

Praise for The Science of Sherlock Holmes "Holmes is, first, a great detective, but he has also proven to be a great scientist, whether dabbling with poisons, tobacco ash, or tire marks.

Sherlock Holmes [edit] Doyle struggled to find a publisher for his work. His first work featuring Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson felt grievously exploited by Ward Lock as an author new to the publishing world and he left them. Doyle wrote the first five Holmes short stories from his office at 2 Upper Wimpole Street then known as Devonshire Place, which is now marked by a memorial plaque. He takes my mind from better things. In December, to dedicate more of his time to his historical novels, Doyle had Holmes and Professor Moriarty plunge to their deaths together down the Reichenbach Falls in the story "The Final Problem". Public outcry, however, led him to feature Holmes in the novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. In 1891, Doyle published his first Holmes short story in ten years, "The Adventure of the Empty House", in which it was explained that only Moriarty had fallen, but since Holmes had other dangerous enemies—especially Colonel Sebastian Moran—he had arranged to also be perceived as dead. Holmes was ultimately featured in a total of 56 short stories—the last published in 1914—and four novels by Doyle, and has since appeared in many novels and stories by other authors. The latter popularised the mystery of the *Mary Celeste* [42] and added fictional details such as the perfect condition of the ship which had actually taken on water by the time it was discovered and its boats remaining on board the one boat was in fact missing that have come to dominate popular accounts of the incident. The Challenger stories include what is probably his best-known work after the Holmes oeuvre, *The Lost World*. He was a prolific author of short stories, including two collections set in Napoleonic times featuring the French character Brigadier Gerard. Barrie on the libretto of *Jane Annie*. He was an occasional bowler who took just one first-class wicket, although one of the highest pedigree as it was W. Doyle wrote, "I was much inclined to accept However, the distance and my engagements presented a final bar. He had moved to Little Windlesham house in Crowborough with Jean Leckie, his second wife, and resided there with his family from until his death in July 1897. She was the youngest daughter of J. Louisa suffered from tuberculosis. He had maintained a platonic relationship with Jean while his first wife was still alive, out of loyalty to her. He had two with his first wife: He had an additional three with his second wife: He stood for Parliament twice as a Liberal Unionist—in Edinburgh Central and in the Hawick Burghs—but although he received a respectable vote, he was not elected. Morel and diplomat Roger Casement. During he wrote *The Crime of the Congo*, a long pamphlet in which he denounced the horrors of that colony. He became acquainted with Morel and Casement, and it is possible that, together with Bertram Fletcher Robinson, they inspired several characters in the novel *The Lost World*. When Casement was found guilty of treason against the Crown after the Easter Rising, Doyle tried unsuccessfully to save him from facing the death penalty, arguing that Casement had been driven mad and could not be held responsible for his actions. The first case, in 1891, involved a shy half-British, half-Indian lawyer named George Edalji who had allegedly penned threatening letters and mutilated animals in Great Wyrley. He resigned from the Lodge in 1891, but returned to it in 1892, only to resign again in 1893. These included attending around 20 seances, experiments in telepathy and sittings with mediums. Writing to Spiritualist journal *Light*, that year, he declared himself to be a Spiritualist and spoke of one particular psychic event that had convinced him. Nevertheless, during this period, he remained, in essence, a dilettante. *The New Revelation* was the title of his first Spiritualist work, published two years later. In the intervening years, he wrote to *Light* magazine about his faith and lectured frequently on the truth of Spiritualism. War-related deaths close to him certainly strengthened his long-held belief in life after death and spirit communication, though it is wrong to claim that the death of his son, Kingsley, turned him to Spiritualism, as is often stated. His two brothers-in-law one of whom was E. Hornung, creator of the literary character Raffles and his two nephews also died shortly after the war. His second book on Spiritualism, *The Vital Message*, appeared in 1895. Doyle found solace supporting spiritualism and its attempts to find proof of existence beyond the grave. He was a member of the renowned supernatural organisation *The Ghost Club*. Some later commentators have stated that he declared the clairvoyance manifestations to be genuine. He

reproduced them in the book, together with theories about the nature and existence of fairies and spirits. Initially suspected of being falsified, the photos were decades later determined to be faked along with admissions from the photographers. Doyle was friends for a time with Harry Houdini, the American magician who himself became a prominent opponent of the Spiritualist movement in the 1890s following the death of his beloved mother. Houdini was apparently unable to convince Doyle that his feats were simply illusions, leading to a bitter public falling out between the two. Ernst, in which Houdini performed an impressive trick at his home in the presence of Conan Doyle. Houdini assured Conan Doyle the trick was pure illusion and that he was attempting to prove a point about Doyle not "endorsing phenomena" simply because he had no explanation. According to Ernst, Conan Doyle refused to believe it was a trick. Doyle defended Hope, but further evidence of trickery was obtained from other researchers. In Julius and Agnes Zancig confessed that their mind reading act was a trick and published the secret code and all the details of the trick method they had used, under the title *Our Secrets!!* Leslie Curnow, a spiritualist, contributed much research to the book. Milner says that Doyle had a motive—namely, revenge on the scientific establishment for debunking one of his favourite psychics—and that *The Lost World* contains several encrypted clues regarding his involvement in the hoax. Doyle was staying at the Lyndhurst Grand Hotel during March and made his most ambitious foray into architecture: The plans were realised in full, but neither the golf course nor the buildings have survived.

Chapter 2 : How Sherlock Changed the World

The Science of Sherlock Holmes offers a history of forensic science by focusing on 1) what informed Arthur Conan Doyle's portrayal of Holmes and his method, and 2) how Holmes in turn influenced his real-life descendants.

Auguste Dupin is generally acknowledged as the first detective in fiction and served as the prototype for many that were created later, including Holmes. Where was the detective story until Poe breathed the breath of life into it? Conan Doyle repeatedly said that Holmes was inspired by the real-life figure of Joseph Bell, a surgeon at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, whom Conan Doyle met in and had worked for as a clerk. Like Holmes, Bell was noted for drawing broad conclusions from minute observations. Littlejohn, who was also Police Surgeon and Medical Officer of Health in Edinburgh, provided Conan Doyle with a link between medical investigation and the detection of crime. It is not known if Conan Doyle read Maximilien Heller, but he was fluent in French, [12] and in this novel sixteen years before the first adventure of Sherlock Holmes, Henry Cauvain imagined a depressed, anti-social, polymath, cat-loving, and opium-smoking Paris-based detective. Nevertheless, mentions of his early life and extended family paint a loose biographical picture of the detective. Mycroft has a unique civil service position as a kind of human database for all aspects of government policy. Holmes says that he first developed his methods of deduction as an undergraduate; his earliest cases, which he pursued as an amateur, came from fellow university students. Watson as a fellow lodger. The two take lodgings at B Baker Street, London, an apartment at the upper north end of the street, up seventeen steps. Holmes worked as a detective for twenty-three years, with physician John Watson assisting him for seventeen. Their residence is maintained by their landlady, Mrs. Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science and should be treated in the same cold and unemotional manner. You have attempted to tinge it ["A Study in Scarlet"] with romanticism, which produces much the same effect as if you worked a love-story. Some facts should be suppressed, or, at least, a just sense of proportion should be observed in treating them. The only point in the case which deserved mention was the curious analytical reasoning from effects to causes, by which I succeeded in unravelling it. It was worth a wound; it was worth many wounds; to know the depth of loyalty and love which lay behind that cold mask. The clear, hard eyes were dimmed for a moment, and the firm lips were shaking. For the one and only time I caught a glimpse of a great heart as well as of a great brain. All my years of humble but single-minded service culminated in that moment of revelation. He is known only in select profession circles at the beginning of the first story, but is already collaborating with Scotland Yard. The first set of Holmes stories was published between and Wishing to devote more time to his historical novels, Conan Doyle killed off Holmes in a final battle with the criminal mastermind Professor James Moriarty in "The Final Problem" published, but set in. However, there is no known contemporary source for this; the earliest known reference to such events comes from. In, Conan Doyle wrote "The Adventure of the Empty House", set in; Holmes reappears, explaining to a stunned Watson that he had faked his death to fool his enemies. Sherlock Holmes blue plaque in East Dean Holmes aficionados refer to the period from to "between his disappearance and presumed death in "The Final Problem" and his reappearance in "The Adventure of the Empty House" as the Great Hiatus. The move is not dated precisely, but can be presumed to predate since it is referred to retrospectively in "The Second Stain", first published that year. The story features Holmes and Watson coming out of retirement to aid the war effort. Described by Watson in The Hound of the Baskervilles as having a "cat-like" love of personal cleanliness, Holmes is an eccentric with no regard for contemporary standards of tidiness or good order. In many of the stories, Holmes dives into an apparent mess to find a relevant item. Although in his methods of thought he was the neatest and most methodical of mankind He had a horror of destroying documents Thus month after month his papers accumulated, until every corner of the room was stacked with bundles of manuscript which were on no account to be burned, and which could not be put away save by their owner. While the detective is usually dispassionate and cold, during an investigation he is animated and excitable. He has a flair for showmanship, preparing elaborate traps to capture and expose a culprit often to impress observers. Holmes derives pleasure from baffling police inspectors with his deductions and has supreme confidence bordering on

arrogance” in his intellectual abilities. While the detective does not actively seek fame and is usually content to let the police take public credit for his work, [37] he is pleased when his skills are recognised and responds to flattery. In "The Adventure of the Gloria Scott", he tells the doctor that during two years at college he made only one friend: I never mixed much with the men of my year". The detective is similarly described in *A Study in Scarlet*. As shooting practice during a period of boredom, Holmes decorates the wall of his Baker Street lodgings with a "patriotic" VR Victoria Regina in "bullet-pocks" from his revolver. His enjoyment of vocal music, particularly Wagner, is evident in "The Adventure of the Red Circle". Drug use Sidney Paget Strand portrait of Holmes for "The Man with the Twisted Lip" Holmes occasionally uses addictive drugs, especially in the absence of stimulating cases. He uses cocaine, which he injects in a seven-percent solution with a syringe kept in a Morocco leather case. Although Holmes also dabbles in morphine, he expresses strong disapproval when he visits an opium den; both drugs were legal in 19th-century England. Watson and Holmes both use tobacco, smoking cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. In "The Problem of Thor Bridge", the detective says, "My professional charges are upon a fixed scale. I do not vary them, save when I remit them altogether". In this context, a client is offering to double his fee, and it is implied that wealthy clients habitually pay Holmes more than his standard fee. Although when the stories begin Holmes needed Watson to share the rent for their residence, by the time of "The Final Problem", he says that his services to the government of France and "the royal family of Scandinavia" had left him with enough money to retire comfortably. How can you build on such quicksand? Their most trivial actions may mean volumes Women are never to be entirely trusted” not the best of them". At the end of *The Sign of Four*, Holmes states that "love is an emotional thing, and whatever is emotional is opposed to that true cold reason which I place above all things. I should never marry myself, lest I bias my judgement. Hudson is fond of Holmes because of his "remarkable gentleness and courtesy in his dealings with women. He disliked and distrusted the sex, but he was always a chivalrous opponent". Although this is her only appearance, she is one of only a handful of people who best Holmes in a battle of wits, and the only woman. For this reason, Adler is the frequent subject of pastiche writing. The beginning of the story describes the high regard in which Holmes holds her: To Sherlock Holmes she is always the woman. I have seldom heard him mention her under any other name. In his eyes she eclipses and predominates the whole of her sex. It was not that he felt any emotion akin to love for Irene Adler As the story opens, the Prince is engaged to another. Adler slips away before Holmes can succeed. Her memory is kept alive by the photograph of Adler that Holmes received for his part in the case, and he refers to her from time to time in subsequent stories. Well up in belladonna, opium and poisons generally. Knows nothing of practical gardening. Tells at a glance different soils from each other. After walks, has shown me splashes upon his trousers, and told me by their colour and consistence in what part of London he had received them. He appears to know every detail of every horror perpetrated in the century. Plays the violin well. Is an expert singlestick player, boxer and swordsman. Has a good practical knowledge of British law. His speech is peppered with references to the Bible, Shakespeare, and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, and the detective quotes a letter from Gustave Flaubert to George Sand in the original French. In "The Adventure of the Bruce-Partington Plans", Watson says that "Holmes lost himself in a monograph which he had undertaken upon the Polyphonic Motets of Lassus", considered "the last word" on the subject. The later stories move away from this notion: Holmes demonstrates a knowledge of psychology in "A Scandal in Bohemia", luring Irene Adler into betraying where she hid a photograph based on the premise that an unmarried woman will save her most valued possession from a fire. Another example is in "The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle", where Holmes obtains information from a salesman with a wager: I daresay that if I had put pounds down in front of him, that man would not have given me such complete information as was drawn from him by the idea that he was doing me on a wager". Maria Konnikova points out in an interview with D. Grothe that Holmes practices what is now called mindfulness, concentrating on one thing at a time, and almost never "multitasks. When Watson asks how Holmes knows this, the detective answers: It is simplicity itself Obviously they have been caused by someone who has very carelessly scraped round the edges of the sole in order to remove crusted mud from it. Hence, you see, my double deduction that you had been out in vile weather, and that you had a particularly malignant boot-slitting specimen of the London slavey. Watson

compares Holmes to C. Alluding to an episode in "The Murders in the Rue Morgue", where Dupin determines what his friend is thinking despite their having walked together in silence for a quarter of an hour, Holmes remarks: He observes the dress and attitude of his clients and suspects, noting skin marks such as tattoos, contamination such as ink stains or clay on boots, emotional state, and physical condition in order to deduce their origins and recent history. Holmes does employ deductive reasoning as well. Because of the small scale of much of his evidence, the detective often uses a magnifying glass at the scene and an optical microscope at his Baker Street lodgings. Ballistics feature in "The Adventure of the Empty House" when spent bullets are recovered and matched with a suspected murder weapon. Disguises Holmes displays a strong aptitude for acting and disguise. In the latter story, Watson says, "The stage lost a fine actor. Other weapons As a gentleman, Holmes often carries a stick or cane. He is described by Watson as an expert at singlestick and uses his cane twice as a weapon. Personal combat The detective is described or demonstrated as possessing above-average physical strength.

Chapter 3 : The Scientific Sherlock Holmes - James O'Brien - Oxford University Press

Opens Friday. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's year-Old Sherlock Holmes character is the gold standard for classic detectives, and a precursor to every "C.S.I"-style TV show and mystery novel out there.

Pioneer in Forensic Science Written By: But Conan Doyle resolved that his detective would solve his cases using reason. Conan Doyle made Holmes a man of science and an innovator of forensic methods. Holmes is so much at the forefront of detection that he has authored several monographs on crime-solving techniques. In several instances the extremely well-read Conan Doyle depicted Holmes using methods years before they were adopted by official police forces in both Britain and America. The result was 60 stories in which logic, deduction, and science dominate detection methods. Fingerprints, typewriters, and footprints Holmes was quick to realize the value of fingerprint evidence. The first case in which fingerprints are mentioned is *The Sign of the Four* ; Scotland Yard did not begin to use fingerprints until It is interesting to note that Conan Doyle chose to have Holmes use fingerprints but not Bertillonage also called anthropometry , the system of identification invented by Alphonse Bertillon in Paris that pivoted on measuring 12 characteristics of the body. The two methods competed for forensic ascendancy for many years. By having Holmes use fingerprints rather than Bertillonage, the astute Conan Doyle picked the method with the soundest scientific future. Holmes was also an innovator in the analysis of typewritten documents. He points out to Dr. This observation leads Holmes to the culprit. So, once again, Holmes was at the forefront of detection. Holmes even mentions that he is thinking of writing a monograph on the typewriter and its relation to crime. Handwritten documents figure in nine stories. In fact, from handwriting Holmes is able to detect gender and to make deductions about the character of the writer. He can compare two samples of writing and deduce whether the persons are related. His expertise is such that Holmes has written a monograph on the dating of documents. Holmes observes that the incriminating note was jointly written by two related people. This allows him to quickly deduce that the Cunninghams, father and son, are the guilty parties. Reasoning that no one would write such an important document on a train, Holmes is persuaded that the will is fraudulent. Thus, from the beginning of the case, Holmes is hot on the trail of the true culprit. Another forensic tool used by Holmes is footprint analysis. Holmes can analyze footprints on a wide variety of surfaces: Once again, Holmes is such an expert that he has published a monograph on the tracing of footsteps, with some remarks upon the uses of plaster of Paris as a preserver of impresses. Ciphers and dogs Holmes also solves a variety of ciphers. A similar system was used in the American Civil War and was how young listeners of the Captain Midnight radio show in the s used their decoders to get information about upcoming programs. When Holmes receives an encoded message, he must first realize that the cipher uses a book. After deducing which book, he is able to retrieve the message. His analysis of the stick figure men left as messages is done by frequency analysis, starting with e as the most common letter. Holmes was also an early user of dogs to solve crimes. In fact, Conan Doyle provides us with an interesting array of dog stories. In two other cases Holmes employs dogs to follow the movements of people. Elsewhere Holmes mentions yet another monograph he is thinking of writing€”one on the use of dogs in detective work. The canon of Holmes tales have been rated numerous times by various groups, and nearly every time the early stories receive the highest ratings.

Chapter 4 : Your mind works more like Sherlock Holmes's than you think | Science | AAAS

Take a wild ride by hansom cab along the road paved by Sherlock Holmes- a ride that leads you through medicine, law, pathology, toxicology, anatomy, blood chemistry, and the emergence of forensic science during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Watson admires Sherlock Holmes attention to detail and Holmes explains the importance of details that appear unimportant but can be crucial in solving a mystery. He is the only Consulting Detective in the world and his "science of detection" is based on analysis and deduction, figuring things out from things he already knows. He is especially good at backwards reasoning inference or abduction. Sherlock Holmes does not know a lot about literature, philosophy, astronomy and politics but his knowledge of chemistry is great and he seems to know every detail of every horror detail of every horror perpetrated in the 19th century. Sometimes, Sherlock goes to his brother to ask for advice on some little problem. He does bad things crimes. He is a mathematical genius and occupied the mathematical chair of a small English university, which he quit and moved to London. Sherlock Holmes vs against Moriarty represents one of the greatest battles of wits shrewdness, intelligence, smartness in the history of the world. He spoke well of Moriarty without taking into consideration the evil side of his nature. The women in his life His landlady Mrs. Hudson who was genuinely fond of him. Mary Morstan who married Dr. He showed his attentiveness to Violet Hunter. He was courteous and considerate. He was never really involved emotionally with a woman. In his own words, " I have never loved. Her name is Irene Adler. She was born in New Jersey and was an opera singer. She had a love affair romance with the king of Bohemia. Jeremy Brett as Holmes in the Granada series Benedict Cumberbatch as Holmes in Sherlock All content from Kiddle encyclopedia articles including the article images and facts can be freely used under Attribution-ShareAlike license, unless stated otherwise.

Chapter 5 : Arthur Conan Doyle - Wikipedia

The Science of Sherlock Holmes is a wild ride in a hansom cab through medicine, law, pathology, toxicology, anatomy, blood chemistry and the emergence of real-life forensic science during the 19th and 20th centuries along the road paved by Sherlock Holmes.

Chapter 6 : Themes : Sherlock Holmes : SFE : Science Fiction Encyclopedia

This is the complete redition of A Study in Scarlet, an detective novel by British author Arthur Conan Doyle. Written in , the story marks the first appearance of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson, who would become two of the most famous characters in popular fiction.

Chapter 7 : The Science of Sherlock Holmes

So wrote Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as his literary counterpart, Sherlock Holmes, in A Study in Scarlet. Conan Doyle was a scientist and a trained physician, so when he imagined the great detective, he used science to set him apart from other crime practitioners.

Chapter 8 : Sherlock Holmes - Wikipedia

Sherlock Holmes, fictional character created by the Scottish writer Arthur Conan blog.quintoapp.com prototype for the modern mastermind detective, Holmes first appeared in Conan Doyle's A Study in Scarlet, published in Beeton's Christmas Annual of

Chapter 9 : The Scientific Sherlock Holmes | book review | @GrrlScientist | Science | The Guardian

DOWNLOAD PDF SCIENCE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

Sherlock Holmes (/ ˈ ɛ ʃ ɔ ː l o k ˈ h oʊ m z / or /- ɛ ˈ h oʊ m z /) is a fictional private detective created by British author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who came to himself as a "consulting detective" in the stories, Holmes is known for his proficiency with observation, forensic science, and logical reasoning that borders on the fantastic, which he employs when investigating cases for a.