans. To make her father happy, she agrees to marry an English aristocrat. However, during the wedding, she sees her husband among the attendees. Not wanting to create a scene, she goes through with the ceremony, but slips out afterward during the celebration. Everyone believes she was lured out and killed by the aristocrat’s lover, as her clothes were later found in a nearby canal. Holmes is able to discover the hotel in which the married couple is staying and convinces them that they need to confront the aristocrat and explain themselves. All involved meet at Holmes’s lodging that evening.“The Adventure of the Beryl Coronet” tells of a banker’s predicament when storing a priceless artifact at his home. Having received the coronet as a guarantee for an enormous bank loan, the banker decides to take it home and keep it in his bureau. He confides in his family: his son, a young man given to gambling and wasting money, and his niece, a quiet, dutiful woman. In the middle of the night, he wakes up to find his son holding the coronet and several jewels missing. The banker is certain his son stole the jewels to pay off his debts, but the young man is offended by the accusations and refuses to say anything. The older man requests Holmes’s help in recovering the missing jewels. The detective examines the house and deduces that the son is indeed innocent. It was the niece who stole the coronet and passed it to her secret lover. The son saw everything and attempted to stop the theft, but in the struggle, a piece was broken off. Holmes is able to trace down the lover and buy back the jewels. In the meantime, the niece elopes with her lover.“The Adventure of the Copper Beeches” is another story set outside London. A young woman comes to Holmes for advice on whether to accept a strange but well-paying position in the countryside. Her employers want her to take care of their young son, but also to fulfill some strange requests, such as cutting off her beautiful hair, wearing a specific dress, and sitting by the window for a long time. Holmes suspects something is amiss but does not believe there to be danger. The young woman accepts the job and after a few weeks telegraphs Holmes to come and help her. While living in the manor, called the Copper Beeches, she has discovered that someone is being kept locked in one of the wings. The detective concludes that it is the family’s older daughter, who has the right to a large part of the estate when she marries. Her father did not want to lose any money, so he locked her up. The governess resembles her and was hired to fool the fiancé into thinking that the daughter changed her mind and no longer wants to marry him. When Holmes, Watson, and the governess arrive back at the manor to attempt a rescue, they discover that the daughter has already fled with her lover. © 2025 Minute Media - © 2022 Minute Media - All Rights Reserved"A Scandal in Bohemia" starts with Watson remembering Irene Edler and the awe she observes in the eyes of Sherlock Holmes. Watson, being busy in his new household, is unable to attend Sherlock for a long time so has no news of his friend except for what he reads in newspapers. He decides to pay him a visit as he is passing by his old address. Sherlock receives him and impresses him again with his observations from his attire. He informs Watson of his enigmatic client who calls them wearing a mask. However, Holmes deduces his identity as the king of Bohemia. The King tells Holmes of an old paramour, Irene Adler, who possess a photograph of them which she intends to use as blackmail. Holmes accepts the case. The next day, Holmes spies on Irene in a groom’s outfit and coincidentally witnesses her marriage to her lawyer, Gordon Norton. That evening, he with the assistance of Watson is able to scare her of a fire which leads her to reveal the photograph. The next day, as the two friends and the King arrive at her house to look for the photograph, they find she has left already having discovered Holmes' identity. She mentions of intending the photograph as a political insurance and not blackmail which assures the King. Holmes asks for a photograph of Irene Adler left in the house in return for solving the case. The Red-Headed League One day, when Watson is visiting Holmes, he finds him in presence of a stout red-headed man named Jabez Wilson. Wilson narrates his hiring by Duncan Ross at "The Red-Headed League" just on the basis of his hair color, where he was paid a great sum for nominal work. He works for two months when he finds that the League has been dissolved and it’s impossible to trace any lead on it. He asks Holmes for advice on this, who makes several enquiries about his assistant, Vincent Spaulding, and becomes excited when he meets a certain description. He later visits this person without letting Wilson know. That night, the duo along with a police officer, Jones, and a bank director, Mr. Merryweather, discover a tunnel in the basement of the bank dug up by Ross and Spaulding and catch them red-handed. Spaulding is revealed to be a clever and wanted criminal, John Clay. Holmes remarks that bizarre cases like this keep him entertained. A Case of Identity Holmes and Watson are called upon by a woman, Mary Sutherland, for the missing person case of Hosmer Angel, her fiancé. She narrates how her young stepfather would not bear her meeting people of her own age, and that he has complete control on their money. The woman earns good income and has a good inheritance. While her father was gone on a business trip, she persuades her mother to go to a ball where she meets Hosmer Angel and in a few weeks after some meetings and daily correspondence they decide to get married. However, the groom asks her to swear by the testament to "stay true to him" come what may and as a foreshadowing of this statement vanishes on the morning of their marriage. Sherlock asks her to forget him to which she refuses. He calls her father next day, who is discovered to be the man who disguised as Angel so as to deceive the daughter into a love that wouldn’t distract towards marriage to somebody else, thus preserving her money with him. Since this case has no criminal motive, Holmes can’t do anything except for warning the man. The Boscombe Valley Mystery Watson receives a note from Holmes to join him in his journey to Boscombe Valley. A man, Charles McCarty, had been murdered brutally and his son, James McCarthy, is suspected and has considerable circumstantial evidence against him. Holmes has been hired by a young woman, Alice Turner, who lives in the same neighborhood and is the daughter of the murdered man’s landlord and friend, John Turner. Holmes gathers that from the accused’s statement his father had called to his son by a peculiar cry, "Coee!" but was surprised to see him. They had an argument which he refuses to state the cause of. After the son left, he heard his father’s cry and found him dying alluding to a "rat." Holmes learns from Alice Turner that McCarthy had been unsuccessfully trying to convince his son to propose marriage to her. However, Holmes observes the crime scene to find the presence of another man and murder weapon, a stone. He avoids naming the murderer to Lestage as it is the landlord, Mr. Turner, who is a dying man and would rather avoid humiliating himself to his daughter. He confesses to Holmes that he had been a dacoit, Black Jack of Ballarat, who was once seen by McCarthy during a raid and has since been blackmailing him. To stop him from destroying the life of his daughter, Turner decided to murder him. Holmes avoids using this confession and gets James McCarthy acquitted on the basis of multiple objections. The Five Orange Pips The case starts on a stormy night when a client calls. Holmes suspects it to be of urgency given the weather and the agitated state the client, John Openshaw, is in. He states that he has inherited considerable wealth from his uncle who after working in an American plantation, fought in the American Civil War and later retired to the quiet country life of England. One day, the uncle received a letter containing five orange pips, with just "K.K.K." written inside the envelope. This scared him, and he hurriedly prepared his will and named his brother his benefactor. Openshaw also observed his uncle to have burned some papers taken from a tin with the same letters inscribed inside. He noticed an unburnt margin and preserved it. After seven weeks, his uncle died in an unexplained but innocuous manner. After a year, the same incident happened with his father and he himself received the same letter with the inscription, "Put the papers on the sundial" a day before. Holmes gets extremely worried and urges him to put out the empty tin, the remaining margin with a note explaining the burning of the other papers. However, the next day Openshaw is found dead. Holmes traces the perpetrators to a gang called the Ku Klux Klan who extorted money from people and that Openshaw’s uncle was once a member and had escaped with gang papers to England. Holmes wires the police of Savannah where these men were headed but it turns out that the ship they were on sank midway. The Man with the Twisted Lip Watson, on an errand to rescue an acquaintance from an opium den, runs into Holmes sitting in a disguise. They meet soon after and Holmes requests Watson’s assistance in a case. He tells him of a man gone missing or probably dead from the first floor of the opium den, managed by a Lascar. The man, Neville St. Claire, was rich, had a huge villa, and was devoted to his family. One day, after he had left for work, his wife went to town for an errand and found him crying to her and being pulled in from a window of the opium den. On search, the man is not found, but his effects are. A deformed, ugly beggar who lived in that room claims of not having seen St. Claire, but when blood stains and his coat is found in the river below, the beggar, Hugh Boone, is arrested. Presently, Mrs. St. Claire receives a note from her husband to not to worry which makes Holmes rethink his approach. The next day, he visits the prisoner and washes his ugly face to reveal the missing man. Apparently, St. Claire had been begging for all these years as his income. The police agree to hush the matter given that St. Claire stops the business of begging. The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle During Christmas, Watson finds Holmes inspecting a hat which had been brought by an inspector after its wearer dropped it along with a goose, in a scruple with some thugs. The hat is found to belong to a Henry Baker, to which no one pays interest till it’s found that the goose had a priceless blue stone in its crop. It is revealed to be a jewel of a Countess missing for five days for which a plumber had been arrested. Holmes calls Baker who is indifferent to the goose and so is not suspected. He then proceeds to trace back to the farm where the goose was raised and thus, runs into Jack Ryder, the manager of the hotel where the Countess was staying, making enquiries about the same goose. It is revealed that he stole the jewel, implicated the plumber, and in order to hide the stone dropped it in the crop of a goose in his sister’s poultry farm. By coincidence, the geese got mixed resulting in the chain of events. Ryder is too shaken with the crime, so Holmes lets him go stating it’s the season of forgiveness. The Adventure of the Speckled Band Holmes and Watson are roused from sleep by the arrival of a lady, Susan Turner. She looks agitated and in a great state of fear. She says that she is the stepdaughter of Dr. Grimesby Roylott, a quick-tempered retired doctor from a very old family, with eccentric habits like keeping wild animals and entertaining gypsies on his land. She also tells them of her twin sister’s death two years ago from an unexplained cause except for her last words, "The band! The speckled band!" just a fortnight before her marriage. Ms. Turner is also set to marry in some time and has to sleep in her sister’s bed given some repair work in her room, when she heard a low whistle as her sister used to before her death. Scared, she decided to visit Holmes. Holmes is threatened by her father to not interfere. However, Holmes and Watson visit this house and find a dummy bell rope installed on top of the bed with a ventilator connecting to her father’s room. Holmes decides to spend the night in her room and hears the same whistle upon which he strikes at the bell pull brutally. It turns out to be a spotted snake, which used the rope to travel to the bed, and in rage bites Roylott after it travels to his room back through the rope and ventilator. Roylott had planned to murder his stepdaughters so as to get their money. The Adventure of the Engineer’s Thumb Watson is called upon by a patient, Victor Hatherley, with a severed thumb. On learning that the act was an attempt to murder, he takes the man to Holmes. He tells them that he had a small practice of hydraulic engineering and, one day, received a very suspicious man, Lysander Stark offering a large fee for minor work but demanding absolute secrecy as he had been extracting fuller’s earth. Hatherley agreed and set to the place in night, where he was warned by a woman. But, ignoring the woman’s warning he followed Stark to the hydraulic press and offered them advice. While examining the inside of machine, he noticed deposits of tin and nickel and realized that the men were counterfeiting coins. When he confronted Stark, they tried to kill him by trying to squash him inside the machine but he was rescued by the woman who opened a wall of the machine. Stark tried to kill him with a cleaver but only managed to sever his thumb, as Hatharley jumped to safety. Fatigued, he fainted and was carried to the station by the woman and another accomplice. When all arrived at the station, they found a house burning and the gang had left with no clue to their whereabouts. The Adventure of Noble Bachelor Holmes is called upon by Lord St. Simon for the case of his missing wife, immediately after his wedding. The wife, Hatty Doran is the daughter of a rich American millionaire who made his fortune in mining, and it is made clear that her dowry is the main reason for this match. Holmes learns that the bride had dropped her bouquet at the wedding and was jittery immediately after the wedding and left from the breakfast table to never be seen again. Lestrade arrests a woman who is claimed to be harassing Lord St. Simon and whose note is found in the abandoned clothes of the bride. Holmes notes the hotel mentioned in the back of the note and arrives at the conclusion that Doran left on her own account with the man, Francis Moultan, who picked her bouquet. It is revealed that they were married already with no knowledge to her father, and presuming him to be dead, Doran decides to marry Lord St. Simon. However, on having found Moultan in church, she decided to flee with him but Holmes convinces them to reveal their marriage. The Adventure of the Beryl Coronet Holmes receives a banker, Alexander Holder, who describes the robbery of the Beryl Coronet. Since the Coronet is the property of a royal person, he decided to keep the Coronet with him at all times out of anxiety over its security. He narrates of having told his shy niece Mary and wayward son Arthur about it. The same night the Coronet was stolen from Holder’s bedroom safe, he caught his son red-handed but with a corner from the Coronet missing. Arthur denied stealing the item while Mary was inconsolable about the implication on Arthur. Holmes deduces that Mary is having an affair with Sir George Burnwell, a charismatic friend of Arthur who led him into gambling, and she was the person who stole the Coronet and gave it to Burnwell. Arthur however, discovered her in the act and tried to get it back when the Coronet broke in the scuffle between Arthur and Burnwell. Holmes traces the Coronet corner and gets it back to the banker when they discover that the niece has deserted Holder. The Adventure of the Copper Beeches Holmes receives a call from a woman, Violet Hunter, asking for advice in a case in which she has been offered a position as a governess. The household sounds strange, but the money is good. Holmes asks her to accept but to inform him if something gets wrong. She telegrams him sometime later. When they meet her, she says that the family is quite strange, her employer Jephro Rucastle is unpredictable and cunning, and his second wife is strangely sad but devoted to the family. Their child is unusually cruel. They have two servants, the Tollers, who keep to their own and take care of the mastiff. They also have a daughter who doesn’t like Mrs. Rucastle and so has left for America. Violet is periodically asked to wear a dress and sit at a window outside where she spots a man, at which point she is asked to wave the person away. She finds a lock of hair similar to her own and a wing of the house which seems locked up but appears to be occupied. Holmes deduces that the wing is occupied by Miss Rucastle who is kept by her father to avoid meeting the man outside her window, possibly her fiancé, so as to control her money. The three lock up Mrs. Toller as her husband passes out from drinking and decide to let out Miss Rucastle while her parents are away. But, they find nobody when they break open her door. Rucastle arrives and tries to set the mastiff on them, but is bitten grievously as only Toller can handle the hound. Mrs. Toller reveals that she had already planned to let Miss Rucastle out. Miss Rucastle marries her fiancé and Hunter leaves satisfied. Search the storiesby keywordGo to search engine > Arthur Conan Doyle wrote 62 stories of Sherlock Holmes published between 1887 and 1927. The 62 stories includes 4 novels and 58 short stories starring Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. Within the short stories, 56 were serialized in UK / US magazines and collected in the volumes known as The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (x12), The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes (x12), The Return of Sherlock Holmes (x13), His Last Bow (x7) and The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes (x12), and two short stories were published for special occasions : The Field Bazaar (1896) and How Watson Learned the Trick (1924). All other stories written by other writers, even those written by Arthur Conan Doyle's son, Adrian, are pastiches and cannot be used when studying Sherlock Holmes. The stories mentioned by Watson but not published are called Untold Stories. Why book publishers are publishing only 60 Sherlock Holmes stories since a century? Answer here. You liked Sherlock Holmes?Conan Doyle wrote200 other fictions!Discover > Original titles The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes The Return of Sherlock Holmes His Last Bow 48. The Valley of Fear september 1914 20 september 1914 The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes Resources Estimated read time: 6 min read"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" is a collection of twelve short stories featuring the famous detective Sherlock Holmes, written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. First published in 1892, the stories have captivated readers with their intriguing mysteries, astute observations, and the brilliant deductive reasoning of the detective. Set in late 19th-century London, the book provides captivating insights into the Victorian era and the art of detective work.Brief SynopsisThe stories in "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" follow the adventures of Sherlock Holmes and his loyal friend, Dr. John Watson, as they solve various perplexing cases in and around London. The settings range from the opulent residences of the aristocracy to the darker, grittier streets of the city. Each story presents a unique mystery for Holmes to unravel, showcasing his remarkable intellect, keen powers of observation, and deductive prowess.Main CharactersThe main characters in "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" include:CharacterDescriptionSherlock HolmesA brilliant and enigmatic detective with exceptional powers of deduction and observation. His keen intellect and unorthodox methods make him a formidable investigator.Dr. John WatsonHolmes's loyal friend and chronicler of his adventures. A former army doctor, Watson provides a grounded perspective and unwavering support for Holmes.Inspector LestradeA Scotland Yard detective who frequently seeks Holmes's assistance in solving complex cases. Though often outmatched by Holmes, Lestrade respects the detective's abilities.Story Points Over Chapters1. "A Scandal in Bohemia"The King of Bohemia seeks Holmes's help in recovering a compromising photograph that could jeopardize his impending marriage. Holmes matches wits with the elusive Irene Adler, a woman of remarkable intelligence.Holmes investigates a peculiar case involving a red-headed man and the mysterious "League" for which he is hired. The investigation leads to a surprising revelation.3. "A Case of Identity"A young woman seeks Holmes's assistance in finding her missing fiancé, who disappeared on their wedding day. The solution to the case uncovers a web of deceit and betrayal.4. "The Boscombe Valley Mystery"Holmes delves into a murder case involving a strained father-son relationship and conflicting evidence. His astute observations and deductions bring about a surprising resolution.5. "The Five Orange Pips"A series of mysterious deaths linked to the receipt of five orange pips prompts Holmes to uncover a sinister plot with a dark historical connection.6. "The Man with the Twisted Lip"A missing husband leads to a startling discovery in the seedy opium dens of London. Holmes's investigation sheds light on the complexities of human nature.7. "The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle"The discovery of a valuable gem in the crop of a Christmas goose sets off a chain of events that uncovers theft, deception, and unexpected generosity.8. "The Adventure of the Speckled Band"A young woman fears for her life after the mysterious death of her sister. Holmes uncovers a chilling plot and a deadly weapon that defies conventional explanation.9. "The Adventure of the Engineer's Thumb"An injured engineer seeks Holmes's help in solving a case involving a secretive employer, a dangerous machine, and a treacherous conspiracy.10. "The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor"A wealthy bridegroom seeks Holmes's assistance when his bride disappears mysteriously on their wedding day. The investigation reveals unexpected twists and turns.11. "The Adventure of the Beryl Coronet"A priceless coronet goes missing under mysterious circumstances, leading to a complex investigation that sheds light on the greed and deceit of those involved.12. "The Adventure of the Copper Beeches"A governess's suspicions about her employer's strange requests lead to a web of dark secrets and a shocking discovery within the walls of the Copper Beeches estate.Main EventsThe main events in "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" revolve around the intricate cases that Sherlock Holmes undertakes, each presenting a unique set of challenges and enigmas. From royal scandals to seemingly trivial incidents with far-reaching consequences, Holmes's keen intellect is tested as he navigates through layers of deception, greed, and human frailty to uncover the truth.Themes and InsightsDeduction and ObservationThe stories emphasize the power of keen observation and deductive reasoning in solving complex mysteries. Sherlock Holmes's ability to piece together seemingly unrelated details and draw accurate conclusions underscores the importance of astute observation in unraveling enigmatic situations.Deception and BetrayalMany of the cases in the book involve elements of deception, betrayal, and hidden motives. The stories delve into the darker aspects of human nature, highlighting the capacity for deceit and treachery even in seemingly ordinary circumstances.Justice and MoralityHolmes's pursuit of justice and his commitment to upholding moral principles form a recurring theme in the stories. His efforts to right wrongs and bring perpetrators to justice reflect a deep sense of morality and fairness.Complexity of Human NatureThe characters and situations in the stories offer insights into the multifaceted nature of human behavior. From acts of kindness to acts of malice, the stories present a nuanced portrayal of human motivations and emotions.Reader's TakeawayReaders of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" are treated to a captivating journey through the intricate world of detective work, where astute observation, deductive reasoning, and a keen understanding of human nature are paramount. The stories offer an engaging blend of mystery, intrigue, and insight into the complexities of the human psyche, leaving readers enthralled by the brilliance of Sherlock Holmes and the timeless allure of his adventures.Conclusion"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" continues to enthrall readers with its compelling narratives, memorable characters, and the enduring appeal of Sherlock Holmes's deductive genius. As readers accompany Holmes and Watson through the twisting alleys of Victorian London, they are immersed in a world of intricate puzzles, hidden motives, and the unwavering pursuit of truth and justice. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's masterful storytelling and the enduring legacy of Sherlock Holmes ensure that these timeless tales remain a cherished classic in the realm of detective fiction. Our first meeting with Sherlock Holmes. And John W… , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,747 active editors 7,024,281 articles in English Lieutenant-General Henry de Hinuber (1767–1833) was a Hanoverian army officer who commanded units of the King's German Legion (KGL) during the Napoleonic Wars. Initially serving in the Hanoverian Army, in 1782 he fought in the Second Anglo-Mysore War in India. He was present at the siege of Cuddalore. The French Revolutionary Wars began a decade later and Hinuber served in the Flanders Campaign. When Hanover was invaded in 1803, Hinuber offered his services to the British Army and was given command of the 3rd Line Battalion of the KGL before commanding a brigade in the Bay of Naples in 1809. He was promoted to major-general in 1811 and given command of a brigade in Lord Wellington's Peninsular War army in 1813. Hinuber commanded his brigade at the Battle of Nivelle in 1813 and then at the siege of Bayonne the following year, when he led the response to the French counter-attack. He joined the army of the new Kingdom of Hanover in 1816. He received his last command in 1831, of the 2nd Division of a corps of the German Federal Army, and died in Frankfurt two years later. (Full article...) Recently featured: Hurricane Claudette (2003) Trinity (nuclear test) Manito