

Large Print Exhibit Booklet

**A Study in Sherlock  
& His Creator:  
50 Years of the Arthur  
Conan Doyle Collection**

February 5 – April 16, 2022

TD Gallery  
Toronto Reference Library  
789 Yonge Street

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Welcome to the TD Gallery exhibit A Study in Sherlock. This exhibit explores the many facets of the world's most famous detective writer as reflected in TPL's Arthur Conan Doyle Collection.

## **LCD Screens**

**A Study in Sherlock starts with two screens along the wall outside and immediately to the left of the gallery entrance.**

**The first screen is to the far left of that wall.**

The first screen includes details about the exhibit as well as current public health restrictions.

TD Gallery is limited to 8 visitors at a time.

A mask must be worn at all times.

**Walk a little to the right for Screen 2.**

This screen shows photographs and brief text showing highlights from the Arthur Conan Doyle Room, located on the fifth floor of Toronto Reference Library in the Marilyn & Charles Baillie Special Collections Centre. No audio.

**Continue to the right to go through the gallery entrance door to enter a vestibule. Screen 3 is on the wall to your left.**

This screen shows seven looping images of books and original artwork on display in the exhibit. No audio.

**Continue to the right to go through a second gallery entrance door to exit the vestibule. Screen 4 is on the wall to your left.**

This screen shows a 1927 Fox newsreel interview with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. He speaks about his greatest literary creation, Sherlock Holmes, and his work in spiritualism. 10 minutes. Open captioning. Public Domain.

**Walk a little to the right for Screen 5.**

This screen shows *Sherlock Holmes*, a 1916 American silent film starring William Gillette as Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes. The film, which was directed by Arthur Berthelet, was produced by Essanay Studios in Chicago. It was adapted from the 1899 stage play of the same name, which was based on the stories, "A Scandal in Bohemia," "The Final Problem," and A

Study in Scarlet by Arthur Conan Doyle. 1 hour, 56 minutes.  
Public Domain.

**Screen 5 is at the end of the first wall. With the end of the screens wall on your left, walk straight across the aisle to the introductory panel.**

### **Panel 1: Introduction**

#### **A Study in Sherlock & His Creator: 50 Years of the Arthur Conan Doyle**

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) is best known as the creator of Sherlock Holmes. For 50 years, Toronto Public Library has been home to a world-class collection dedicated to Conan Doyle's life and works. The Arthur Conan Doyle Collection has grown to over 25,000 items: books, manuscripts, periodicals, posters, memorabilia, original art and more. It is housed in the Marilyn and Charles Baillie Special Collection Centre on the fifth floor.

To mark the collection's 50th anniversary, this exhibit celebrates the breadth and richness of its holdings. Explore the many facets of the ever-popular Great Detective. Discover Conan Doyle's other published works. Learn more about the public and

private lives of Holmes' creator. This exhibit features rare editions of the original detective stories, one-of-a-kind manuscripts written by Conan Doyle, and a sample of the many adaptations, translations and parodies inspired by Holmes.

### **Case A: Plates**

#### **The Jeremy Brett Memorial Plate featuring Sidney Paget and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle**

Deirdre Keetley

London: Studio Gallery, 1995

#### **Sherlock Holmes Sign of Four Plate**

Jack Stoddart Laboromnia LTD

Leatherhead: Wilton 65 Dorincourt, undated

The rim of the plate shows the abbreviations for each of the Sherlock Holmes stories.

## **Panel 2: The Life of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle**

Arthur Conan Doyle wore many hats over the course of his life: writer, physician, politician, advocate, traveller, spiritualist, sportsman.

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland into a creative family of writers and illustrators, Conan Doyle's first profession was actually in medicine. He opened his own practice in Southsea, England. There he found time to write between seeing patients. By the 1890s, his Sherlock Holmes stories brought him international fame and fortune.

As a public figure, Conan Doyle was a passionate advocate for the wrongfully accused. He assisted in war efforts (The Boer War and the First World War) as both a medical doctor and journalist. He even dabbled in politics by running for Member of Parliament in Edinburgh. He participated in sports, was an avid traveller and a proud proponent of Spiritualism, a belief that the spirits of the dead can communicate with the living.

**To your left is a framed photograph.**



## **Portrait of Arthur Conan Doyle**

Unknown photographer

ca. 1920

Facsimile

**To your left is an enlarged illustration of a horse pulling a wagon stacked high with baggage representing experiences and achievements in Conan Doyle's life. It has followed a path illustrated with key dates and events in Conan Doyle's life beginning with his birth.**

### **The Old Horse**

Arthur Conan Doyle created this drawing after suffering a near fatal heart attack in 1930. He depicted himself as the "old horse," carrying all of his life's work, accomplishments and experiences behind him. The men in the forefront represent his doctors. The note at the bottom suggests that he was keen to keep working after his recovery. Unfortunately, Conan Doyle passed later that same year from another heart attack. Notice how he considered his Sherlock Holmes works to be only a small part of his life.

**Continue to your left. There are 4 framed facsimiles.**

## **Life's Journey Postcard**

Unknown photographer, autographed by Arthur Conan Doyle

ca. 1920

Facsimile

Gift of A. H. Thompson

## **Arthur Conan Doyle at Redbank Plains Apiary in Australia**

Unknown photographer

1921

Facsimile

In 1920, Conan Doyle set out on a tour lecturing on the subject of Spiritualism that took him to Australia and New Zealand. In January 1921, he visited an apiary near Brisbane, run by the beekeeper H. L. Jones.

## **Arthur Conan Doyle and Family in Switzerland**

Central Press Photos, 1924

Facsimile

Conan Doyle visited Switzerland many times. It was there where he came up with the idea to kill off his character,

Sherlock Holmes, at the Reichenbach Falls, located outside the Swiss town of Meiringen.

### **Arthur Conan Doyle at the Colosseum in Rome**

Unknown photographer

1907

Facsimile

In 1907, Conan Doyle married his second wife, Jean Leckie. The couple went on a Mediterranean cruise for their honeymoon visiting Paris, Berlin, Venice, Rome, Constantinople, Dresden, Naples, Athens and Smyrna.

### **Panel 3: Conan Doyle in Canada**

Arthur Conan Doyle visited Canada four times in his lifetime. His first visit was in 1894. The young, upcoming writer came to Toronto to speak about his Sherlock Holmes stories at Massey Hall. The second visit, in 1914, was for an entire month as an invited guest of the Canadian government. His writings on his adventures were later published in *Western Wanderings*. He visited Toronto again in 1922 and a year later, toured the

country from Vancouver to Montreal to speak and lecture on Spiritualism. Conan Doyle reflected on these last trips in his books *Our American Adventure* and *Our Second American Adventure*.

**As you continue to your right you will see a series of 5 framed items related to Conan Doyle's trips to Canada.**

### **Map of Arthur Conan Doyle's Transatlantic Voyage**

Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1894

Facsimile

This map shows Conan Doyle's 1894 voyage to the United States and Canada. Daily mileage is recorded in red ink.

Information about the steamship's captain, port of entry and arrival is noted in blue ink.

### **Arthur Conan Doyle and the Grand Trunk Railway**

Unknown photographer

1914

This photograph was taken during Arthur Conan Doyle's month long tour of Canada in 1914. The Grand Trunk Railway gave him a private car named the "Canada."

He and his wife Jean travelled west from Montreal to British Columbia and back again. He recorded his journey in articles published in Cornhill Magazine, later collected and published in Western Wanderings.

### **Letter from Arthur Conan Doyle to Herbert Greenhough Smith**

Windlesham, Crowborough, Sussex: May 5, 1914

Conan Doyle wrote to his editor at The Strand Magazine, Herbert Greenhough Smith, asking him to forward proofs of a story to him care of the Grand Trunk Pacific in Montreal. The story mentioned is probably "Danger!" a tale Conan Doyle wrote to urge England to take measures to prepare for imminent war.

### **Letter from Arthur Conan Doyle to Mr. Bell**

Biltmore Hotel, New York: 1923

In 1923, Conan Doyle visited Canada for the fourth and final time for a series of lectures about Spiritualism. This letter outlines his planned itinerary from Vancouver to Montreal.

### **Family Picnic in Jasper National Park**

Press Association

1923

Conan Doyle brought his whole family on his 1923 trip and set aside some time to visit Jasper National Park. He is pictured with his wife Jean and children, Adrian, Jean (“Billie”) and Denis.

**To your left, at the end of the wall, is a small display case.**

### **Case B: Lady Doyle’s Diary**

#### **Lady Jean Conan Doyle’s Travel Diary**

1914

Lady Jean Conan Doyle (1874-1940) kept this diary when she accompanied her husband on his tour of Canada and the United States in 1914. In it she describes her impressions of the Canadian landscape, the growing cities and the people she met.

#### **Transcription:**

Saturday, May 16, 1914

Trees & Ferns I saw in Canada

I saw no ferns whatever until our return journey – Skirting Lake Superior I saw some bradson [?] ferns & later some of our tongue-shaped ferns. In Alberta we I saw lots of “Balm of

Gilead” a very sweet-smelling tree – firs & gum firs. White beeches – maples in Ontario. Certainly the forests for beauty of trees & variety are not to be compared to our lovely woods.

Sunday, May 17, 1914

Wild Flowers I Saw in Canada

Lupines – blue – about the size or a little smaller than the garden ones. Wild roses – growing close to the ground – slightly larger than ours & a more vivid pink. Tiger lilies – a yellow – ruddy colour about 3 inches across. Blue Irises – honey suckle bushes – about 2 or 3 ft. high – never growing in long trails. Clustering blue bell-like flowers, bay shaped – several on one stem. Bunch-berries: a small waxen[?] star-like flower set in a close frame of leaves – very common in Canada. The “Indian paint brush” it grows from 6-15 in high & in a cluster of spikey long leaves which grow in a bunch & turn into a brilliant red & look exactly like a flower. The ‘Lily’ like our Spirea with lily of the valley leaves – it has a strong sweet scent. The Vetch – like ours only much larger & more brilliant in colour. The daisy – stumpier than our Margarite. A strong looking, thickly potted sturdy little flower.

**Turn around. Behind you and across the aisle is a large graphic silhouette of Sherlock Holmes. Once you cross the aisle move along the wall to your right.**

#### **Panel 4: Scavenger Hunt**

##### **The game is afoot!**

A good detective is always on the look out for clues. Look closely at the items on display as you explore the gallery. Can you spot the following?

- A picnic
- A violin
- A nutcracker
- A red hound
- A bow and arrow
- A pink dress
- A scarlet claw
- A mouse

#### **Panel 5: For the Love of Sherlock**

The Friends of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection was established in 1997. They are a dedicated group of members



that help support, maintain and promote the collection. The Friends work with The Bootmakers of Toronto: The Sherlock Holmes Society of Canada, the leading Canadian society for the appreciation and enjoyment of Sherlock Holmes.

Why are they called the Bootmakers? In *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, Sir Henry Baskerville has his leather boot stolen, which we later learn was given to the “supernatural” hound to follow his scent. The boot's inscription says it was made in Toronto by a bootmaker named "Meyers."

**To your right are a series of column-shaped graphics**

### **Panel 6: Origins of the Collection**

How did the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection end up part of Toronto Public Library? The collection was founded on four major acquisitions or “four pillars”.

The first came from Hugh Anson-Cartwright, a Toronto rare book dealer. He was selling a collection of 500 mystery and

detective books from the estate of an Arthur V. Baillie. Many were early editions of Arthur Conan Doyle works.

The second came from S. Tupper Bigelow, a provincial court judge with a deep interest in Sherlock Holmes. In 1970, the library purchased his collection of 500 books, magazines and pamphlets plus 12,000 index cards Bigelow had compiled of writings on the work of Conan Doyle.

The third acquisition came from rare book dealer Harold Mortlake & Co. in London, England. It was over 800 items including first and early editions of the Sherlock Holmes stories, the author's other works and a nearly complete run of The Strand Magazine. It also included early criticisms and interpretations of Conan Doyle's works as well as multilingual plagiarisms.

The fourth and final major acquisition was from Nathan L. Bengis, a high school teacher and Baker Street Irregular (the first Sherlockian literary society). It consisted mostly of research material that Bengis used to publish his work *The "Signs" of Our Times: An Irregular Biography* as well as over 200 editions of *The Sign of Four*.

Cameron Hollyer, the founding curator of the Collection, facilitated these acquisitions. Donald A. Redmond, the Chief Librarian at Queen's University and a Sherlockian, was also instrumental in the formation, acquisition and cataloguing of the collection.

**To your right is a framed photograph followed by Case C.**

**Cameron Hollyer in the Original Arthur Conan Doyle Room**

Reg Innell

1979

Toronto Star Photograph Archive

Cameron Hollyer was the first curator of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection, a role he served from 1971 until 1991. He oversaw the four major purchases that became the foundation of the collection.

**Case C: For the Love of Sherlock**

**Flyer for Opening of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection**

Toronto: Metropolitan Toronto Central Library, 1971

About 200 people attended the opening night gala for the collection. It featured a speech from Judge Bigelow, an avid Holmes book collector, and a screening of the 1959 film, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*.

### **Button for Opening of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection**

Toronto: Metropolitan Toronto Central Library, 1971

### **The Arthur Conan Doyle Room**

Reg Innell

1979

Toronto Star Photograph Archive

Since its inception, the Arthur Conan Doyle Room has been furnished to look like Sherlock Holmes' Victorian study at 221b Baker Street.

### **The Four Pillars: The Foundations of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection**

Friends of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection

Toronto: Friends of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection, 2014

This pamphlet was created by the Friends of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection to document the first four major acquisitions that formed the foundation of the collection.

### **The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes**

Vincent Starrett (1886-1974)

New York: The MacMillian Company, 1933

Signed by author

The first purchase that started the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection was of books from the estate of Arthur Vincent Baillie. It included 34 titles by Vincent Starrett. Starrett was a Toronto-born journalist who wrote some of the earliest books about Sherlock Holmes.

### **Canadian Holmes: Journal of the Bootmakers Vol. II, No. 2 & 3**

Bootmakers of Toronto

Toronto: Metropolitan Toronto Central Library, September 1971

*Canadian Holmes* is the quarterly journal of the Bootmakers of Toronto. Some articles “play the game” – they portray Holmes and Watson as real people and Conan Doyle as a literary agent. Others discuss the stories as literature.

## **Mug, Lapel Pin & Figurine**

Bootmakers of Toronto

**To your right is a framed photograph.**

## **True Davidson at Bootmakers Meeting**

Dick Darrell

1972

Toronto Star Photograph Archive

The Bootmakers of Toronto began in 1972. True Davidson, mayor of East York, was one of the founding members.

Davidson served as President (called Meyers) and helped facilitate the first manuscript purchase for the library’s collection. She is pictured here with Chris Redmond.

**Continue walking to your right. There is a large work of stained glass.**

### **221B Baker Street**

Joseph Aigner

Toronto: Artistic Glass Co., 1997

Stained glass

Gift of Dr. Peter Lemiski

### **Panel 7: Picturing The Great Detective**

Sidney Paget created the original art for the Sherlock Holmes stories and many of Conan Doyle's other stories in The Strand Magazine. He got the job by mistake. Herbert Greenhough Smith and W. H. J. Boot (editor and art editor of The Strand) admired the illustrations of Walter Paget in The Illustrated London News. The editors could not remember Walter's first name and their request for an illustrator was received by his brother, Sidney. Walter would still influence the Holmes stories. He served as the model for Holmes, a far more handsome version than Conan Doyle had described in the stories.

Frederic Dorr Steele was the American illustrator for *The Return of Sherlock Holmes* published in Collier's magazine. Dorr Steele used famous stage and screen actor William Gillette as inspiration for his portrayal of Holmes. His illustrations included the deerstalker hat and calabash pipe, details popularized by Gillette.

**To your right are 2 framed artworks.**

### **Illustration for *The Adventure of the Cardboard Box***

Sidney Paget (1860-1908)

Pen, ink and wash

1893

Sidney Paget was the illustrator for the Sherlock Holmes stories in *The Strand Magazine*. He helped create the image of Holmes that persists today. This drawing of Holmes and Watson was published in *The Strand Magazine* in January 1893. The caption reads "I fell into a brown study."

### **Illustration for *The Adventure of the Bruce-Partington Plans***

Frederic Dorr Steele (1873-1944)



Crayon

1908

Gift of Dr. Peter Lemiski

This illustration was published in Collier's Magazine in December 1908. Watson is shown collecting tools he would use to break into the spy Oberstein's house. The caption published with the image reads: "I stowed them all discreetly away in my overcoat."

**Turn around and walk towards Case D. Panel 8 is freestanding.**

### **Panel 8: Sherlock Holmes: The Original Stories**

Sherlock Holmes is the iconic detective. Conan Doyle's detective stories helped define an entire genre of fiction. Holmes is the original "consulting detective," who assists clients privately when the police are unable to do so.

Holmes uses his powers of observation and deduction, his forensic skills and his intellect to solve mysteries. Conan Doyle based the character on his medical school professor Dr. Joseph

Bell. Bell was said to have applied excellent powers of observation and deduction when diagnosing his patients.

Of the 60 Sherlock Holmes stories written, 58 were first published in The Strand Magazine. Collier's, an American weekly, published 20 of the Sherlock Holmes stories between 1903 and 1924.

### **Case D: Sherlock Holmes: The Original Stories**

#### **A Study in Scarlet in Beeton's Christmas Annual**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

London: Ward, Lock & Co., 1887

This rare periodical includes the first appearance of Sherlock Holmes in print. The story describes the meeting of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson as they solve their first crime together.

#### **The Sign of the Four in Lippincott's**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

London: Ward, Lock; Philadelphia: Lippincott 1890

First American edition

Joseph M. Stoddart, publisher of Lippincott's, organized a dinner in London with Oscar Wilde and Arthur Conan Doyle. He was looking to commission novels by British authors for a new British counterpart to the magazine. Out of this meeting came *The Sign of the Four* (the second Holmes novel) and *The Picture of Dorian Gray* by Wilde, published in a later issue.

## **The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

London: G. Newnes, 1898

First published in 1892, this volume compiles the first 12 Sherlock Holmes stories. Conan Doyle includes a dedication to his medical school professor Dr. Bell who served as inspiration for the character. "A Scandal in Bohemia" introduces the adventuress Irene Adler – one of the few characters to ever outsmart the Great Detective!

## **The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

London: G. Newnes, 1894

These 12 stories were originally intended to be Holmes' last. "The Final Problem" introduces Professor Moriarty, England's leading criminal mastermind. Holmes and Moriarty meet their tragic end at Reichenbach Falls.

The death of the Great Detective was met with vocal protest from readers. Conan Doyle later decided to revive the character.

## **The Hound of the Baskervilles: Another Adventure of Sherlock Holmes**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

London: George Newnes, Limited, 1902

First edition

The idea for this story came to Conan Doyle on a golfing trip. Journalist Fletcher Robinson had shared the legend of a ghost hound that roams the moors. The novel's success

helped revive the Great Detective. It is still considered the most popular Holmes novel.

## **The Return of Sherlock Holmes**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

London: G. Newnes, ca. 1913

First published in 1905, the third volume of collected Holmes stories begins with “The Adventure of the Empty House.” In it, the detective makes a triumphant return after his presumed death. Conan Doyle had been presented with an generous offer he couldn’t refuse from the editor of Collier’s to bring back the Holmes character.

## **The Valley of Fear**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

London: John Murray, 1940

Gift of Gerry Wormald

The Valley of Fear is the fourth and final Sherlock Holmes novel. It was first serialized in The Strand from 1914 to 1915. Professor Moriarty makes his second and final appearance.

### **His Last Bow: A Reminiscence of Sherlock Holmes**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

Toronto: Hodder & Stoughton Limited Publishers, 1917

First Canadian Edition

Gift of the Friends of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection

The title story of this collection includes an epilogue by Sherlock Holmes written in the third person. All but four of Conan Doyle's Holmes stories are narrated by Dr. John Watson.

### **The Case Book of Sherlock Holmes**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

New York: A. L. Burt Company, 1927

Gift of Bruce Aikin

The *Case Book* is the final volume of Sherlock Holmes stories. In the preface, Conan Doyle says goodbye to Holmes:

*“I fear that Mr. Sherlock Holmes may become like one of those popular tenors who, having outlived their time, are still tempted to make repeated farewell bows to their indulgent audiences. This must cease and he must go the way of all flesh, material or imaginary... And so, reader, farewell to Sherlock Holmes!”*

**Turn back around to the previous wall. Walk to your right. There are 3 frames.**

### **The Adventure of the Second Stain in *Collier's***

Vol. 34, no. 18, January 1905

Illustrated by Frederic Dorr Steele (1873-1944)

New York: P. F. Collier

*Collier's* was a weekly magazine published in the United States from 1888 until 1952. In total, the magazine published five articles and 20 short stories by Arthur Conan Doyle.

**The Adventure of the Solitary Cyclist in *Collier's***

Vol. 32, no. 13, January 1903

Illustrated by Frederic Dorr Steele (1873-1944)

New York: P. F. Collier

**The Adventure of the Dying Detective in *Collier's***

Vol. 52, no. 10, November 1913

Illustrated by Frederic Dorr Steele (1873-1944)

New York: P. F. Collier

**Continue to the next wall.**

**Sherlock Holmes Caricature for *Vanity Fair***

“Spy” (Pseudonym), Leslie Ward (1851-1922)

London: Bemrose Dalziel Ltd

Colour print

ca. 1910



The actor William Gillette is shown in the role of Sherlock Holmes, a role for which he became synonymous. The *Vanity Fair* caricatures were published in each issue of the magazine starting in 1869.

### **Panel 9: Holmes on Stage & Screen**

Countless versions of Sherlock Holmes have graced the stage, radio, motion picture and television screens over the past 100 years. Some of the most famous portrayals of the Great Detective include William Gillette's early stage performances, Basil Rathbone's 14 films during the 1940s golden age of cinema, Jeremy Brett's 1980-1990s Granada television series and, most recently, Benedict Cumberbatch in the television series *Sherlock*. Each actor brings their own unique style to the role. Audiences will not always agree on who played the best Holmes!

**Continue to your right. There are 4 framed artworks on the wall.**

### **Costume Design for Damien Atkins as Sherlock Holmes in *The Hound of the Baskervilles***

Dana Osborne

Shaw Festival

2018

The 2018 Shaw Festival stage production of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* was adapted by R. H. Hamilton Wright and David Pinchette and directed by Craig Hall. Dana Osborne is an award winning set and costume designer who has designed for companies across Canada.

**Costume Design for Ric Reid as Dr. Watson**

Dana Osborne

Shaw Festival

2018

**Costume Design for Natasha Mumba as Beryl**

Dana Osborne

Shaw Festival

2018

**Poster for Sherlock Holmes D.T.**

Sam Richards & Paul Pelham

London: C. Sheard, 1901

The voice and piano score for a music hall song performed by Charles Bignell about Sherlock Holmes.

## **Case E: Holmes on Stage & Screen**

### **William Gillette in Sherlock Holmes**

New York: R. H. Russell, 1900

This booklet features illustrations from the stage production of Sherlock Holmes at the Garrick Theatre, New York.

### **Postcard of William Gillette as Sherlock Holmes**

London: Rotary Photo co., ca. 1901

William Gillette was an American actor who portrayed Holmes on stage and screen more than any other actor: about 1300 times! Gillette helped create the image of Holmes that we still know today.

### **Programme for Sherlock Holmes**

London: Royal Lyceum Theatre, ca. 1901

Sherlock Holmes was an original play that blended several Holmes stories. It was written by Conan Doyle and actor William Gillette. As they collaborated, Gillette asked Conan Doyle “May I marry Holmes?” Conan Doyle replied: “You may marry him, or murder him, or do what you like with him.”

### **The Crown Diamond: An Evening with Sherlock Holmes**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

1921

Gift of Anna Conan Doyle

Please do not photograph

This is the original manuscript for a one-act play by Conan Doyle featuring Sherlock Holmes. It was first performed at the Bristol Hippodrome in 1921. The plot is almost identical to "The Adventure of the Mazarin Stone," a story Conan Doyle published later that year in *The Strand*. The play was published by the Baskerrette Press in 1958.

### **The Secret of Sherlock Holmes Programme**

Bristol: Proscenium Publications, 1988

Signed by Jeremy Brett

Gift of Myanna Hansen

Jeremy Brett is best known for his portrayal of Holmes in the Granada television series Sherlock Holmes. He also performed in this British stage production written by Jeremy Paul.

### **The Hound of the Baskervilles**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

New York City: Grosset & Dunlap, 1939

This rare photoplay edition features film actors Basil Rathbone as Sherlock Holmes and Nigel Bruce as Dr. Watson.

### **Plate Illustrated with Portrayals of Sherlock Holmes**

London: Studio Gallery Decorative Editions, ca. 1989

This plate captures some of the notable actors that have portrayed the Great Detective over the years: William Gillette, Peter Cushing, Christopher Plummer, Jeremy Brett, Clive Brook, Basil Rathbone, Ellie Norwood and more.

**Continue to your right. There are 5 framed film posters on the wall.**

**Lobby Card for *The Scarlet Claw***

Universal City, California: Universal Pictures Company, Inc.,  
1944

Originally titled "Sherlock Holmes in Canada," *The Scarlet Claw* is set in a small town called La Morte Rouge. Sherlock and Watson get roped into investigating a murder while on their way to a meeting of the Royal Canadian Occult Society.

**Poster for *Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's the Hound of the Baskervilles***

California: 20th Century Fox, 1939

This beloved film adaptation is the first of many featuring actors Basil Rathbone as Sherlock Holmes and Nigel Bruce as Watson. The Supernatural Hound is played by a 140 pound Great Dane named "Chief."

The special screening advertised here featured a rare filmed interview with Conan Doyle.

### **Poster for *The Woman in Green***

Universal City, California: Universal Pictures Co., 1945

Sherlock Homes (played by Basil Rathbone) finds himself once again facing off with the Napoleon of Crime, Professor James Moriarty. Moriarty's evil plan involves the murder of young women, hypnosis and blackmail.

### **Poster for *Sherlock Holmes***

London: McCaw Stevenson & Orr Ltd, ca. 1900

First premiering in 1899, William Gillette performed as Holmes in this play for over 30 years. Co-written by Conan Doyle and Gillette, the play is the original source of the phrase "Elementary, my dear Watson" which never appeared in the original Sherlock Holmes stories.

### **Poster for *Terror by Night***

Universal City, California: Universal Pictures Co., 1946

*Terror by Night* is the 13th film featuring Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce as Holmes and Watson. Holmes is hired to escort Roland Carstairs and his mother on an overnight train to Edinburgh as they transport the "Star of Rhodesia" diamond.

When the diamond is stolen and one of the Carstairs is murdered, Holmes is on the case.

**Turning the corner and continuing to the right is a small wall mounted display case.**

### **Case F: Miniatures Books**

#### **A Scandal in Bohemia**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

Loket, Czech Republic: Jarmila Sobota, 2014

Artist book; one of 13 signed copies

#### **The Chronicles of Sherlock Holmes**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

Barbara J. Raheb

Van Nuys, California: B.J. Raheb, 1979

Limited edition of 300 numbered copies

#### **Collecting Sherlockiana: An Essay**

John Bennett Shaw (1913-1994)

Bradenton, FL: Opuscula, 1991

Limited printing of 200 copies



**The ABCs of Baker Street: A Guide to the Holmesian Habitat**

Compiled with a preface by Dee Snyder; introduction by John Bennett Shaw (1913-1994)

Skokie, Ill.: Black Cat Press, 1983

**The Sherlockian Triviality Index**

Sheldon C. Wesson

Evanston, Ill.: Press of Ward Schori, 1988

**The Hound of the Baskervilles**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

Illustrated by: Harry Jürgens

Leipzig: Miniaturbuchverlag, 2007

**Tales of Sherlock Holmes**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

New York: Little Leather Library Corp., ca. 1900

**Jacqueline's The Valley of Fear**

Undated

## **Jacqueline's Open Book**

Undated

**Behind you is a pillar with a display case in front of it. Walk to Case G.**

### **Case G: Beyond Baker Street**

#### **Beyond Baker Street: Conan Doyle's Other Works**

Arthur Conan Doyle wrote a great deal. His fictional works span the genres of adventure, mystery, horror, science fiction, drama, fantasy and historical fiction. He also wrote non-fiction about history, politics, travel, war, true crime and Spiritualism.

Conan Doyle tried to kill off the character of Sherlock Holmes early in his writing career in order to focus on historical fiction. Ultimately, he revived Holmes, who remains his most famous literary creation!

## **Round the Red Lamp**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

London: G. Newnes, 1913

First published in 1894, this is a collection of 15 short medical stories by Conan Doyle. In the preface, Conan Doyle notes that the red lamp is a sign of general practitioners in England.

## **The White Company**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930; Illustrations by N. C. Wyeth (1882-1945)

New York: Cosmopolitan Book Corp., 1922

Set during the Hundred Years' War, Conan Doyle's most popular work of historical fiction follows the adventures of a band of knights as they travel across England, France and Spain. It was first published in *Cornhill Magazine*.

## **The Lost World**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

New York: A.L. Burt Company, Publishers, ca. 1925

*The Lost World* was the first of Conan Doyle's three novels featuring Professor Challenger. Challenger is a brilliant, eccentric explorer who discovers dinosaurs in a remote part of South America. This "photoplay" edition is illustrated with scenes from the 1925 stop motion film adaptation. The novel has been credited with inspiring *Jurassic Park*.

### **The Case of Oscar Slater**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

London; Toronto: Hodder and Stoughton, 1914

Oscar Slater, a Jewish German immigrant, was convicted of the murder of Marion Gilchrist in Glasgow in 1908. Slater was convicted despite eyewitness testimony and an alibi supporting his innocence. Conan Doyle used his platform to plead for Slater's release. Slater was finally exonerated 20 years after his conviction.

### **Adventures of Gerard**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

London, G. Newnes, 1903

One of Conan Doyle's other popular characters is Brigadier Etienne Gerard. Gerard is a courageous, arrogant and dim-witted French Army officer from the Napoleonic wars. Toronto Public Library holds the original manuscript for the *Marriage of Brigadier Gerard*, a gift of the Friends of the Arthur Conan Doyle Collection.

## **The Great Boer War**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

New York: McClure, Philips & Company, 1900

Conan Doyle wrote most of this account of the Great Boer War while serving as a field doctor in Bloemfontein, South Africa. Success of this book, as well as his service during the war, led to him being knighted by King Edward VII in 1902.

## **Waterloo**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

New York: S. French, 1907

First edition

Adapted from Conan Doyle's short story "A Straggler of 15," this play is about Corporal Gregory Brewster, an aging veteran who is the last remaining hero of the Battle of Waterloo. Stage actor Henry Irving bought the rights to the play. Irving performed the role of Corporal Brewster when it premiered at the Prince's Theater in Bristol in 1894.

## **The Great Shadow**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, 1892

Gift of Clifford Goldfarb

This action and adventures novel was set during the Napoleonic wars. "The Great Shadow" refers to Napoleon himself, who according to Conan Doyle, "scrawled his name in red letters across the map of Europe."

**To the right of this case an emergency exit door, then a corner with the last wall of the exhibit.**

## **Panel 10: Letters to the Strand**

Herbert Greenhough Smith was the editor of The Strand Magazine from 1891 to 1930. He and Conan Doyle shared a long standing business relationship and a great respect for each another. Conan Doyle was loyal to The Strand for 39 years, publishing 121 short stories, 70 articles, 9 novels, 2 interviews and 1 poem.

In 1974, the library acquired one of the largest known sets of correspondence between Conan Doyle and Greenhough Smith. In total, there are 74 letters and 6 postcards dating from 1893 to 1928. Most are written by Conan Doyle's hand. The letters shed light on his writing process and business dealings with Greenhough Smith. There are 21 references to the Holmes stories starting with The Hound of the Baskervilles. Others deal with plotting and negotiations for stories in The Return of Sherlock Holmes.

**To your right are two framed items.**

## **Broadsheet Advertisement for The Hound of the Baskervilles**

London: The Strand Magazine, 1901

### **Some Personalia About Mr. Sherlock Holmes**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

1917

Gift of Anna Conan Doyle

Please do not photograph

This is the original manuscript for an article of the same name published in the December 1917 issue of The Strand Magazine. In it, Conan Doyle describes the public's reaction to the Sherlock Holmes stories and recounts some of his own real-life attempts at detective work.

### **Case H: Letters to the Strand**

**Behind Case H are enlargements of letters displayed inside the case.**



**The Adventure of the Veiled Lodger in *The Strand Magazine***

Vol. 73, no. 2, February 1927

London: George Newnes, Ltd.

**Portrait of Arthur Conan Doyle**

London: Elliott & Fry, date unknown

**Portrait of Herbert Greenhough Smith**

From *Canada and Sherlock Holmes*

Edited by Peter Calamai & Mark Alberstat

New York: Baker Street Irregulars, 2016

Facsimile

**His Last Bow in *The Strand Magazine***

Vol. 54, no. 321, September 1917

London: George Newnes, Ltd.

## Letter from Arthur Conan Doyle to Herbert Greenhough Smith

Hill House Hotel, Happingburgh, ca. 1903

### Transcript:

My dear Smith

I think perhaps this would meet the case. I have a strong bloody story for the fourth. "The Adventure of the Dancing Man." We could put this third and so separate the two crimeless stories. That would give a stronger start to the series.

I must say that I cannot agree with your estimate of the "Norwood Builder". I read it to a roomful of people and I was never more conscious of holding an audience absolutely spell bound.

The other is a dramatic & ingenious plot, but it is weakened by Holmes having little to do with the denouement.

Yours,

A.C.D.

## **Letter from Arthur Conan Doyle to Herbert Greenhough Smith**

Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square, London, ca. 1901

### **Transcript:**

My dear Smith

Watt tells me there are several eager buyers from America for the serial rights of "The Hound". I dare say you could recoup yourself for most of your outlay if you chose to resell. I will refer him to you.

I presume that I am not rigidly tied to 50,000 words in the serial, and that if the development of the story should require a few thousand more I am not debarred from charging for them. I could only give an approximate length until I came to write it, and I might possibly run to a few more than I thought at first.

I send with this the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> installments, the latter consisting of one long chapter. I write under some difficulty through not having any of the proofs, so I cannot refer back. I

want a copy of the proofs of No 1 in its final form, and I want Nos 2, 3, 4 and 5 in any form.

Just send me a card here to say that you have had these.

With all kind regards

Yours very truly

A Conan Doyle

## **Letter from Arthur Conan Doyle to Herbert Greenhough Smith**

Undershaw, Hindhead, Haslemere, ca. 1904

Conan Doyle's correspondence with his editor reveal insights into his writing process. Here he discusses the Sherlock Holmes story "The Solitary Cyclist."

### **Transcript:**

My dear Smith

I have gone over the Cyclist again. It strikes me as a dramatic & interesting & original story. The weakness lies in Holmes not having more to do. But Watson now prefaces his account

by meeting this criticism. I have gone over it carefully & can do no more to strengthen it. I consider that these four stories will beat any four consecutive Holmes stories that I have written.

About the picture, I don't object to its presence but to its making my story run in two-word lines.

With all remembrance

Yours

ACD

The Dancing Men are being typed.

**Letter from Arthur Conan Doyle to Herbert Greenhough Smith**

The Hotel Metropole and Whitehall Rooms, London, August 23, 1912

Transcript:

My dear Smith

No, I got the Sherlock Holmes suggestion but not the other one. I fear I can't make anything of either of them. It's too delicate and getting too near to self advertisement. I'm glad to understand that the serial has not disappointed you. Home today.

Yours very sincerely

A Conan Doyle

**Continue to your right.**

### **Panel 11: Conan Doyle's Great Crusade: Spiritualism**

Spiritualism is a belief in the ability to communicate with the dead through mediums. Arthur Conan Doyle was drawn to the movement after losing his son Kingsley in the First World War. He devoted years and large sums of money trying to prove that communication with the dead was possible.

Conan Doyle became a proud and public proponent of the Spiritualist movement. He was a member of the British Society for Psychical Research. He lectured and published widely on

the topic. Conan Doyle also operated the Psychic Bookshop, Library and Museum in London.

**To your right is a framed newspaper.**

## **Psychic News**

London: Psychic Press Ltd., 1962

According to this article in a Spiritualist newspaper, Arthur Conan Doyle himself appeared as a spirit “extra” in a photograph taken 32 years after his death.

## **Case I: Spiritualism**

**Behind Case I are enlargements of original spirit photographs displayed inside the case.**

## **Houdini and Conan Doyle: The Story of a Strange Friendship**

Ernst, Bernard Morris Lee, 1879-1938. & Carrington, Hereward, 1880-1959

London: Hutchinson & Co., 1933

First Edition

Arthur Conan Doyle and magician Harry Houdini became friends through a mutual interest in Spiritualism. Conan Doyle was trying to prove the authenticity of mediums. Houdini was trying to expose them as frauds.

## **Planchette**

Manchester: Two-Worlds Pub. Co., ca. 1912

As a Spiritualist, Conan Doyle participated in séances to communicate with the dead. This device, used alone or on Ouija board, is said to receive and trace messages from the spirit world.

## **Catalogue of the Psychic Bookshop, Library & Museum**

London: Psychic Bookshop, Library & Museum, date unknown

Arthur Conan Doyle opened the Psychic Bookshop in London in 1925. More than a bookshop, it was also library, museum and publisher (The Psychic Press) dedicated to Spiritualism.



## **Spirit communication from Arthur Conan Doyle**

1930

Lady Jean Conan Doyle was a medium and “automatic writer.” She believed she had the ability to deliver written messages from the spirit world. This letter includes what she claimed was a spirit communication from her late husband, Arthur Conan Doyle. It is written in pencil.

## **Arthur Conan Doyle in Spirit Photograph with His Son Kingsley**

ca. 1920

Spiritualists like Conan Doyle used photography to capture the images of spirits on film.

The inscription on the back of this photograph reads:

“This is the head of my son, looking about 7 years younger than he was at death. Every precaution was taken and so far as I could observe no hand but my own ever touched the plate.”

## **Arthur Conan Doyle in Spirit Photograph**

ca. 1920

## **Photograph of a Séance**

ca. 1920

## **The Case for Spirit Photography**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

New York: G. H. Doran, 1923

In 1922 William Hope, medium and leader of the Crewe Circle (a group of spirit photographers) was accused of fraud for manipulating glass plates to produce the effect of spirit photographs. Conan Doyle published this book in defence of Hope and the Crewe Circle.

Laid-in to this edition is a 1919 handwritten letter from Conan Doyle to a Reverend George Bainton. Doyle describes his own collection of Spiritualist books, defends the reputation of popular medium Mrs. Annie Brittain and critiques established religion.

## **Postcard Promoting Pheneas Speaks**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

1927

This is a handwritten postcard promoting Conan Doyle's book Pheneas Speaks, a challenge to those who doubt Spiritualism. It is written in the third person, but appears to be in Conan Doyle's distinctive script.

### **The Wanderings of a Spiritualist**

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

Brussels: Wm. Collins Sons, 1922

This volume chronicles Conan Doyle's tour of Australasia in 1920 and 1921 where he delivered a series of lectures on Spiritualism for 50,000 people.

**From the end of this last wall turn around to face in the direction of 1 o'clock and walk to Case J. There are 2 final display cases lined up between the gallery walls.**

### **Case J: Holmes Around the World/ The Unofficial Holmes**

#### **The Unofficial Holmes**

Pastiches are works that imitate another creator's style.

Because of the popularity of Conan Doyle's detective stories, many authors have tried to write their own imitations or

"pastiche" of Sherlock Holmes. Some follow plots loosely based on the original works. Others feature names or characters created by Conan Doyle and use a similar writing style. The Arthur Conan Doyle Collection includes many pastiches dating back several decades to the present day.

### **Arsène Lupin contre Herlock Sholmès**

Maurice Leblanc (1864-1941)

Paris: Pierre Lafitte, 1944

French crime writer Maurice LeBlanc asked Conan Doyle for permission to use Sherlock Holmes in one of his novels about the gentleman burglar, Arsène Lupin. Conan Doyle said no. Undeterred, LeBlanc renamed the character "Herlock Sholmès." He went on to write five stories featuring "Herlock" that were serialised in the magazine *Je Sais Tout*.

### **The Misadventures of Sherlock Holmes**

Ellery Queen

Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1944

This collection of Sherlockian pastiches includes stories by James M. Barrie, Agatha Christie, August Derleth, Maurice

LeBlanc, Vincent Starret and Mark Twain, to name a few. Ellery Queen is a pseudonym of American crime writers Frederic Dannay and Manfred Bennington.

### **In Re: Sherlock Holmes: The Adventures of Solar Pons**

August Derleth (1909-1971)

Sauk City: Mycroft and Moran, 1945

August Derleth wrote to Conan Doyle in 1928 with an offer to continue stories about Sherlock Holmes. Conan Doyle declined but gave his blessing to Derleth to write his own stories about a strikingly similar detective named Solar Pons. Derleth published the Solar Pons stories himself through Mycroft and Moran, an imprint of Arkham House.

### **The Exploits of Sherlock Holmes**

Adrian Conan Doyle (1910-1970) and John Dickson Carr (1906-1977)

London: John Murray, 1954

First Edition

Gift of Jim Ballinger

The 12 pastiches of Sherlock Holmes written by Adrian Conan Doyle (Conan Doyle's son) first appeared in Collier's Magazine. Dickson Carr co-wrote six of the stories. Prior to this, Carr wrote the official biography: The Life of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

### **Basil of Baker Street**

Eve Titus (1922-2002)

Illustrated by Paul Galdone.

New York: Whittlesey House, ca. 1958

Written for children, this pastiche follows "Basil of Baker Street," a mouse detective who has learned from the Great Detective by listening in on his cases at his feet. He is accompanied by Dr. Dawson, his friend and associate, who helps him solve the Mystery of the Missing Twins!

**Continue around to the opposite side of the case.**

### **Holmes Around the World**

The Arthur Conan Doyle Collection has over 500 translations of the Sherlock Holmes stories. This includes almost 50 different languages, including Japanese, German, Spanish, Portuguese

and French. They date from the late 19th century to today. The breadth of the Collection's holdings shows the global popularity of Holmes. Additionally, the stories have even appeared in braille, Pitman shorthand and Morse code.

### **El Perro de Baskerville**

Spanish translation of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930; translated by J. Z.

Barcelona: Editorial Maucci, ca. 1920

### **Mbwa wa familia ya Baskerville**

Swahili translation of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930; translated by Zachary

Mumbo Mosoti, Hassan O. Ali.

Shelburne, Ontario; Sauk City, Wisconsin: Battered Silicon

Dispatch Box, 1999

### **Cú na mBaskerville**

Irish translation of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

Baile Áta Cliat: Oifig Díolta Foillseacám Rialtais, 1934

## **Sobaka Baskervillei**

Russian translation of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

Voronezh: Tsentralno-Chernozemnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1980

## **Der Hund von Baskerville : Roman**

German translation of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930

Milwaukee: Herold Co., 1904

## **Case K: The Collectable Holmes**

### **1. Holmes Matryoshka Dolls**

Undated

### **2. Stamp**

Tobler Swiss Chocolate, 1922

### **3. Royal Mail Mint Stamps: Five Sherlock Holmes Stories**

Edinburgh: Royal Mail, 1993

### **4. Sherlock Holmes 50p Coin**

Llantrisant, Pontyclun: Royal Mint, 2018



## **5. Sherlock and Moriarty Limited Edition Medal Cover**

Llantrisant, Pontyclun: Royal Mint, 2020; Edinburgh: Royal Mail, 2020

## **6. Small Bust of Sherlock Holmes**

London

Undated

## **7. Lead Figurines of Holmes and Watson**

Marlborough Military Models, 1989

## **8. Sherlock Holmes Game**

Salem, Mass.: Parker Brothers, ca. 1904

## **9. Hand-Carved Nutcracker**

Germany: Steinbach, 1983

## **10. License Plate**

New Mexico

Undated

This license plate belonged to prominent Sherlockian and collector John Bennett Shaw.

## **11. Calabash Pipe**

Toronto: Brigham Pipes, ca. 1980

While pipe-smoking appears numerous times in the original stories, Holmes was never described smoking a calabash pipe. It was actor William Gillette who first introduced the calabash to the character.

## **12. The Deerstalker Cap**

Undated

Gift of Pamela Hancock

Illustrator Sidney Paget was the first to illustrate Holmes with a deerstalker hat. It has become an instantly recognizable part of the Great Detective's wardrobe.

## **13. Magnifying Glass**

London

Undated

**Thanks for visiting A Study in Sherlock and the TD Gallery!**

**To exit the gallery from Case K, walk to your left, past the last gallery wall with Case I. Go left around the end of the wall. As you continue the silhouette of Sherlock Holmes will be on your right at the end of the first gallery wall. Go to the right around the end of that wall. The gallery screens will be on your right and you will come to the double set of doors at the entrance to the gallery.**