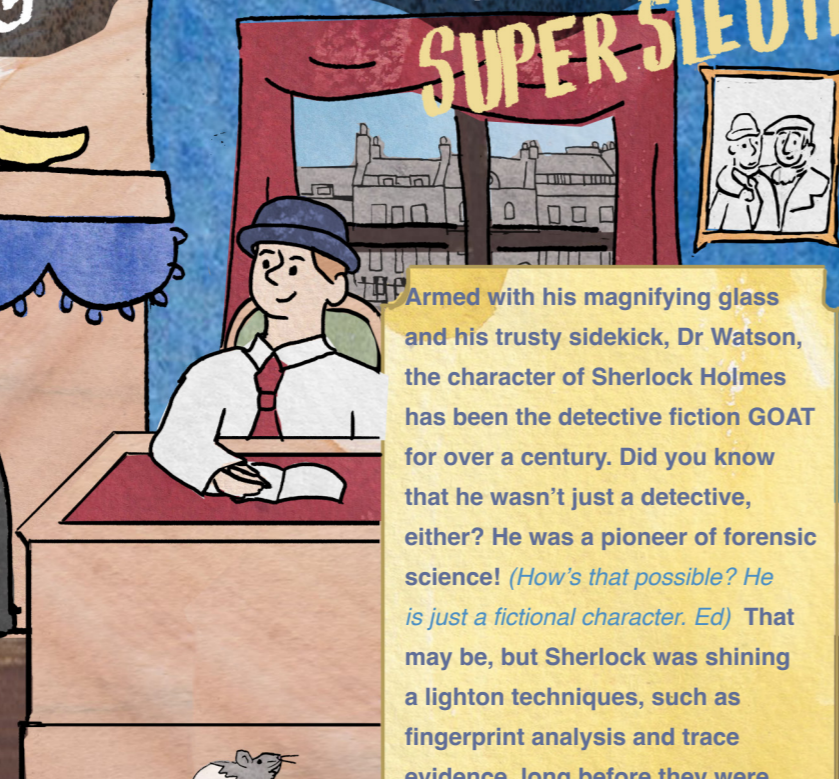


SHERLOCK HOLMES

SUPER SLEUTH



Armed with his magnifying glass and his trusty sidekick, Dr Watson, the character of Sherlock Holmes has been the detective fiction GOAT for over a century. Did you know that he wasn't just a detective, either? He was a pioneer of forensic science! (How's that possible? He is just a fictional character. Ed) That may be, but Sherlock was shining a light on techniques, such as fingerprint analysis and trace evidence, long before they were being used in real life. Sherlock the super sleuth actually changed how detectives worked! Now let's examine the evidence!

ELEMENTARY? NOT REALLY
Probably the most common phrase associated with Sherlock Holmes is the classic, Elementary, my dear Watson: But did you know this was never actually said in any of the Sherlock novels? It first appeared in a 1929 film adaptation, The Return of Sherlock Holmes.

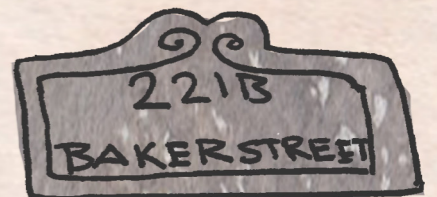
JOKE!
What did Sherlock say when he couldn't solve a mystery?
I haven't the foggiest?
Yes, that's exactly what he said!

ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME!
Sherlock was not Arthur Conan Doyle's first choice of name. The author very nearly called him Sherrinford!

CRIMINOLOGIST
Frenchman Edmond Locard is often called the father of modern forensic science, but he said he was inspired by Sherlock Holmes and the scientific methods used in Arthur Conan Doyle's stories. He thought everyone studying forensics should read Sherlock Holmes, especially The Sign of Four, because it showcased several groundbreaking forensic techniques!

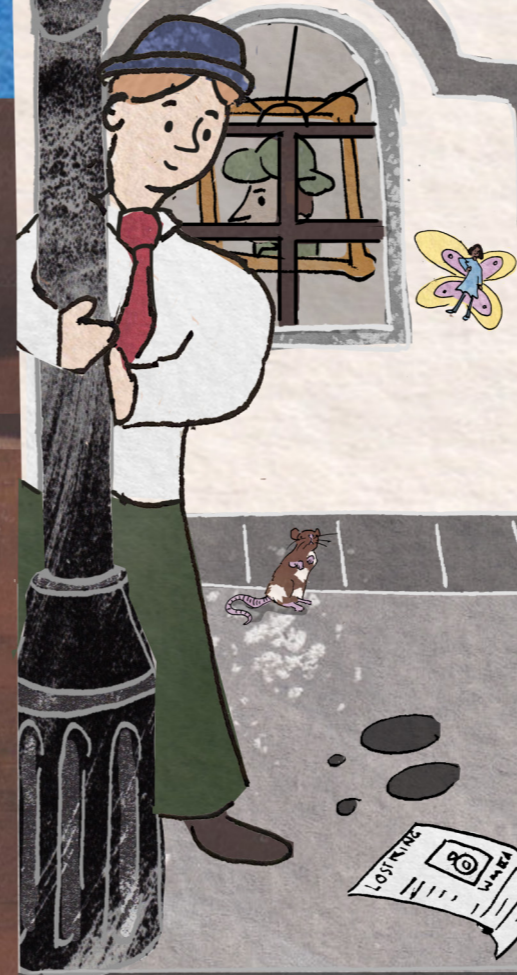
THAT'S HAT
Sherlock Holmes simply wouldn't be Sherlock Holmes without his deerstalker cap. But did you know that the cap was never mentioned in the books? It was Victorian artist, Sidney Paget's depictions of him in The Strand magazine that first gave Sherlock both his cap and his Inverness cape.

IS THERE A DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE
Sherlock's creator, Arthur Conan Doyle, actually trained as a doctor. He started writing stories whilst waiting for his patients. Sherlock Holmes was actually based on Dr Joseph Bell, one of Doyle's professors at university, who was known for his excellent observation and deduction skills.



STOPPED SHORT
When Arthur Conan Doyle came up with Sherlock's infamous residence, 221B Baker Street, London, it was as fictional as the great detective himself. Although the street did exist, it wasn't until it was extended in 1930 that there were enough buildings for a 221 and there, to this day, has never been a 221B!

LEARNING FROM THE BEST
Even today, police forces and universities around the world use Sherlock Holmes and quote him in lessons as the 'model for forensic crime scene investigations!'



JOKE!
Why do potatoes make the best detectives?
They always keep their eyes peeled!!

FUN FACT TRUMPET
The Sherlock Holmes Museum, which opened on Baker Street in 1990, bears the building number 221B, even though it is actually situated between numbers 237 and 241!

A DISTRACTION
Arthur Conan Doyle's first love was historical fiction. He started writing detective fiction to appeal to magazine audiences. He even tried to 'kill off' Sherlock Holmes - who he said distracted him from better things - in the 1893 book The Final Problem. However, there was such public outrage that Holmes was resurrected in 1903!

ARTHUR'S PARADOX
Arthur Conan Doyle may have invented one of literature's most rational characters, but the author himself believed in fairies.

