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Petr Němčík

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES BY ARTHUR CONAN
DOYLE: COMPARISON OF THE CRIME NOVEL, DRAMA AND
FILM ADAPTATIONS

Prohlašuji, že jsem bakalářskou práci vypracoval samostatně a použil jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

V Olomouci dne 13.4.2014

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vlastnoruční podpis

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Abstract

This Bachelor thesis analyses a crime novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* and compares it to drama, comics and three film adaptations. It seems that in more modern adaptations authors make more changes than in the older ones relative to the original book version. There could be more reasons for this. Maybe they want to show people something new and unexpected and surprise even those who know the plot perfectly. Another reason could be an effort to remake the novel from a serious detective story to a detective story full of humor and parodic elements.

Contents

ABSTRACT

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	- 4 -
1 ABOUT ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.....	- 6 -
1.1 CHILDHOOD, YEARS OF STUDY AND FAMILY LIFE	- 6 -
1.2 PROFESSIONAL LIFE	- 7 -
2 DETECTIVE SHERLOCK HOLMES	- 11 -
2.1 LIFE AND APPEARANCE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES	- 11 -
2.2 CHARACTER QUALITIES, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS.....	- 13 -
2.3 DOYLE'S SOURCES OF INSPIRATION TO CREATE SHERLOCK HOLMES	- 15 -
3 THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES.....	- 18 -
3.1 THE PLOT OF THE CRIME NOVEL	- 18 -
3.2 MAIN CHARACTERS	- 18 -
4 COMPARISON OF THE CRIME NOVEL WITH COMICS, DRAMA AND FILM ADAPTATIONS	- 22 -
4.1 FILM ADAPTATIONS	- 22 -
4.1.1 <i>The adventures of Sherlock Holmes & Dr. Watson: The Hound of the Baskervilles (The Soviet Union, 1981)</i>	- 22 -
4.1.2 <i>The Hound of the Baskervilles (Canada, 2000)</i>	- 26 -
4.1.3 <i>Sherlock: The Hounds of Baskerville (Season 2, Episode 2, Great Britain, 2012)</i>	- 29 -
4.2 DRAMA: <i>PROKLETÍ RODU BASKERVILLŮ ANEB POZOR ZLÝ PES!</i> (CZECH REPUBLIC, 2004).....	- 33 -
4.3 COMICS: <i>THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES (CZECH REPUBLIC, 2011)</i>	- 36 -
CONCLUSION	- 40 -
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	- 42 -
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	- 44 -
LIST OF PICTURES.....	- 45 -
RESUMÉ.....	- 46 -
ANNOTATION.....	- 47 -
APPENDICES	

Introduction

This bachelor thesis analyzes crime novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* and closely focuses on its main characters especially on detective Sherlock Holmes. I chose this theme because of my love for crime novel genre. In my opinion *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is one of the most famous novels of this type. I chose Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel because he is one of the greatest authors of this genre and determined the direction of crime novel itself.

The main objective of this bachelor thesis is to analyze various adaptations of crime novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, such as book, comics, theatre, and several film versions and compare them with original book version. One of the most important aspects of comparison of these adaptations is the view of the main character of detective Sherlock Holmes.

Secondary objective of the bachelor thesis is to analyze the main character of detective Sherlock Holmes further.

The following research questions will help me to achieve these objectives:

- Is Sherlock Holmes presented as an ingenious detective in all adaptations of the crime novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles*?
- Is Sherlock Holmes an autobiographical character?
- How do these adaptations differ in the manner of approach and presentation of Sherlock Holmes from each other?

First chapter deals with the author himself, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. There are analyzed most important aspects of his personal and professional life and with respect to the character of Sherlock Holmes and the novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* in this chapter.

Second chapter is devoted to main character of detective Sherlock Holmes and deals with the secondary objective of this bachelor thesis. It describes his appearance, personality and character traits and compares him to the author, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. This chapter also discusses reasons and sources that led Doyle to create detective Sherlock Holmes. There will be also answered the second research question in this chapter.

The third chapter focuses on the crime novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* itself. It is showing the main plot with closer analysis of the most significant parts and main characters with their basic distinctive features.

In the last fourth chapter, which is a main part of this bachelor thesis, I am comparing and analyzing various adaptations of the crime novel. This chapter will also answer the first and the third of the determined questions. I would like to find out if it is necessary to change the original Sherlock Holmes in order to keep the character popular and attract today's audiences or readers in this chapter.

1 About Arthur Conan Doyle

This chapter focuses on Arthur Conan Doyle's professional life and also takes a look at his childhood and family life. Because Arthur Conan Doyle led a very long and colorful life it is no space to write about all of it. There are analyzed only most important aspects of his life with respect to the character of Sherlock Holmes and the novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* in this chapter.

Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle was born on 22 May 1859 in Edinburgh, Scotland and died on 7 July 1930 in Crowborough, Sussex. This British author is famous especially for stories about ingenious detective Sherlock Holmes that significantly influenced a form of the detective genre. His life was long enough to bring him a lot of experience in many branches, to marry 2 women and to father five children. [7]



Picture 1 Arthur Conan Doyle [3]

1.1 Childhood, years of study and family life

Arthur Conan Doyle did not have the happiest childhood mainly due to father's alcoholism. Thanks to support of wealthy uncles, Arthur was sent in 1868 to the Roman Catholic Jesuit preparatory school Stonyhurst in England. Then he studied at Stonyhurst College, and Jesuit school in Austria. After his return to England he made change in his name and started to use his middle name "Conan". It comes from grand-uncle and godfather Michael Conan. He also rejected the Catholic religion and became an agnostic. [2] Precisely this transition from Jesuit to Agnostic religion, according to Stanford University, deeply shocked his supporters including wealthy uncles. Because of that fact Doyle had to move forward in his life and make his own way in the medical profession. [7]

Then Arthur started to study medicine at Scottish University of Edinburgh. During studies here, Doyle began writing short stories. As his very first short story we can consider *The Mystery of Sasassa Valley* which was printed in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal in 1879. After his graduation in 1881 he was employed as a ship's surgeon on the SS Mayumba which voyaged to the West African coast. This year he also started

to be interested in spiritualism. Doyle finished his years of study in 1885 when he completed his doctorate. Very soon after graduation he married his first wife Louise Hawkins with whom he had 2 children. [1] However, other sources, e.g. sirconandoyle.com, state that the wedding took place in 1884, i.e. before his graduation. [3] Louise had tuberculosis and Doyle tried to do everything to help her with her health condition. First they moved to Swiss Alps, then to Cairo. Despite his endeavors Luisa died of tuberculosis in on 4 July 1906. Doyle married his second wife, Jean Leckie in 1907. He had three children with her. [1]

When Great Britain declared a war against Germany in 1914, Doyle offered to be enlisted. [1] One of the main reasons why he did so was, according to Stanford University, a loss of close family members in this war. His brother-in-law and his nephew died in combat. [7] He was denied because of his age. Doyle espoused publicly to the spiritualism in the article published in magazine Light in 1916. [1]

Doyle made his last trip around Europe in the autumn 1929. He had been diagnosed with Angina Pectoris and when he arrived back to England he was bedridden. Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle died from heart failure in his house Windlesham in Crowborough on Monday, July 7, 1930. [1] Other sources, e.g. sirconandoyle.com and Stanford University, completely correspond about the place, time and the way of Doyle's death. [3][7]

"His last words before departing for 'the greatest and most glorious adventure of all,' were addressed to his wife. He whispered, 'You are wonderful.'"[1]

To summarize, it seems that a lot of Doyle's life was reflected in his writing. The character of Sherlock Holmes has, to a certain extent, autobiographical characteristics. Both Doyle and Sherlock Holmes have a lot in common. Both of them are travelling a lot around the world, they are experienced in medical sciences, medications, or poisons.

1.2 Professional life

Biographers agree that Doyle's professional life started in 1882. He set up an independent medical practice in Portsmouth very soon. [2] Another source, sirconandoyle.com, adds the information that he was an eye specialist and that his medical practice lasts until 1891

when he became a full time writer. [3] Initially the medical practice was not very successful but on the other hand the waiting for patients brought him a lot of time for writing. He began writing stories and novels again. At first he was not as successful as he wanted to be. At that time he composed *The Mystery of Cloomber* and the *Narrative of John Smith* that are considered as his first literary works. Later he also wrote short stories *The Captain of the Pole-Star* and *J. Habakuk Jephson's Statement*. His portfolio began to grow very quickly but he faced difficulties with searching for a publisher for his work. [2]

Literature suggests that turning point came in 1886 when he invented detective Sherlock Holmes and wrote a first story with him, *A Study in Scarlet*. [7] Source sirconandoyle.com states that the novel was written in three weeks. [3]

“Doyle struggled to find a publisher for his work. His first significant piece, *A Study in Scarlet*, was taken by Ward Lock & Co on 20 November 1886, giving Doyle £25 for all rights to the story.” [2]

Many sources, e.g. sirconandoyle.com and Stanford University, agreed that the novel was published about a year later in the magazine called Beeton's Christmas Annual and received very good reviews. [7][3] Stanford University adds the information that it was published in a book form in 1888. [7]

Doyle was asked by Lippincott's Monthly Magazine to write another story about Sherlock Holmes. The second novel about this famous detective called *The sign of the Four* was published in February 1890. In that year Doyle went to Vienna where he stayed for about half a year. When he returned to London he opened a medical practice again. Doyle faced the same issues with lack of patients as before in Portsmouth. Therefore he began to write again. The Strand Magazine asked him to write for it. The first of 12 stories about Sherlock Holmes was called *A Scandal in Bohemia*. [3] Stanford University adds that these stories were published monthly in 1891. [7] Both sources, Stanford University and sirconandoyle.com, agreed that *A Scandal in Bohemia* was very successful and had a great readers' feedback. [3][7] These stories were published also in a book form in Great Britain and United States, in October 1892. Doyle continued in writing stories about Sherlock Holmes for the Strand Magazine very successfully, but one day he decided to end with that. He let the famous detective die in a story called *The Final Problem*, in December 1893. The second series of stories was published in 1894 in Strand Magazine under the title *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. [3]

A. C. Doyle also voluntarily participated as a doctor in Boer Wars, specifically *The Great Boer War* in 1900, and *The War in South Africa* in 1902. That year he was also knighted for services to the UK in Boer Wars. [3] The source sherlockholmesonline.com states that there were doubts king Edward VII knighted Conan Doyle not only because of his work during Boer Wars but also because the king was such a fan of Sherlock Holmes that he wanted to encourage Doyle to write new stories about this detective. [1]

In 1900 and 1906 Doyle stood as a Liberal Unionist candidate to the Parliament. Although he received a respectable number of votes, he was not elected. He started to write about the detective Sherlock Holmes again. Strand Magazine started to publish new serial novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. [2] The source sherlockholmesonline.org adds that first episode was published in August of 1901. [1] In a book form it was published next year. In 1903 a short story called *The Adventure of the Empty House* came out in Strand Magazine and started new series of 13 short stories about Sherlock Holmes. This series was published also in a book form under the title *The Return of Sherlock Holmes* in 1905. [2]

A few years later he tried to write plays. At first he was not as successful so he wanted to use something that has proven success in past. He put together materials from stories *A Scandal in Bohemia*, *The Final Problem*, and *A Study in Scarlet* and used a charm of Sherlock Holmes again. The play with him was fairly successful but the biggest popularity belongs to his third play called *The Speckled Band*. It made the author a lot of money. After this success Doyle stopped to write plays. [1]

As he said: "*Not because it doesn't interest me, but because it interests me too much.*" [1]

From this author's statement can be concluded that he knew very well that writing plays is not his most powerful tool so he wanted to end it in the best.

After a few years of inactivity, Doyle began to write again. He created a new character called Professor Challenger. [1] Source sirconandoyle.com states that Doyle's inspiration and model for the professor was his teacher again. This time it was William Rutherford. [3] This new hero was quite opposite of Sherlock Holmes. Doyle's wife called him "*a perfectly impossible person.*" First novel with this character was *The Lost World*. It was a great success immediately. Four other novels about Professor Challenger followed and became also very successful. [1]

Another novel about detective Sherlock Holmes *The Valley of Fear* was serialized in The Strand Magazine from September 1914 until May 1915. In February 1915 it was also published in a book form. This novel is best known for the fact that Sherlock Holmes was absent in great part of it as well as in *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. Readers were dissatisfied because of this fact. The last short story collection about Sherlock Holmes, *His Last Bow*, was published in Great Britain and United States in 1917. The fifth book collection of short stories about Sherlock Holmes called *The Casebook of Sherlock Holmes* was published in Britain and United States in 1927. [1]

To summarize professional life of Arthur Conan Doyle I have to say that this man dealt with lot of things in many branches. When I consider the level of literacy of society in 19th century, and a general tension because of restlessness that was obvious all around a world at that time, I have to say that Arthur Conan Doyle was above-average talented and exceptional person. In short, it can be said that the professional life of Arthur Conan Doyle reflected in the character of Sherlock Holmes very much. Both of them are educative and clever men.

2 Detective Sherlock Holmes

This chapter is devoted to one of the main characters of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, the detective Sherlock Holmes. First there is described his life and appearance in this chapter, then it continues with his character qualities, knowledge and skills of this famous detective. This chapter deals with the secondary objective of this bachelor thesis. It is also searching for the answer to one of the research questions determined in the introduction.

As mentioned in Chapter 1.2, this famous detective appeared for the first time in Doyle's first novel, *A Study in Scarlet* (first published in 1887). Doyle described Sherlock Holmes according to Dr. Joseph Bell, who was his boss in Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. As well as this doctor, Sherlock Holmes is great in drawing large conclusions from smallest observations. [8]

2.1 Life and appearance of Sherlock Holmes

This subchapter focuses on basic information about Sherlock Holmes, such as how Doyle defined Holmes' life or what Sherlock Holmes looks like.

According to the author, detective Sherlock Holmes was born on 6th January 1854. His life takes place in London, where he lives in Baker Street 221b in a flat rented from Mrs. Hudson¹. He has not many friends in his life. The only friend and partner who is helping Holmes with solving of all criminal cases is Dr. Watson who was also chosen as a narrator of most of crime novels by the author. Detective Sherlock Holmes is appearing in Doyle's crime novels in various ages. In *The Hound of the Baskervilles* he is around 36 years old. [8]

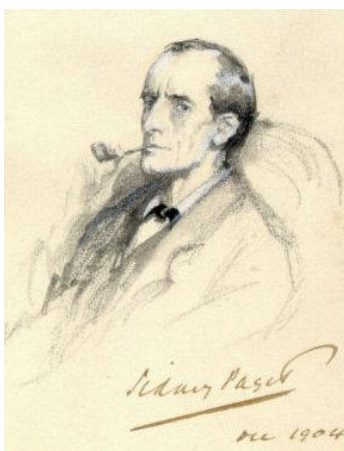
The novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* itself does not contain information on Holmes' appearance. The reason for this might be given by the fact that Holmes is famous and well known from previous stories about him and author did not see a need to introduce him again. There is more information about Holmes' habits than about his appearance in this book. The only information about his appearance appeared in the very first chapter of the book. One of the main characters, Dr Mortimer said: "*You interest me very much,*

¹ Unlike the unreal character of Sherlock Holmes, this flat is real. Nowadays there is a Sherlock Holmes Museum which is frequently visited by many enthusiasts. If I visit London I will surely not forget to go there to see this reference to this great detective.

Mr. Holmes. I had hardly expected so dolichocephalic a skull or such well-marked supra-orbital development.” [6, Page 8]

Sherlock Holmes’ look was described for the first time in *A study in scarlet*, the first novel where he appeared. Dr. Watson described his appearance in this book: *“His very person and appearance were such as to strike the attention of the most casual observer. In height he was rather over six feet, and so excessively lean that he seemed to be considerably taller. His eyes were sharp and piercing, save during those intervals of torpor to which I have alluded; and his thin, hawk-like nose gave his whole expression an air of alertness and decision. His chin, too, had the prominence and squareness which mark the man of determination. His hands were invariably blotted with ink and stained with chemicals, yet he was possessed of extraordinary delicacy of touch, as I frequently had occasion to observe when I watched him manipulating his fragile philosophical instruments.”* [13, Page 15]

Because of a lack of illustrations in both novels *A Study in Scarlet* and *The Hound of the Baskervilles* I used as a preview of Sherlock Holmes’ look a portrait made by Sidney Paget in 1904 and a screenshot from the Hallmark Entertainment film adaptation of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* from 2000. From the comparison of both pictures and Dr. Watson’s description is obvious that detective Sherlock Holmes looks like is shown in both pictures. There are many facts that coincide with the description by Dr. Watson from *A Study in Scarlet*.



Picture 2 Illustration of Sherlock Holmes by Sidney Paget [8]



Picture 3 Sherlock Holmes in tweed coat and deerstalker cap with his tobacco pipe [22]

In the illustration is obvious that the Sherlock Holmes is older than in *The Hound of the Baskervilles* but in both pictures are evident the same facial features as were described by Dr. Watson. He has sharp and piercing eyes, hawk-like nose and square chin. From both pictures is readable that he is excessively lean which was also mentioned by Watson.

2.2 Character qualities, knowledge and skills

This subchapter focuses not only on Holmes' positive traits but also on his negative characteristic features as these are rather interesting but often pushed into the background.

Sherlock Holmes is a very skillful and knowing person. He became a detective in the early story called *The Adventure of the Gloria Scott* where Holmes' college friend's father found and appreciated his deductive skills. This was the turning point in Holmes' life after which he started to focus on logic and powers of observation and deduction. That time his career of a detective started. [8]

To be a great detective Holmes has to frequently use his most impressive positive feature, his extremely high intelligence. This is very obvious in all detective stories about him. With the intelligence comes also great observation skills and perception of details, creative imagination and ability to focus and concentrate outside of exterior distractions. Another great feature is the ability to predict human behavior and expect actions from other people and finally there is his unbelievable capability of putting things together and making connections using seemingly unrelated data. [10]

All of these features can be seen at several points in *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. At the beginning when Holmes and his friend Watson are examining Dr. Mortimer's stick [5, Pages 3-6], or at the very end in last chapter called *Retrospection* when Holmes is explaining all evidence against Stapleton that he obtained during observing undercover. [5, Page 145-154]

The equilibrium has to exist not only in real world but even in the literary one. Holmes' positive traits are balanced with his negative features. He is not able to empathize with other people and has no respect to authorities. Holmes is also very stubborn and his most known bad quality is inability to deal with boredom that Holmes is fighting

with by playing a violin. He is also facing a schizoid personality disorder which is sometimes called Asperger's Syndrome. He often closes himself in his apartment listening music and playing the violin. During this activity he falls into limbo and thinks about his criminal cases. [10]

It needs to be mentioned that according to Dr. Watson Holmes has also deficiencies in many branches:

“Dr. Watson subsequently assesses Holmes' abilities thus:

- 1. Knowledge of Literature – nil.*
- 2. Knowledge of Philosophy – nil.*
- 3. Knowledge of Astronomy – nil.*
- 4. Knowledge of Politics – Feeble.*
- 5. Knowledge of Botany – Variable. Well up in belladonna, opium and poisons generally. Knows nothing of practical gardening.*
- 6. Knowledge of Geology – Practical, but limited. 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.*
- 7. Knowledge of Chemistry – Profound.*
- 8. Knowledge of Anatomy – Accurate, but unsystematic.*
- 9. Knowledge of Sensational Literature – Immense. He appears to know every detail of every horror perpetrated in the century.*
- 10. Plays the violin well.*
- 11. Is an expert singlestick player, boxer and swordsman.*
- 12. Has a good practical knowledge of British law.” [8]*

Sherlock Holmes is also famous for his style of resolving criminal cases. To see him in disguise or camouflage is nothing unusual, but in the contrary he uses this as an instrument for getting closer to a potential offender. Even *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is not an exception. Sherlock Holmes is working in secrecy hidden in The Moors observing people and their behavior. Even his closest friend and partner Dr. Watson did not know about his presence. [5]

In comparison with author Arthur Conan Doyle there are some similarities in skills of these two men, so Sherlock Holmes is partially an autobiographical character. As mentioned in Chapter 1.2, Doyle was a practitioner which brought him a great knowledge of anatomy and chemistry. Regarding knowledge of British law there are also some similarities. In chapter 1.2, Doyle's interest in law matters and the fact that he stood twice for Parliament as a Liberal Unionist and both times received a respectable vote are mentioned. Additionally, the fact that he was fighting for justice and personally investigated two cases and helped unfairly accused people also proves that there was something detective hidden in him.

Another autobiographical part is the Holmes' look. As mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, Doyle created him according to his boss Dr. Joseph Bell.

As a conclusion, Sherlock Holmes is very important and significant character who was ever created and I am sure many readers would like to be as good in their branch as he is in suppression of criminality.

2.3 Doyle's sources of inspiration to create Sherlock Holmes

This subchapter deals with reasons which led Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to create ingenious detective Sherlock Holmes and answers a question where he found inspiration to do it.

Arthur Conan Doyle himself said that he had used occasionally to read detective stories when he had been a young doctor. He had found out how old-fashioned these stories had been at that time. The detective always had got results either by some sort of lucky chance or it had been left without explanation how he had got to some point. This fact had seemed him like a playing a game. He had always wanted to know why and how the detective had come to conclusions. Then he had thought about this and had wanted to use the scientific methods he had learned. Doyle was also speaking about his boss Dr. Joseph Bell, who was previously mentioned in the beginning of this chapter. Bell was very strong in deductive work and making conclusions from a few details. Doyle said that Bell had looked at the patient and he could make the diagnosis of disease also very often from information such as patient's nationality and occupation. He had been making conclusions entirely by the observation. Doyle was thinking about what if Bell would come into the detective business he would not get results by chance but he would get things by building it up

scientifically. This is how Doyle came up with the idea of totally new detective Sherlock Holmes. [11]

This was how Doyle thought about the detective thinking. There is at least one story with similar scheme and a way how it is written. Edgar Allan Poe used completely the same scheme in short story “Murders in the Rue Morgue” from 1841. There is also ingenious detective whose deductive abilities are admired by all. He is called Auguste Dupin. There is even also somebody like Dr. Watson who is anonymous. It is a closest friend of ordinary type who is narrating entire story. [12]

The short story “Murders in the Rue Morgue” was written 47 years before Sherlock Holmes’ first appearance so it could have been one of the most significant literary works that inspired Doyle in terms of story scheme. The proof that Doyle read Poe’s short story exists. Doyle himself wrote few words about Dupin in *A Study in Scarlet* where Dr. Watson and Sherlock Holmes are speaking about detective Auguste Dupin.

Watson says: *"It is simple enough as you explain it," I said, smiling. "You remind me of Edgar Allan Poe's Dupin. I had no idea that such individuals did exist outside of stories."*

Sherlock Holmes rose and lit his pipe. "No doubt you think that you are complimenting me in comparing me to Dupin," he observed. "Now, in my opinion, Dupin was a very inferior fellow. That trick of his of breaking in on his friends' thoughts with an apropos remark after a quarter of an hour's silence is really very showy and superficial. He had some analytical genius, no doubt; but he was by no means such a phenomenon as Poe appeared to imagine."[13, Page 26]

Server worlds-best-detective-crime-and-murder-mystery-books.com adds information that Doyle received a scathing letter from a woman reader reproaching him his criticism against Dupin. According to this server Doyle gracefully replied: *"I didn't criticize Dupin. Holmes did."*[14]

Literary critics including Wanda D. Lloyd have mostly the same opinion and agree with the fact that the very first inventor of the style of detective fiction that Doyle also used was Edgar Allan Poe. According to Wanda D. Lloyd Poe influenced not only Doyle’s but also Agatha Christie’s writing. Stories of both of them are narrated by “sidekicks” who are less astute than the detective and are very often surprised by the conclusions made by him.

This emphasizes the greatness and the experience of the detective himself. [15] Steven M. Finkelstein also describes in his review noticeable similarities between E. A. Poe's and A. C. Doyle's detective stories. He highlights resemblance in form and structure and in his words: "*we may substitute Dupin for Holmes, the unnamed narrator for Watson, and one inept police force for another.*"[16]

In conclusion of this chapter is comparison of Sherlock Holmes and Auguste Dupin. There has to be something that makes Sherlock Holmes unique. One of the most popular social networks, facebook.com, provides apparent facts about who of these two detectives is more popular in world of young people. It is obvious that Sherlock Holmes is more famous than Auguste Dupin. Sherlock Holmes' page like 65 070 people[17] and Auguste Dupin's page obtained only 505 likes[18]. This short analysis shows the great difference between Holmes' and Dupin's popularity. This fact can be influenced by more facts. Auguste Dupin, though very similar to Sherlock Holmes, occurs only in three short stories. On the other hand, Sherlock Holmes appears in everybody's mind whenever he says Arthur Conan Doyle. E. A. Poe is most famous for his horror stories and poems. A. C. Doyle's most significant and most popular literary work is the one where Sherlock Holmes occurs. Another reason could be that people nowadays do not know much literary works that were not filmed. Even though there also are some adaptations of short stories with Dupin, there are no modern adaptations for young people. On the other hand, new and new Sherlock Holmes films and series are filmed and still reap the admiration and popularity.

3 The Hound of the Baskervilles

This chapter clarifies the style and main plot of the crime novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. It speaks also about main story line and analyzes main characters of the crime novel.

The Hound of the Baskervilles falls within Classic Literature and it was published in 1901. The book is divided into 15 chapters and is written in first-person point of view. It is narrated by Holmes' companion Dr. John H. Watson. The story itself is set into four places namely Holmes' office at 221b Baker Street, South Devon, Baskerville Hall, and the lonely moorlands. [5] Christine L. Kreuger and George Stade add the information that Doyle was invited and accepted to visit his journalist friend Bertram Fletcher Robinson who was living in south Devon. He introduced Doyle to the atmosphere of this region including Dartmore which is an area of moorland. Doyle thus had an opportunity to depict these lands very authentically. [19, Page 114]

3.1 The plot of the crime novel

The story of the novel starts and ends in London. The climax is in 14th chapter when Sir Henry is heading back home from Stapleton's house across the moorland and is attacked by the hound. Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson shoot the beast and save him. They solve the mystery afterwards. [5] (for details, see Appendices 1 – 15).

The book is written in past tense and reverent and uncertain tone, which make the story gripping and exciting. Main themes are "Good vs. Evil", "Truth vs. Fantasy", "Natural vs. Supernatural". [5]

3.2 Main characters

This subchapter describes the main characters of the novel and briefly comments on their roles in the narration. The description of the main characters should make a basic overview of all important people in this story. I have decided to add it here because when I have read this book for first time I was confused a little with all the names and characters. E.g. about Dr. Frankland there is only a mention in the beginning of the story and later, in about three quarters of the book, he appears again and I did not know who exactly he is. This brief

description of all important characters helps the reader to orientate himself during the reading.

Sherlock Holmes

He is one of the protagonists and main heroes in the book (see also Chapter 2). In this novel, he is a bit of “behind the scene” character and uses his professional intuition and observation skills during the story. The one who is in the middle of the action is Dr. Watson who is making him reports about situation throughout the story. It seems that Sherlock Holmes switches the position with Dr. Watson who is usually his “side-kick”. But the reality is different. Sherlock Holmes is still the one who collects all information and in the end solves the case [6]

Dr. Watson

Watson is the second protagonist and simultaneously the narrator of the story. His role is, traditionally in these detective mysteries, to be a “side-kick” to Sherlock Holmes and a chronicler of the detective cases. His role in *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is very similar, although, at first sight it may look as though it is Dr. Watson who is playing the detective. He is trying to impress his teacher Sherlock Holmes by attempting to solve the case but in reality he is only his mediator again. As usually, the case is being solved by the experienced detective. [6]

Dr. Mortimer

He is a family friend and personal doctor of Baskerville family. He is also one of the positive characters of the story. As an executor of Charles’s estate he is trying to find out the truth about his death and denies the fact that Charles was killed because of the curse of Baskerville family. This character appears only in *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. [6]

Sir Charles Baskerville

Sir Charles was the head of the Baskerville estate. This character appeared only in the beginning of the story and only in memories. He was very superstitious man and believed in the curse of Baskerville family. His fear and his waning health had killed him. He had been well known for his deeds and beloved by people around him. He had been an uncle of Sir Henry Baskerville. [6]

Sir Henry Baskerville

He is Charles's nephew and also his closest living relative. After Charles' death Henry arrives to Baskerville estate as an heir, and last living Baskerville, to continue with good work of his precursor. After he comes to know about Baskerville curse, he starts to be afraid as Charles was. In the book he is described as a dark-eyed small man about thirty years of age. [6]

Mr. Jack Stapleton

Stapleton is the novel antagonist and a murderer of Sir Charles Baskerville who is preparing another attack against young Sir Henry. He is externally bookish-looking entomologist and one-time schoolmaster chasing butterflies. In fact he is totally different inside. He reveals his short temper and deceitfulness only in key situations. Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson force Stapleton to make a mistake by their acts. They reveal that he is a son of Rodger Baskerville, a member of the Baskerville family, who moved out to Cuba. He is also a potential heir of Baskerville estate. [6]

Beryl Stapleton

She is Jack Stapleton's sister but only according to him. During the story is revealed that she is his wife. She knows about Jack's crimes and she wants to prevent another death. Although she is afraid of her husband, she provides enigmatic warnings to Dr. Watson and Sir Henry who is in danger. [6]

Mr. John Barrymore and Mrs. Eliza Barrymore

They are the longtime servants of Baskerville family. John was a butler and Eliza a housekeeper. At the beginning of the story they are doing strange things that do not leave Dr. Watson calm. Later is shown that they are only helping Eliza's ultimately convict brother who is hiding in moorlands. John provides him with food and clothes because of love to Eliza. [6]

Selden

He is Eliza Barrymore's brother who is branded as a murderer. He is hiding in moorlands and surviving only because of help of Barrymore spouses. His plan and wish is to get rid of persecutors in Devonshire and escape to South Africa. However he is murdered by Stapleton when he confuses him with Sir Henry. [6]

Laura Lyons

Laura is a beautiful young brunette living in Devonshire. She is a daughter of Mr. Frankland who disowned her when she married against his will. Her husband abandoned her and she was too much credulous when she turns to traitorous Stapleton for help. [6]

Mr. Frankland

He is a local litigator and Laura's father. He plays for the most part the role of a laughable jester in this story. Because of professional deformation he is observing everything and everybody around him and his house which even helps Holmes and Watson during investigation in one part of the story. [6]

In conclusion, there are few important things about *The Hound of the Baskerville*. First this novel completely meets the style how all Sherlock Holmes stories are written. Entire story is narrated by Holmes' companion Dr. Watson. There appear also facts that are not typical for Doyle's style of writing. One of the most significant is Sherlock Holmes' appearance throughout the story. He appears only in the beginning and then in the end, although he is solving the case from behind. In most of the stories with this famous detective Holmes is directly in the action. In *The Hound of the Baskervilles* he kind of swapped his place with Dr. Watson.

4 Comparison of the crime novel with comics, drama and film adaptations

This chapter forms the most important part of this Bachelor thesis. It compares the crime novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, described in chapter 3, with various adaptations such as film, drama, or comics.

4.1 Film adaptations

This subchapter is devoted to film adaptations of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. There are described three different types of film processing in terms of date, country, and year of production. I choose adaptations that differ from each other as much as possible to make the comparison of the most different adaptations to find and allocate all distinctions of the story itself given by whether the year of production or the place where it was made. The oldest one is long bipartite and filmed in early '80s. The second one is 90-minutes-long film from 2000 and the third is modern episode of series filmed in 2012.

4.1.1 The adventures of Sherlock Holmes & Dr. Watson: The Hound of the Baskervilles (The Soviet Union, 1981)

This bipartite version was directed by Igor Maslennikov and both parts together last 154 minutes. It was filmed coloured in Russian with English subtitles. The original title is *Priklyucheniya Sherlocka Kholmsa i doktora Vatsona: Sobaka Baskerviley*. In internet movie database this movie obtained 8.7/10 points from 1896 users. [21]

Cast:

Sherlock Holmes - Vasili Livanov

Dr. Watson - Vitali Solomin

Sir Henry - Nikita Mikhalkov

Dr. Mortimer - Evgeniy Stebllov

Jack Stapleton - Oleg Yvanovskiy

[21]

Depiction of Sherlock Holmes

One of the main roles of Sherlock Holmes is played by Vasili Livanov in this adaptation. The comparison of the look of his Sherlock Holmes with Watson's original description from *A study in scarlet*, quoted in chapter 2.1, tells that the actor was not the best choice for a role of Holmes. It is evident that Vasili Livanov trained detective's behavior and facial expressions the best he could but the basic look of his face is inalterable. Holmes' eyes are quite trustworthy but his nose is not hawk-like enough and his chin is not square but rounded in this Soviet version of the story. [20] (For illustration see Appendix 16, Picture 1)

Holmes is depicted from the beginning until the end of the story as a smarter and more ingenious person than Dr. Watson.

Major differences of the adaptation with the original story

This adaptation almost perfectly follows the original story. Both parts together take almost 150 minutes. This fact allowed the producer to show more scenes and more information from the book than in normal 90-minute movie. Because of that fact there are only slight changes in main plot and characters.

- **Character differences**

Sir Henry Baskerville

He is played by Nikita Mikhalkov who depicted him as a silly person. He also drinks very much throughout the story. His craziness is, after all, been proven during the story when he is not able to remember the name of Mr. Barrymore. [20] Other proof appears in the end of the first part when Henry is together with Watson investigating Mr. and Mrs. Barrymore to find out the truth about Selden. Sir Henry is repeating that he does not understand anything over and over again. [20, Part 1, 01:09:45] In the original book Sir Henry is described more clever and kind-hearted. [6]

Mrs. Hudson

A presence of Mrs. Hudson, the owner and renter of the flat on 221b Baker Street, is one of the most significant differences in this adaptation. She is known from previous stories about Sherlock Holmes but she does not occur in the book *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. In this adaptation she plays a role of Holmes' housemaid. [20]

- **Plot differences**

The basic storyline starts the same as in the original book. The first difference in the plot appears when, Dr. Mortimer leaves the Holmes' office. As mentioned in Appendix 3, in the original story Sherlock Holmes dismisses Watson and settles down to contemplate the situation, ruminating over a bag of Bradley's strongest shag tobacco. [Appendix 3, Paragraph 2] There is also a moment when Dr. Watson returns to the flat and finds out Holmes in a flat full of tobacco smoke meditating over a Devonshire map in the original story. [Appendix 3, Paragraph 3] In this movie there are no such scenes and the Devonshire map is viewed by both Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. Then a cut moves us to another day directly to Sir Henry arrival. [20, Part 1, 00:18:40]

According to the part of this movie, when Sir Henry arrives to Holmes' office, there are also some differences with the fourth chapter of original storyline. In the book is written that somebody stole Sir Henry's shoe from a new pair of shoes. According to the book he put these shoes out of the hotel room to be shined. [Appendix 4, Paragraph 4] The reason for putting new pair of shoes out of the hotel room is according to the movie that Sir Henry bought light brown shoes and because he dislikes this colour he wanted these shoes to be repainted on black by black shoe cream. [20, Part 1, 00:23:20] The fifth chapter of the original storyline reveals that Sir Henry loses another shoe, this time from the old pair of shoes. Later he finds the new shoe under a cabinet. [Appendix 5, Paragraph 3] In the movie adaptation he also loses both new and old shoe but he does not find any of them. [20]

When Dr. Watson meets Jack Stapleton for first time, they are, according to the original story, speaking about lot of themes and there also happen a lot of things. Stapleton tells Watson about the great Grimpen mire, they see a pony to be drowned in the mire, they talk about low, stone buildings after Neolithic man along the moor, and they also hear a howling of a hound from the Grimpen mire. [Appendix 7, Paragraph 3] This sequence of events, except the situation with drowned pony which does not occur in the film, is divided into three different scenes. [20, Part 1, 00:45:15; 00:51:35; 00:58:10]

Then Watson needs to find out who is hidden behind initials L.L. In the book story he asks Mortimer because he is a local doctor and he knows local people better than anyone else. Mortimer tells him that it should be Laura Lyons and that she lives in Coombe Tracey. He also tells Watson a story about her marriage with an artist Lyons against father's will.

[Appendix 10, Paragraph 3] In this movie he finds out this fact in a different way. While he is sending a telegram to Holmes he asks a postmaster in the post office who he does thing is hidden behind these initials. He tells him that it could be Laura Lyons, a daughter of Mr. Frankland. [20, Part 2, 00:07:45] A scene after Watson meets Mortimer and offers him a ride. Watson carefully begins with the topic about Mr. Frankland and Mortimer describes him everything about him and his daughter. [20, Part 2, 00:08:40] Afterwards Watson visits also the old Frankland and finds out that Laura lives in Coombe Tracey from him personally. [20, Part 2, 00:13:30]

Next thirty minutes of this adaptation pretty much follow the main story line. Another significant difference occurs in chapter 13 of the book. Sherlock Holmes tells Dr. Watson not to tell Sir Henry anything about Selden's death. [Appendix 13, Paragraph 2] On the other hand in this film adaptation it is Holmes who informs Sir Henry about it. Because they first thought that dead Selden is Sir Henry, Holmes even jokingly tells Henry: "I have wept for you." [20, Part 2, 00:43:20]

In the climax scene, where Sir Henry is attacked by the hound, are also slight differences. According to the basic plot it is Sherlock Holmes who kills the beast and saves Sir Henry uninjured. [Appendix 14, Paragraph 3] In this movie the life-saver is policeman Lestrade. [20, Part 2, 00:49:45] In both versions the hound is covered by the phosphor substance to shine in the dark, Sir Charles goes through a temporary psychological harm, and Beryl Stapleton is find uninjured tied to a pole in Stapleton's house.

The ending part of fourteenth chapter says that because of strong fog detectives come back next morning to search for Stapleton. They found only Henry's lost old shoe and they find out that Stapleton's footprints disappear at some point so they state that Stapleton drowned in the Grimpen mire. [Appendix 14, Paragraph 6] In the movie detectives are chasing Stapleton immediately the same day. They find a shelter where he held the dog with Henry's old shoe and a can with phosphor substance in it. Afterwards they confront Stapleton face to face. Several gunshots are fired then Stapleton jumps where he is not supposed to and drowns in the Grimpen mire. [20, Part 2, 01:02:40]

This adaptation is the oldest one from my selection. This analysis proves that producers wanted to make a faithful copy of the original book. There appear only slight changes and the storylines is followed almost perfectly.

4.1.2 The Hound of the Baskervilles (Canada, 2000)

This adaptation was directed by Rodney Gibbons. It was made by Hallmark Entertainment and the movie itself is 90 minutes long. Although this movie obtained only 6.2/10 points from 696 users in internet movie database, the depiction of Sherlock Holmes himself looks the best in comparison with other two film adaptations. [23]

Cast:

Sherlock Holmes - Matt Frewer

Dr. Watson - Kenneth Welsh

Sir Henry - Jason London

Dr. Mortimer - Gordon Masten

Jack Stapleton - Robin Wilcock

[23]

Depiction of Sherlock Holmes

As mentioned in the end of subchapter 2.1, the most trustworthy depiction of Sherlock Holmes of the three examined film adaptations appears exactly in this one. He is depicted here as a man of tall thin figure, chiseled face, deep thoughtful eyes, and high forehead that refers to his above average intelligence. This depiction suits most to the Watson's description of his look from *A Study in Scarlet*. In this adaptation are also adhered Holmes' habits, e.g. often wearing of tweed coat and deerstalker cap or smoking a pipe. [22] (For illustration see Appendix 16, Picture 2)

Sherlock Holmes appears in this film adaptation less frequently than in the book. He is camouflaged as an old herdsman of sheep. Neither Watson and Henry nor the audience knows that it is him in fact. [22, 00:32:38] In the very end it is exactly him who shoots the hound when it attacks Sir Henry. [22, 01:17:06]

Sherlock Holmes is depicted as a very smart and ingenious detective in this film adaptation.

Major differences of the adaptation with the original story

This adaptation tries to follow the original story as much as possible but the movie is 86-minutes-long and there was not enough space to show all events from the book.

Although the producers tried to cover the most important parts of the story as much credible as possible. There are only slight changes in main plot and characters.

- **Character differences**

Laura Lyons

According to the original text, Laura Lyons lives in Coombe Tracey. [Appendix 11, Paragraph 4] In the film she is woman scribe and lives in Grimpen. She is working also for Dr. Mortimer who takes Dr. Watson to her. [22, 01:06:15]

Cartwright

In the whole film is nothing about postman Cartwright who originally tries to find out Times newspaper with cut out letters that were used for the warning letter and helps Holmes when he is hidden in moors. [Appendix 4, Paragraph 5]

- **Plot differences**

The original story begins with Homes' breakfast in 221b Baker Street in London. [Appendix 1, Paragraph 1] This film adaptation first shows the audience the murder of Sir Charles in the very beginning to pull each spectator in the plot. [22, 00:00:10]

During Holmes' description of Mortimer's cane he speaks about Mortimer's dog, spaniel, because he finds teeth marks on it in the book version. [Appendix 1, Paragraph 3] The Mortimer's dog does not occur at all in this film version. [22, 00:07:00]

Chapter 7 of the book speaks about Dr. Watson's first encounter with Mr. Stapleton and his putative sister. Watson meets Stapleton and during their conversation Stapleton sees a butterfly and starts chasing it. Stapleton's sister takes a chance to warn Watson who she confuses with Sir Henry. [Appendix 7, Paragraph 4 and 5] In the film there is Sir Henry together with Watson when they meet Mr. Stapleton. During their conversation Stapleton sees some kind of mushroom and asking Henry if he is interested in mushrooms he is in a hurry to show him the one he has found. Watson stays alone and gets the warning from Stapleton's sister. [22, 00:36:19]

Regarding Selden, the escaped murderer, there are also some differences. In the original story Mrs. Barrymore does not deny that Selden is a murderer but she wants to help him because he is still her brother. Despite this fact Watson and Henry try to catch him and

hand him over to justice. [Appendix 9, Paragraph 3] In the film Mrs. Barrymore explains that Selden is innocent and that he is brainless. According to her words he signed that he murdered somebody but he has never done that. The second difference is that Watson and Henry do not want to catch him and give him to the police but they want to help him and take him to the Baskerville Hall. [22, 00:47:23]

Dr. Watson finds a shelter of a mysterious person and hides there to wait for the occupant according to the book. Afterwards Holmes comes on scene and tells Watson everything about his hiding on the moors. During their conversation they hear a scream and barking of a big hound. They run and find Selden dead. They think that it is Sir Henry because Selden wears Henry's clothes. [Appendix 12, Paragraph 3] In the film Watson hears howling of the hound from a shelter and Holmes does not even come on the scene yet. Watson sees Selden to run away from a great hound and to fall from a rock. When he comes, Selden is dead. He thinks that it is Sir Henry first also because of the clothes. [22, 01:06:20]

From this point the plot is totally different then original one until the very end of the film. Sherlock Holmes does not show up until last scene. Dr. Watson receives a telegram from Holmes that both Sir Henry and Watson have to return to London until tomorrow evening. [22, 01:10:20] Sir Henry then receives a telegram from Beryl Stapleton and meets her after a sunset near Stapleton's Merripit house. Watson goes with him to protect him and hide nearby. [22, 01:11:40] While Henry is speaking to Beryl, Jack Stapleton appears and has a quarrel with him. Sir Henry turns around and wants to leave. Stapleton drains a dog and it follows Henry. [22, 01:13:48] Dr. Watson starts to fight with Stapleton and the dog attacks Henry. Camouflaged Sherlock Holmes hits the dog with one shot. [22, 01:17:40] Dog runs away and attacks his master. The fight ends with a death of both when they fall into the moor. [22, 01:18:50]

Regarding the hound, he is not covered with phosphor substance and dies by falling into the moor with Stapleton. In original story the hound is shot by Holmes. Beryl Stapleton is not tied to the pole in Stapleton's house as in original plot. Henry is physically unharmed in book but he has bitten arm in this film adaptation. [22]

In the story of this adaptation are omitted few details from the book but the film itself is faithful copy of the original book. Events are put together almost the same as in the book but the very end of the adaptation is completely different.

4.1.3 Sherlock: The Hounds of Baskerville (Season 2, Episode 2, Great Britain, 2012)

This successful modern series was started in 2010. The episode The Hounds of Baskerville was published in the beginning of 2012. As all other episodes, The Hounds of Baskerville was directed by Paul McGuigan and takes 90 minutes. This adaptation is very popular which is also confirmed by the rating on the internet movie database. It obtained 8.5/10 points from 9072 users. [25]

Cast:

Sherlock Holmes - Benedict Cumberbatch

Dr. Watson - Martin Freeman

Henry Knight - Russell Tovey

Dr. Mortimer - Sasha Behar

Dr. Stapleton - Amelia Bullmore

Major Barrymore - Simon Paisley Day

Dr. Frankland - Clive Mantle

[25]

Depiction of Sherlock Holmes

This adaptation is made in most modern way and follows only basic concepts. This fact is reflected also in the look of one of the main characters, detective Sherlock Holmes. He is depicted much younger than in other adaptations. To consider the fact that Holmes was born in 6.1.1854 and the plot of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* takes place around 1890, it is obvious that Sherlock Holmes is around 36 years old in this novel. Regarding this fact, Benedict Cumberbatch was chosen correctly. However the look of Sherlock Holmes is worse. The appearance described by Watson in A Study in Scarlet, from chapter 2.1 of this work, is not followed at almost all points. The only match is his high forehead. Regarding his smartness and great observing skills, everything is adhered. [24] Great example occurs when Holmes is telling Henry Knight how he arrived to London. [24, 00:08:48] He is also trying to stop smoking in this adaptation which is an untraditional connection

with the original story. It confirms that Sherlock Holmes is a chain smoker but it converts it to the modern world where great portion of smokers try to stop smoking. [24, 00:02:20] In the middle of this film adaptation Holmes also says one memorable sentence: “When we eliminate the impossible, than the rest what’s left is, however improbable, the truth!” [24, 00:41:22] This sentence was said first by Holmes in *The sign of the Four*, one of the first novels with him. He uses this statement also in other stories to show Dr. Watson how the logic works and ho he is solving cases. (For illustration see Appendix 16, Picture 3)

Major differences of the adaptation with the original story

This adaptation follows only the main thoughts and main concepts of the original story. The series *Sherlock* is depicts in all episodes a reflection of modern world and transforms original Doyle’s stories to a modern tales full of humor. The proof of a modern concept is that Dr. Watson and Sherlock Holmes call each other by their first names.

- **Character differences**

Henry Knight

This character is a substitute to Sir Henry Baskerville. He is a son of Charles Knight who worked on Baskerville base. His name was also chosen very smartly. Instead of “Sir” he is “a knight” in this adaptation. [24]

Dr. Stapleton

In this adaptation Dr. Stapleton is a female doctor who is also working on Baskerville base. She is not the antagonist as in the original story. [24]

Dr. Frankland

He is also a doctor on Baskerville base and antagonist and murderer simultaneously. [24]

Dr. Mortimer

She is a female psychologist of Henry knight. She does not play as significant role as Dr. Mortimer in the original story. [24]

Major Barrymore

This character is a substitute to the butler John Barrymore from the book. He is a commander of the Baskerville base. [24]

Mrs. Hudson

She is the owner and renter of the flat on 221b Baker Street. She is known from previous stories about Sherlock Holmes but she does not occur in the book *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. [24]

Mycroft Holmes

He is Holmes' elder brother. This character does not occur in this novel but it is fictional character invented by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Mycroft occur in other stories with Sherlock Holmes.

- **Plot differences**

The plot of this adaptation begins with a scene of a murder of Charles Knight with the presence of his son, young Henry Knight. [24, 00:00:00]

The story itself begins as in the book at Baker Street 221B with Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. The fact that this adaptation is very modern is confirmed from very beginning when Watson is using laptop to check the internet news. Then Holmes uses his skills to Mrs. Hudson and tells her where she has been and what kind of perfume she uses. [24, 00:01:32] Here is a similarity with the book where Holmes also recognizes a woman perfume from a warning letter sent by Mrs. Stapleton.

Then Henry Knight comes and shows detectives a TV report about top secret Baskerville governmental research centre of chemical and biological weapons in Dartmore. Henry tells detectives about his bad experience from childhood. He says that he saw a devil which killed his father. [24, 00:05:16]

Next connection to the original story is a Great Grimpen minefield which refers to Great Grimpen moor from the book where it is a place where Stapleton keeps the hound. Here in the book the Great Grimpen minefield surrounds the Baskerville governmental research centre. [24, 00:17:53]

Then detectives meet a man who tells them that he saw the hound in a place called "Devil's gorge". He also has a proof, a cast of an imprint of a big dog paw. This reflects Dr. Mortimer's find of the same imprint near the body of Sir Charles in the original book. [24, 00:20:02]

Holmes and Watson go for a false inspection to the Baskerville base and use a card of Mycroft Holmes. [24, 00:22:30] After some time on the Base they are almost revealed, but Dr. Frankland confirms that Sherlock is Mycroft Holmes and that they met at the conference WHO in Wien. . There is a reflection with the book where Frankland helps Watson to find Holmes' shelter. [24, 00:28:40]

Later Henry tells Holmes and Watson about his nightmares about a scary hound that is attacking his father. He also tells them that he sees there also two words, "Liberty" and "in". Then they all three go to the Devil's gorge in the night. Watson stays a little bit behind and sees some blinking light afar. It could be an association with the original book from two perspectives. First, Selden was blinking to Barrymore to tell him where to bring the food. Second, Watson also stays behind and sees a figure that nobody else does. [24, 00:33:05]

Later there appears, as in almost all adaptations, a scene where Holmes tells Watson that he is not maybe the smartest man but as a stimulator of ideas he is the best. [24, 00:53:00]

For about fifteen minutes later Sherlock Holmes is trying to find out how a drug, that caused that they have seen a beast, got to their bodies. He sends Watson and Dr. Stapleton out from the room and falls into limbo that is typical for him, when he is trying to figure out something complicated. [24, 01:09:35] I mentioned that these limbos are typical for him in the in the end of paragraph 5 of chapter 2.2.

Later Holmes finds out that in Baskerville base was a project called HOUND that revealed new drug of the same name. After a usage of this drug are people unbelievably impressible. Multiple usage of it led to madness and aggression. Because of that it was stopped but Holmes finds out that Dr. Frankland continues in it and tries to upgrade this drug. [24, 01:14:05]

In the meantime Henry Knight has his hallucination again and almost shoots Dr. Mortimer. Then he runs away to the Devil's gorge. Holmes and Watson go there to find him because he wants to commit suicide because of the hallucinations. They find him soon enough and Holmes helps Henry to recall that it was not a beast who killed his father but a man. The man has a shirt with HOUND project sign and with "Liberty in" written in it. The man was Dr. Frankland who tries to drive Henry crazy not to remind him as a murderer of his

father. [24, 01:17:12] Then they all see a beast with red eyes. First they are scared and Henry almost gets crazy but later Dr. Frankland comes on scene with gas mask, which tells Holmes that the drug is in the fog. [24, 01:20:12]

The end is created very similarly. The offender, Dr. Frankland in this adaptation, dies. He tried to run away across the mine field and stands on a mine and ends the adaptation by big explosion. [24, 01:23:12]

This adaptation follows only basic thoughts and main concepts of the original story. It also follows slightly comic behavior of Sherlock Holmes with a contrast of his great detective and observing skills. The story tries to follow the genre with application of modern things to catch present generation.

4.2 Drama: *Prokletí rodu Baskervillů aneb Pozor zlý pes!* (Czech Republic, 2004)

This subchapter focuses on comparison of theatre performance *Prokletí rodu Baskervillů aneb Pozor zlý pes!* and the original story of the book *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. Already from the name of the performance can be deduced that it is a parody or comedic processing. It was written by Jiří Janků in 2004. TV production was directed by Gustav Skála. [26]

Cast:

Sherlock Holmes - Radim Kalvoda

Dr. Watson - Hynek Čermák

Henry Baskerville - Josef Zýka

Barrymore - Jiří Král

Dr. Mortimer - Jiří Štrébl

Stapleton - Tomáš Karger

Dolores Stapleton - Anna Hrnečková

[26]

Depiction of Sherlock Holmes

In this parody adaptation Sherlock Holmes is depicted as a clever man with ability to use deduction to find out solutions. His position is set above Watson as in original book.

Holmes is teaching him his deductive skills throughout the story and Watson is trying to follow his lead. Holmes' look match at some points with the original Holmes' depiction from *A Study in scarlet*. He has high forehead, deep eyes and hawk-like nose. His face seems funny looking too much but because it is a parody, it suits here very much. Although Holmes' habits are depicted in funny way, they are in accordance with the original, e.g. when Holmes is close to something, he starts playing his violin and he solves cases after some time of playing. [26, 00:01:00] Great example of this appears when Holmes is solving the case around Henry Baskerville. There is also shown how Watson encourages Holmes' ideas. [26, 01:22:15] (For illustration see Appendix 16, Picture 4)

This film adaptation makes a funny person from Sherlock Holmes but it keeps his geniality and enhances his perfect ability to work in disguise.

Major similarities and differences of the adaptation with the original book form

This parody meets the original storyline only in some basic points although the original concept was retained. The story itself is even more complicated than original one. This fact gives the play more moments of surprise.

There is also one new character compared with book original. It is Professor Moriarty about who Holmes is speaking in the very beginning with Watson. This character entangles the plot in the end of the play. [26, 00:05:30]

Another character is changed here. Stapleton does not have a sister Beryl, but he has a daughter Dolores. The concept is preserved here. In the end of original story comes out that Beryl is not Stapleton's sister but that she is his wife. In the end of this parody, Stapleton finds out through a letter from his deceased wife that Dolores is not his Daughter. Sir Henry is in fact Mortred, Moriarty's son. They want together with Stapleton acquire Baskerville's assets by marriage between Mortred and Dolores. This is not possible because she is not Stapleton's daughter. All this happens in very funny scene. [26, 01:45:18]

Sherlock Holmes acts in entire story but he is changing costumes to stay undetected. He appears there as the Professor Moriarty mentioned paragraph above, as a bear, a gypsy beggar, and as an insurance agent from company called Happy Fire. [26] Throughout the story Dr. Watson warns Holmes to be careful with the costumes not to be backfired

on him. It so happens while he is disguised as the gypsy beggar. Dr. Watson exploits the fact that Dolores Stapleton does not know that the gypsy beggar is Holmes and gives Holmes some money and tells him to dance and sing in return. Very funny scene follows again. [26, 01:12:10]

Dr. Mortimer is depicted as a mad scientist but as in original, very interested in skulls. He can find inheritance signs on it. [26, 00:35:55] Mortimer acts in another funny scene when he comes to Dr. Watson. Before, Holmes wanted to help Watson to recognize him in camouflage and he told him that he will blink at him to recognize his secrecy. Dr. Watson did not know that this time it is Mortimer, not Sherlock Holmes in camouflage. [26, 01:26:35]

The idea with the hound covered by phosphor substance was also changed in funny way. Stapleton explains that he deals with art-zoology and shows Watson his invention that can capture sounds of animals. [26, 00:48:22] Closer to the end of the play Holmes finds out that Stapleton uses his small dog Žeryk and his invention to develop sound of big devil hound. [26, 01:30:43]

As in the original story, Stapleton is a relative to Baskervilles. This fact is revealed by Sherlock Holmes. In this play it is weird Mortimer who finds it out by examining Stapleton's head. [26, 01:41:00] Sherlock Holmes reveals later along the lines of Mortimer, that Barrymore is Moriarty's son. [26, 01:49:15]

The end of the play has similar motives too. Jack Stapleton dies in moors in the book. This parody lets die Moriarty who drowns in the moor. [26, 01:48:30]

This adaptation changes entire category of literature. It moves the story from prose to drama. This play has been first seen in 2004 so it is one of the more modern adaptations. The concept of the story and the way how thoughts are transmitted to viewer is more humorous and satirical. It displays a way how to bring the story closer to young generations.

4.3 Comics: *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (Czech Republic, 2011)

This subchapter is about comics adaptation of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* written and illustrated by Petr Kopl. Must be said that illustration of this adaptation has provocative spirit and the adaptation itself can be considered as a parody. Author's enthusiasm for Sherlock Holmes can be already seen from the foreword which is totally devoted just to him. Author is dealing with questions like what makes people to admire Sherlock Holmes, or how it is possible that people mourn for him and feels with him even though they know that it is a fictional character. Author is answering that with one simple sentence: "If you eliminate the impossible, than the rest what's left is (however improbable), SHERLOCK HOLMES!" [4]

Depiction of Sherlock Holmes

Regarding Holmes' look in the comics, apparently the author tried to keep his appearance unchanged and view him the best according to the description from *A Study in Scarlet* from chapter 2.1 of this bachelor thesis. Kopl's Holmes has high forehead, deep thoughtful eyes, and hawk-like nose. Only his sharp chin is little bit different from the original description where is written that his chin is more square. [4]

Holmes' habits like smoking a pipe, playing a violin and wearing a tweed coat were fully followed. He was also depicted here as a master of disguise. [4]

Sherlock Holmes is depicted as a great detective of great deductive skills but the underestimation of a situation in the end of the story denied his geniality.

Major differences of the adaptation with the original story

This comics adaptation was excellently both written and illustrated by Petr Kopl who added something humorous and attractive to the story. He achieved that mainly by the illustration which shows also feelings of all characters. The text was and actions of all characters were left almost the same as in original story but considering a length of the comics there are only the basic concepts of the book.

- **Character differences**

Dr. Watson

Holmes' sidekick acts here a little bit more comically than in original book. During his stay in Baskerville Hall the more attentive person is Sir Henry Baskerville. In the original story it was Dr. Watson who seems cleverer.

Mrs. Hudson

There is Mrs. Hudson, the owner and renter of the flat on 221b Baker Street, in this adaptation. She occurs in some previous stories with Sherlock Holmes but there is no mention about her in the book.

- **Plot differences**

The story begins with a prologue where a murder of Sir Charles Baskerville occurs. In the expected beginning, Holmes and Watson speculate over Dr. Mortimer's walking stick. Then Dr. Mortimer comes to Holmes' office and describes him the death of Sir Charles. [4]

The beginning of the story continues in the similar vein as the original book. Holmes sends Watson out, asks him to manage two pounds of the best tobacco to be sent him, and tells him not to come back until the evening. [Appendix 3, Paragraph 2] As in the original Holmes smokes the tobacco, plays his violin and thinks about the case. [4] Here follows a scene which does not appear in the original book. When Watson is coming back home he meets Mrs. Hudson who complains that Holmes has a visitor, one-legged beggar. When Watson comes up to their apartment, he finds the beggar standing over dead Holmes. He wants to kill the beggar but he does not know that the beggar is camouflaged Holmes and Holmes' body is a figurine in fact. [4]

In the beginning of the third chapter somebody like young postman Cartwright appears for first time. He is depicted as a seller of Daily Gazette news. [4] Then this adaptation contains similar events as the original story. The beginning of fifth chapter offers a view of the young postman from the third chapter. Watson meets him and says to himself: "Where do I have seen this young boy before?" [4]

Another difference from the book is when Watson visits a tavern in Coombe Tracey. One of the local people says that Mr. Swenson have seen the hound at the same time as

Mr. Frankland on the other side of the Moorland. This fact will be a key one in the end of the story. Then the story continues the same as in the original one with only one difference. When Watson is speaking with Mr. Stapleton, a gypsy appears and starts to read from Stapleton's hand in a flash. The reason why the gypsy appears there will be revealed in the story. [4]

Another distinction appears when Sir Henry organizes a dinner for his neighbors in the Baskerville Hall. Watson finds out that Mr. Frankland saw somebody on the moors and he thinks that it is Selden, the escaped murderer. There appears also an argument between Sir Henry and Mr. Stapleton because of his sister Beryl. [4] This argument appears in the beginning of 8th chapter of the book. The difference is that it takes place somewhere in the moorland. [Appendix 8, Paragraph 2]

Then Watson, with Frankland's help, finds Holmes' shelter. Once he speaks to Holmes again he realizes that the young boy he met before is Cartwright, the young postman from London. He was Holmes' assistant during his hiding. Holmes also tells Watson that he found out that Beryl Stapleton is Jack Stapleton's wife, not sister. He found it out when he, camouflaged as a gypsy, examined Stapleton's hand and found traces of a wedding ring. Then the death of Selden follows as in the original book. After that, Holmes and Watson find dead Mortimer's dog and traces after phosphor substance. Holmes also prophesies that the dog has not said the last word yet. The very end of this chapter shows how Jack Stapleton ties his wife, stands her on the back of the chair and gives her a noose around her neck. [4]

In the end of the story occur many differences. In the original Holmes, Watson, and policeman Lestrade wait near Stapleton's house for Sir Henry. [Appendix 14, Paragraph 1] In the comics adaptation there are two other policemen and also Dr. Mortimer with them. [4] When Sir Henry leaves Stapleton's house, they see Stapleton as he goes somewhere behind his house. Holmes sends there both policemen and there can be heard two gunshots from their direction. Then the action begins. Huge hound covered by phosphor substance rushes out from the bush and attacks Sir Henry. Holmes together with Watson and Lestrade kills the beast. Then Watson finds Beryl Stapleton hanging on the rope. He frees her and finds out from her that there exist two hounds. Then she dies. When the second hound attacks it bites both Sir Henry and Lestrade. Watson wounds it and it runs away. After that Stapleton appears and shoots through Dr. Mortimer's hand. He runs away

to the moors. Holmes follows him. He finds Stapleton falling down into the moor and reaches Mortimer's walking stick out to him. The walking stick breaks down at the point where Mortimer's dog left teeth prints from carrying it back to his master. Holmes recalls when he prophesied that Mortimer's dog had not said the last word yet. Then the second hound appears and jumps on Stapleton and both went down the moor. [4]

The end of the comics is written as unsuccessful finish of Holmes' case. Two policemen were killed, Dr. Mortimer was shot and both Lestrade and Sir Henry were badly bit. Sir Henry ousts Holmes away and Holmes himself acknowledges that he underestimated the situation and declares that he is getting old. [4]

Three quarters of this adaptation follow the main storyline as much as possible although there are some new added parts which do not occur in the original story. Because of great illustrations this comics allows the reader to solve mysteries as a detective. The ending is made sadder and has very close to a horror genre.

Conclusion

In my opinion Doyle most contributed to the world literature by setting a direction of the detective genre. It is not an exaggeration to say that he reached this goal mainly thanks to invention of terrific character of Sherlock Holmes. Arthur Conan Doyle left behind a large number of masterpieces that will find its readers in many following generations.

By the analysis was proved that it is impossible to make a movie that follows all information from the book precisely. The original Doyle's book gives readers the best and long lasting experience. Film adaptations are not long enough to contain all information from the book. Theatre adaptation shows that this crime novel can be written and played with preservation of the main concepts only. By adding new characters or by changing existing ones the story becomes catchier for modern audience. The addition of humor was also very good move. Comics adaptation is compiled with use of similar elements as the theatre one. In the comics was used slightly change of story line, especially the ending. Underestimation of the case lowers the geniality of Sherlock Holmes and shows the reader something new but still interesting.

Regarding the main plot, the closest adaptation of the crime novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is the oldest one, the Soviet bipartite version from 1983. Because of the fact that both parts together are almost two and half an hour long, there was enough space to cover most of the original main plot. On the other hand, the most different adaptation is the newest one, the episode *The Hounds of Baskervilles* from *Sherlock* series from 2012. There are only main concepts left and everything is build to be closer to present time.

All adaptations more or less follow the main storyline. The part that most of the differences appear, and where authors experiment most, is the ending. There are differences in the death of both Stapleton and his hound, in Sir Henry's harm and also in fate of Beryl Stapleton.

By the analysis of all adaptations and the main character of Sherlock Holmes from the original story I managed to find these answers to research questions:

- In almost all adaptations Sherlock Holmes is depicted as a man with developed abilities to predict and build conclusions using observation. The comics adaptation

shows that the ability of prediction was totally omitted and after underestimation of the situation, the end of the story turns against him. Holmes himself declares that he is getting old. His geniality was denied.

- Sherlock Holmes is partially the autobiographical character. He has few things in common with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. They both had great knowledge of anatomy, chemistry and British law. Doyle himself fought for justice as Holmes does and investigated two cases. Sherlock Holmes also looks like Doyle's boss Dr. Joseph Bell.
- Sherlock Holmes was presented with respect in all adaptations. Initially it was enough to depict the detective strictly according to the original crime novel. Contemporary readers and viewers need something new to be added. Most of the newest adaptations use humor to make Holmes more attractive, but there are some exceptions, e.g. comics adaptation, where author uses Holmes' imperfection to build surprising end of the story.

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List of abbreviations

e.g.	Exempli gratia
i.e.	Id est
A. C. Doyle	Arthur Conan Doyle
Mgr.	Magister
PhD.	Philosophiæ doctor
WHO	World Health Organization

List of pictures

- Picture 1 Arthur Conan Doyle - 6 -
- Picture 2 Illustration of Sherlock Holmes by Sidney Paget..... - 12 -
- Picture 3 Sherlock Holmes in tweed coat and deerstalker cap with his tobacco pipe - 12 -

Resumé

Závěrečná práce je analýzou detektivní novely *Pes Baskervillský*. Práce především porovnává tuto novelu s různými typy adaptací, a to s divadelním a komixovým zpracováním a se třemi filmovými adaptacemi. Práce je zaměřena především na dílo samotné, dále pak také na to, jak moc a zda se vůbec od originální novely napsané Sirem Arthurem Conanem Doylem liší a do jaké míry a v čem se shodují. Práce se zabývá ve velké míře také hlavní postavou díla, detektivem Sherlockem Holmesem. Z tohoto pohledu je řešeno vyobrazení tohoto detektiva v různých adaptacích. Konkrétně jsou zde řešeny otázky, do jaké míry byl dodržen vzhled detektiva, jeho zvyky, či schopnosti.

Annotation

Jméno a příjmení:	Petr Němčík
Katedra nebo ústav:	katedra Anglického jazyka
Vedoucí práce:	Mgr. Josef Nevařil Ph.D.
Rok obhajoby:	2014

Název práce:	Pes Baskervillský od Arthura Conana Doylea: Srovnání románu s divadlem a filmovými adaptacemi knihy.
Název v angličtině:	The Hound of the Baskervilles by Arthur Conan Doyle: Comparison of the crime novel, drama and film adaptations.
Anotace práce:	Bakalářská práce pojednává o srovnání detektivní novely Pes Baskervillský s různými adaptacemi. Novela je srovnávána jak z pohledu samotné dějové linie, tak i z pohledu vyobrazení hlavní postavy detektiva Sherlocka Holmesa. Ke srovnání byly zvoleny 3 filmové adaptace, komixová a divadelní verze. Mimo to se práce zabývá otázkou, co vedlo Sira Arthura Conana Doylea k vytvoření detektiva s mimořádnými schopnostmi.
Klíčová slova:	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sherlock Holmes, porovnání detektivní novely s adaptacemi, důvody A. C. Doylea pro vytvoření detektiva s mimořádnými schopnostmi, Pes Baskervillský, detektiv, vražda, zločin.
Anotace v angličtině:	Bachelor thesis deals with comparison of crime novel <i>The Hound of the Baskervilles</i> with various adaptations. The novel is compared from the perspective of the plot itself and also from the perspective of the main character, detective Sherlock Holmes. There were chosen 3 film adaptation, comics and theatre versions to be compared with. Additionally the thesis searches for the reasons of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle for creation of detective with extraordinary abilities.
Klíčová slova v angličtině:	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sherlock Holmes, comparison of the novel with adaptations, reasons of A. C. Doyle for creation of detective with extraordinary abilities, The Hound of the Baskervilles, detective, murder, crime.
Přílohy vázané v práci:	16 příloh
Rozsah práce:	47 s., 26s. příloh
Jazyk práce:	Anglický jazyk

Appendices

- Appendix 1:** *Summary of Chapter I: Mr. Sherlock Holmes*
- Appendix 2:** *Summary of Chapter II: The Curse of the Baskervilles*
- Appendix 3:** *Summary of Chapter III: The Problem*
- Appendix 4:** *Summary of Chapter IV: Sir Henry Baskerville*
- Appendix 5:** *Summary of Chapter V: Three Broken Threads*
- Appendix 6:** *Summary of Chapter VI: Baskerville Hall*
- Appendix 7:** *Summary of Chapter VII: The Stapletons of Merripit House*
- Appendix 8:** *Summary of Chapter VIII: First Report of Dr. Watson*
- Appendix 9:** *Summary of Chapter IX: The Light Upon the Moor (Second Report of Dr. Watson)*
- Appendix 10:** *Summary of Chapter X: Extract from the Diary of Dr. Watson*
- Appendix 11:** *Summary of Chapter XI: The Man on the Tor*
- Appendix 12:** *Summary of Chapter XII: Death on the Moor*
- Appendix 13:** *Summary of Chapter XIII: Fixing the Nets*
- Appendix 14:** *Summary of Chapter XIV: The Hound of the Baskervilles*
- Appendix 15:** *Summary of Chapter XV: A Retrospection*
- Appendix 16:** *Pictures of Sherlock Holmes from all played adaptations*

Appendix 1: *Summary of Chapter I: Mr. Sherlock Holmes*

Our first glimpse of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson is in their home office at 221b Baker Street in London. Watson examines a mysterious cane left in the office by an unknown visitor, and Holmes sits with his back facing his friend. Holmes asks Watson what he makes of it, and Watson declares that his friend must "have eyes in the back of [his] head," since he saw what he was doing. Holmes admits that he saw Watson's reflection in the coffee service, proving to Watson and us that he is an astute observer.

Watson offers up his theory as to the origin of the walking stick, declaring that the inscription, "To James Mortimer, M.R.C.S., from his friends of the C.C.H.," suggests an elderly doctor who was awarded the object after years of faithful service. Holmes encourages Watson's speculation, and the doctor continues, saying that the well-worn stick implies a country practitioner who walks about quite a bit. In addition, the C.C.H., he suggests, is probably the mark of "the something hunt," a local group to whom Mortimer provided some service.

Holmes congratulates Watson, and goes on to examine the cane himself as Watson basks in the glory of Holmes' compliment. However, Holmes quickly contradicts almost all of Watson's conclusions. Holmes suggests that while the owner is clearly a country practitioner, C.C.H. actually means Charing Cross Hospital. The cane was probably presented on the occasion of the man's retirement from the hospital, and only a young man would have retired from a successful city practice to move to a rural one. Holmes goes on to suggest that the man must possess a small spaniel, given the bite marks on the cane, and, he playfully announces, given the appearance of master and dog at their front door.

Mortimer arrives, introduces himself, and talks to embarrassed Watson. An ardent phrenologist, Mortimer admires Holmes' skull and announces his desire to consult with "the second highest expert in Europe," a moniker which Holmes disputes.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapter I: Mr. Sherlock Holmes. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section1.rhtml>

Appendix 2: *Summary of Chapter II: The Curse of the Baskervilles*

Mortimer presents Holmes and Watson with a manuscript which the always observant Holmes had already noticed and dated at 1730. The document, dated 1742, Baskerville Hall, reveals the myth of the Baskerville curse. At the time of the "Great Revolution," Mortimer reads, Hugo Baskerville lorded over the Baskerville mansion in Devonshire. Sex crazed and lecherous, the infamous Hugo became obsessed with a local yeoman's daughter, whom he kidnapped one day. Trapped in an upstairs room, hearing the raucous drinking and carousing going on downstairs, the girl escaped with the help of an ivy-covered wall. She fled across the expansive moorlands outside. Enraged at finding that his captive escaped, Hugo made a deal with the devil and released his hounds in pursuit of the young girl. Hugo's companions had followed their drunken friend across the moorland, and came upon the bodies of both Hugo and his girl. Hugo had just had his throat ripped out by "a foul thing, a great, black beast." Ever since, Mortimer reports, the supernatural hound has haunted the family. The hound just recently killed Sir Charles Baskerville, the latest inhabitant of Baskerville Hall.

Mortimer unfolds the Devon County Chronicle of May 14, reading about Sir Charles' philanthropy and the circumstances surrounding his death. Having remade his family fortune in South African colonial ventures, Charles returned two years ago to the family estate and gave extensively to the local population. The chronicle mentions the myth only to discount it, citing the testimony of Sir Charles' servants, Mr. Barrymore and Mrs. Barrymore, and that of Mortimer himself. Charles was found dead, the paper reports, at the site of his nightly walk down the so-called Yew Alley, which borders the haunted moorlands. Suspicious facts include Charles' apparent dawdling at the gate to the alley, and his footsteps down the alley itself, which indicated tiptoeing or running. But the paper points out Charles' poor health and the coroner's conclusion that the man died of a heart attack. The article goes on to insist that the next of kin, Sir Henry Baskerville, should come to take his uncle's post and continue his philanthropy.

Mortimer interrupts the account, however, to indicate that those are the publicly-known facts. Off the record, he admits that Sir Charles' poor health was a result of his fear of the family curse, and that he himself had suggested a sojourn in London to ease Sir Charles'

nerves. Finally, Mortimer announces that the scene of the crime contained, in addition to Sir Charles' tiptoeing steps, "the footprints of a gigantic hound."

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapter II: The Curse of the Baskervilles. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section2.rhtml>

Appendix 3: *Summary of Chapter III: The Problem*

Holmes, excited by such a mysterious case, asks for more details. As it turns out, the paw prints indicated that the dog had not approached the body. High hedges and two locked gates bordered the Yew Alley. Mortimer suggests that the death was the result of some supernatural evil, and he describes his own interviews with locals, who had seen a spectral hound roaming the moors. The superstitious Mortimer only came to Holmes to ask what to do with Sir Henry, the sole heir, set to arrive at Waterloo Station in one hour. He mentions another heir, Sir Charles's brother Roger, but points out that he is presumed dead in South America. As for Sir Henry, Mortimer is afraid should he set up shop in Devonshire, but he knows that the county is counting on continued Baskerville philanthropy.

Holmes promises to consider the matter, telling Mortimer to pick up Henry at the station and bring him to the office the next morning. The detective dismisses Mortimer and Watson and settles down to contemplate the situation, ruminating in his typical fashion over a bag of Bradley's strongest shag tobacco.

Later that night, Watson returns to find the office atmosphere thick with smoke: as Holmes suggests, "a concentrated atmosphere helps a concentration of thought." Holmes surprises Watson by guessing he has been at his club and unveils a map of the Baskerville moorlands. Holmes indicates his inclination to go through all the other possibilities before falling back on the supernatural one, and he speculates on the relevant questions. Given his infirmity and fear of the moor, Holmes wonders whom Charles was waiting for at the gate. The change in footprints, Holmes suggests, indicates running and not tiptoeing. Holmes also points out that Sir Charles was running in exactly the wrong direction—away from his house and any help he might find. The duo sets aside the case and Holmes takes up his violin.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapters III–IV. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section3.rhtml>

Appendix 4: *Summary of Chapter IV: Sir Henry Baskerville*

The next morning, Mortimer and the young Henry Baskerville arrive at 221b Baker Street. Though sturdy and weather-beaten, Sir Henry's expression showed that he was a gentleman. Just twenty-four hours in London, Sir Henry has already gotten involved in the mystery—he received an anonymous note of warning when he arrived at his hotel. Said the note: "As you value your life, or your reason, keep away from the moor." A few facts stand out: the address is on a plain envelope and printed in rough writing, and the note itself is composed with words cut out of a newspaper, except for the word moor. Holmes establishes that no one could have known where to reach Sir Henry, so the writer must be following him. Holmes quickly assesses the typeface and discerns that the words were cut out from yesterday's Times. He goes on to suggest that the culprit used a pair of short-bladed nail scissors, since the longer words are cut with two snips, and that the word moor was handwritten because the author could not find it in print.

Astounded, the others listen on intently. Holmes proceeds: the author must be an educated man, since only the well-educated read the Times. As such, the roughly written address suggests the writer was trying to disguise his or her handwriting, thus, the writer must have cursive that is recognizable. In addition, the author must have been in a hurry, since the words are glued carelessly onto the paper.

Dr. Mortimer, suddenly skeptical, questions Holmes' guess work, and the Holmes retorts that his methodology involves weighing probabilities and deciding on the likeliest solution. To prove it, he points out that the spluttered writing suggests a lack of ink, undoubtedly the result of a hotel pen, and not a private one. Holmes even asserts that an investigation of hotel garbage around Charing Cross, where the letter was postmarked, should yield the torn-up copy of the Times.

Announcing that he cannot glean anything else from the letter, the detective asks Henry whether anything else unusual has happened. Apparently, when Henry put a new pair out to be shined, his boot was lost or stolen. Dismissing the incident, Holmes agrees to fill Henry in on the curse of the Baskervilles. The group debates whether the warning suggests a friend eager to protect the baronet or an enemy intent on scaring him off. Henry announces his intention to go to Baskerville Hall. After inviting the detectives to lunch later that day, he leaves.

As soon as Sir Henry and Mortimer are out the door, Holmes leaps into action, intent on trailing the baronet to spot the letter writer whom Holmes suspects is trailing Sir Henry. Sure enough, the stakeout reveals a suspicious stranger in a cab, but the moment Watson spies his bushy black beard, the villain hurries off. The spy, Holmes suggests, is a worthy rival given his choice of a cab, a supremely well-suited getaway car. Holmes own performance, by contrast, was sub- par: he let the spy know that he was seen. The detective does announce that he has caught the cab's number, 2704, and directs Watson into a nearby messenger office. Once inside, Holmes greets the manager, a former client, and asks for the man's son Cartwright's help. Holmes instructs Cartwright to inspect the garbage of all the hotels in the Charing Cross region, in search of the mutilated Times. Meanwhile, he tells Watson, they will investigate cab number 2704 before meeting Sir Henry for lunch.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapters III–IV. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Dostupné z: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section3.rhtml>

Appendix 5: *Summary of Chapter V: Three Broken Threads*

Arriving at Sir Henry's hotel, Holmes examines the register. Tricking the clerk into thinking he knows the two names added since Sir Henry, he gleans information that excludes the two from suspicion. So, the detective concludes, the watcher has not settled in Henry's hotel, and as such, wants very much to see but not to be seen.

Heading upstairs, the pair runs into a flustered Sir Henry, enraged at the theft of a second boot, this time an old one. Denouncing the hotel staff, Sir Henry is surprised at Holmes' suggestion that the thefts may have something to do with the case.

At lunch, Holmes, Watson, Henry, and Mortimer discuss Sir Henry's decision to go to Devonshire, and Holmes assents given the extreme improbability of unmasking the stalker in crowded London. Holmes asks if there is not anyone up at Devonshire with a full black beard, and learns that the butler, Mr. Barrymore, fits that description. Intent on assessing whether Barrymore is at home or in London, Holmes sends a telegraph to Mr. Barrymore that will be delivered to his hand or else returned to sender. Barrymore, Mortimer relates, stood to inherit 500 pounds and a cushy, work-free setup upon Charles' death. Asking about other heirs and beneficiaries, Holmes learns that Mortimer himself received 1000 pounds, and Sir Henry got 740,000. The next in line, Mortimer states, is a couple named Desmond, distant cousins. Holmes declares that Sir Henry needs a more attentive bodyguard at Baskerville Hall than Mortimer. Citing previous commitments in town, Holmes declines to go himself and surprises everyone by suggesting that Watson accompany the baronet. Holmes insists that Watson keep him updated. While they are getting ready to leave for their office, they are surprised by a cry from Sir Henry. Diving under a cabinet, Henry discovers the first boot he lost (the new one) despite the fact that Mortimer searched the lunchroom earlier that afternoon. The waiter, when asked, denies any knowledge of who placed the boot under a cabinet.

Back at 221b Baker Street, the detectives try to piece together the threads of the case, but they soon hear by wire that Barrymore is indeed in Devonshire and that young Cartwright has not found the mutilated newspaper. However, the cab number proves useful—the cabman himself, irked at what he assumes is a complaint, arrives at the office. Holmes assures the man that he just contacted the cab company to get some information, and promises him half a sovereign if he cooperates. Holmes gets the man's name and asks

about his mysterious morning fare. The cabman announces that the fare, calling himself Sherlock Holmes, was nondescript and ordered to him to do just what the detectives saw. Amused at his adversary's wit, Holmes is nonetheless annoyed that this third thread of the mystery has snapped.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapters V–VI. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section4.rhtml>

Appendix 6: *Summary of Chapter VI: Baskerville Hall*

On the morning of their departure, Holmes offers Watson some advice, suggesting that the doctor report facts only, and not conjectures. Holmes also announces that he has eliminated Desmond as a suspect, but that Watson should keep a close watch on all Henry's other intimates, including the Barrymores, Sir Henry's groom, the local farmers, Mrs. Stapleton and Mrs. Stapleton, and Mr. Frankland of Lafter Hall. Assuring that Watson has his gun and that Sir Henry will never go out alone, Holmes bids the group adieu.

On the trip, Watson chats with Mortimer and Henry, while the baronet admires the scenery of his birthplace. Soon, the group spots the fabled moorland, a gray, dream-like expanse. Observing Sir Henry's exultation, Watson decides that this New World traveler is indeed "of that long line of high-blooded, fiery, and masterful men," a good enough man to brave the Baskerville curse.

At the station, the group is met by a pair of gun-toting police officers, on guard for an escaped con, and by a set of Baskerville servants. The ride to the hall offers a beautiful scenic view, but always with the foreboding moor in the background. Asking about the armed guards, the group learns from the coachman that a dastardly criminal, Selden, the Notting Hill murderer, just recently escaped from prison. Sobered and silent, the party finally reaches Baskerville Hall.

As Barrymore and his wife introduce themselves and start taking down the baggage, Mortimer announces his intention to head home for supper. Once inside, Watson and Sir Henry learn of the Barrymores' intention to leave Henry's service as soon as he gets settled. Citing their sadness and fear at Charles' death, the Barrymores admit that they will never feel relaxed at Baskerville Hall. They also announce their intention to establish a business with the money inherited from Sir Charles.

Later on at dinner, Sir Henry says he understands his uncle's ill health and anxiety given the somber and scary aspect of much of the hall. Once in bed, Watson has trouble sleeping, and he hears a woman's sobbing.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapters V–VI. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section4.rhtml>

Appendix 7: *Summary of Chapter VII: The Stapletons of Merripit House*

The next morning, Watson and Sir Henry discuss the advantages of the Baskerville mansion, but Watson nonetheless mentions the crying he heard the previous evening. Sir Henry admits that he also heard the sobbing, but that he thought it was just a dream. Asking Barrymore about the incident, Watson notices that the butler gets flustered. He later learns that the man's suggestion that it could not have been his wife crying is a lie—Watson sees the woman's red and swollen eyes. Watson wonders at the butler's lie and at the woman's tears, speculating that perhaps Barrymore was the bearded stranger back in London. He decides to make sure Holmes' telegraph was actually delivered into the butler's own hands, so he takes a long walk out to the Grimpen postmaster. Questioning the postmaster's delivery boy, Watson learns that the telegram was actually delivered to Mrs. Barrymore, who claimed that her husband was busy upstairs. The boy did not see Barrymore himself. Confused by the back and forth of the investigation, Watson wishes Holmes was free to come to Devonshire.

Just then, a small stranger carrying a butterfly net comes up, calling Watson by his name. Mr. Stapleton of Merripit House introduces himself and excuses his casual country manners. Mortimer had pointed Watson out, and Stapleton only meant to accompany the doctor on his walk home. Stapleton asks after Sir Henry, and expresses his concern that the baronet should continue his uncle's good works. He also remarks at the silliness of the local superstition, at the same time suggesting that there must have been something to scare the weak-hearted uncle to death. Watson is surprised that Stapleton knew of Charles' condition, but the naturalist explains that Mortimer clued him in. The doctor is equally off-put by Stapleton's subsequent mention of Sherlock Holmes, but he quickly realizes that his friend's celebrity status has preceded him, and tells the inquisitive Stapleton that Holmes is occupied in London. Watson refuses to tell Stapleton anything specific about the case, and the naturalist lauds his discretion.

Walking alongside the moor, Stapleton points out the mystery and danger of the place, highlighting the great Grimpen mire, a stretch where a sort of quicksand can suck up either man or beast. Just then, the two spot a pony being swallowed up by the sand, even though, as Stapleton brags, the pony knows his way around well enough not to get into trouble. As Stapleton dissuades Watson from trying his luck, the two hear a low, sad moan that the

locals suspect is the howling of the hound of the Baskervilles. Stapleton also points out some low, stone buildings along the moor: the residences of Neolithic man.

Suddenly, Stapleton goes bounding off after a butterfly, and Watson finds himself face to face with Miss Stapleton, who has walked up unnoticed. A stunning, dark beauty—the exact opposite of her brother—she cuts off Watson's introduction by telling him to go back to London and insisting that Watson say nothing to her brother.

Reappearing at Watson's side, Mr. Stapleton discovers that his sister had thought Watson was Sir Henry, and proper introductions are made. The three make their way to Merripit House, and Watson remarks that the spot seems a strange and melancholy place for the pair to choose.

Stapleton suggests that they get along fine, though his sister seems unconvinced. The naturalist tells Watson of a previous career as a schoolmaster up north, but insists that he prefers the opportunity the moors provide for collecting and inspecting insects. Watson leaves and Stapleton asks that he tell Sir Henry of his intention to pay a visit. On the way home, Watson encounters Miss Stapleton, who has run to catch up with him. She tells him to forget her warning, though Watson presses her for more details. Miss Stapleton tries to play off her outburst, claiming to be concerned about the curse and eager not to contradict her brother, who wants a charitable Baskerville in residence. Watson is more confused than ever.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapter VII: The Stapletons of Merripit House. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section5.rhtml>

Appendix 8: *Summary of Chapter VIII: First Report of Dr. Watson*

From this point on, Watson tells us, the story will be told as it was reported to Holmes himself: in letter form. Watson describes the loneliness and ancient feel of the moor. He goes on to relate the status of the escaped con, who has not been seen in two weeks. The relieved locals assume he has fled the area, since there is no food to sustain him on the moor.

Watson also alludes to a budding romantic relationship between Sir Henry and Miss Stapleton, whom he characterizes as exotic. Though Watson thinks her brother is a bit of a wet blanket by contrast, he nonetheless admits that he has hidden passions. He points out that Mr. Stapleton expresses disapproval of Sir Henry's interest in his sister.

Watson goes on to relate his meeting with another neighbor, Mr. Frankland of Lafter Hall. Mr. Frankland is a good-natured if quarrelsome man, who likes to sue people for the sake of suing. Watson notes his interest in astronomy and the telescope atop his house, often used for searching the moorlands for the escaped convict.

When Watson mentions that telegraph did not make it into Barrymore's hands, and he describes Sir Henry's questioning of his butler. Barrymore admits that he did not receive the wire from the postman himself, but insists that he was indeed at home that day. When Barrymore wonders what all the questions are about, Sir Henry appeases him by giving him a box of old clothes.

Watson reiterates his suspicions that Barrymore, whose wife he has once again been seen crying, is up to no good. Late one night, Watson is woken by the sound of footsteps outside his door. Peeking out, he sees Barrymore, silhouetted by a candle he is holding, skulking down the hall. As Watson follows him, he sees the butler go up to a window, and hold his candle aloft as if signaling to someone. Suddenly, he lets out an impatient groan and puts out the light. Watson makes it back to his room just in time, and later that night hears a key turning in a lock. Watson offers no speculation, leaving the theorizing to Holmes.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapter VIII–IX. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section6.rhtml>

Appendix 9: *Summary of Chapter IX: The Light Upon the Moor*
(Second Report of Dr. Watson)

Having investigated the window that Barrymore used, Watson determines that this particular window has the best view of the moor. Watson suggests his suspicion of a love affair between Barrymore and a country lass, which would explain his wife's crying. Informing Sir Henry, who claims to have heard Barrymore's late night activity, Watson plots a late-night stakeout to catch Barrymore in the act.

Meanwhile, Henry's romance with Miss Stapleton hits a rough patch. Henry, going out to meet her, excuses Watson of his duties as bodyguard, lest the doctor turn into a chaperone as well. All the same, Watson trails the baronet and sees him walking with Miss Stapleton. As Henry bends in for a kiss, Stapleton arrives on the scene, yelling and carrying on inexplicably. As the Stapletons depart, Watson reveals himself to Henry, who wonders whether Stapleton might be crazy. He things himself a worthy match for Miss Stapleton, though he admits that on this occasion she refused to talk of love and only offered mysterious warnings. Later that day, Stapleton meets Sir Henry at home to apologize for his over-protective nature, and invites him to dinner next Friday.

Meanwhile, Watson and Henry's stakeout takes two nights of vigilance. On the second night, the two hear Barrymore and follow him to his window. Watson watches as Sir Henry confronts him. Shocked and bewildered, the butler tries to furnish an excuse, but Sir Henry insists on the truth. As Barrymore waffles, protesting, Watson goes to the window, figuring that another person out on the moor must be matching Barrymore's signal. Sure enough, a light shows up across the moor, but the butler refuses to talk, even at the expense of his job. Suddenly, Mrs. Barrymore arrives and explains everything. The light on the moor is a signal from the escaped convict, who turns out to be her brother. The Barrymores have been feeding and clothing the man so he does not starve out on the moor. Excusing the Barrymores, Henry and Watson determine to go out and capture the convict, so as to protect the community. On their way toward the light, though, the pair hears the loud moaning of a wolf and wonders whether they should continue their adventure. Watson even admits that the locals suspect the braying to be the call of the Hound of the Baskervilles.

Frightened but determined, Sir Henry insists they proceed. When the pair finally reaches the flickering candlelight, they spy a small crevice in some rocks where candle and convict are carefully hidden. The convict turns out to be all the two might have expected: haggard, unkempt, and animal-like. When Watson moves in for the kill, though, the man manages to escape. Just then, as they make their way home, Watson catches sight of a lone figure, silhouetted against the moor. But as suddenly as the tall, mysterious figure appeared, the figure is gone.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapter VIII–IX. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section6.rhtml>

**Appendix 10: *Summary of Chapter X: Extract from the Diary of
Dr. Watson***

Musing on the mysteries of the case, Watson dismisses the supernatural explanation but admits that his common sense offers no obvious solution. Where might a living and breathing hound hide by day, and who is the mysterious shadow out on the moor? Watson determines to find out what this man might know and whether he is the same person who provided the warning back in London.

Meanwhile, Sir Henry argues with Barrymore over the chase of his brother-in-law, Selden. Watson and Henry worry that the man is a public danger. Nonetheless, Barrymore assures them that Selden is just biding his time until a ship arrives for South America, and that he will not commit any more crimes. Barrymore's betters agree not to tell the police, and Barrymore thanks them by offering another clue. Apparently, Sir Charles went to the gate on the night he died to meet a woman, and Barrymore tells of his wife's discovery of a charred letter, signed L.L., requesting the late-night meeting.

The next day, Watson learns from Mortimer that Laura Lyons, daughter of "Frankland the crank," lives nearby in Coombe Tracey. Mortimer goes on to explain that Laura married an artist against her father's will and that both husband and father have since abandoned her. In the meantime, both Stapleton and Sir Charles have come to her aid by offering her alms.

As for the silhouette on the moor, Watson learns from Barrymore that Selden has seen him, too. He appears to be a gentleman, and he lives in one of the Neolithic huts along the moor, getting his food from a young boy.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapters X–XI. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section7.rhtml>

Appendix 11: *Summary of Chapter XI: The Man on the Tor*

Deciding that an informal visit might be the most productive, Watson leaves Sir Henry at home and heads for Coombe Tracey. At Laura Lyon's apartment, Watson meets the beautiful brunette and announces his interest in the matter of Sir Charles' death. Suspicious but finally cooperative, Laura admits that Sir Charles supported her financially, and that she wrote to him once or twice. But when Watson presses the issue, she claims to have had very little to do with him personally, and that it was Stapleton who told him of her situation.

Watson goes on to mention the burned letter, and Laura finally admits to having written it. The lateness of the hour and the strangeness of the location, she claims, resulted from her just having heard of Charles' imminent departure and her fear that a late-night meeting might look bad. When Watson asks what happened that night, Laura claims to have missed the appointment, but she refuses to say why. All she will disclose is the letter's content: an appeal for alms from Sir Charles to get her out of a bad marriage. Laura also adds that in the interim, she has gotten help from someone else.

Frustrated, Watson takes his leave, wondering what Laura might be holding back. Meanwhile, the doctor determines to search for the mysterious stranger on the moor. Watson is particularly determined because he wants to show up his master, Holmes. On his way home, Watson bumps into Mr. Frankland and agrees to have a glass of wine with him. As Frankland prattles on about his various legal matters, Watson realizes that the man has unwittingly spotted the stranger on the moor, thinking him to be the escaped convict. The man Frankland saw had a young boy bringing him food, just as Barrymore described the stranger's setup. Watson prods Frankland for more information, and just then, the man spots someone out on the moor and goes for his telescope. Sure enough, they see a young boy who is glancing behind him as if to make sure no one is watching.

Watson declines Frankland's offer for another drink and makes his way to where he saw the boy. Finding the stranger's hut, Watson decides to wait for his return. Examining the contents of the hut, the doctor discovers a note that says he has gone to Coombe Tracey and he realizes that he is also being followed. Finally, Watson hears footsteps outside and a sudden greeting.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapters X–XI. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section7.rhtml>

Appendix 12: *Summary of Chapter XII: Death on the Moor*

Watson quickly realizes that Holmes is the man greeting him. Watson wonders how the detective found the hut, and why was he hiding on the moor. Holmes explains that he saw Watson's brand of cigarette stubbed out near the hut. As for Holmes' presence in the hut, on the moor, in Devonshire, the detective explains that he hid so the enemies would not know of his direct involvement. Holmes lied to Watson, he says, so that no one would discover him, should Watson decide to compare notes or bring his master some food. Suddenly upset that his reports went to waste, Watson learns that Holmes actually had them forwarded and has kept them close at hand.

While recounting the day's visit to Coombe Tracey, Watson learns from Holmes that Laura and Mr. Stapleton share a close relationship and that Beryl, the woman masquerading as Stapleton's sister is actually his wife. Shocked at these revelations, the doubting Watson demands proof, and Holmes tells of his own investigation into Stapleton's past, and his career as a schoolmaster up north. Stapleton, it becomes clear, is the enemy they have been after, and he has been using his wife-cum-sister to get at Sir Henry and Laura Lyons. He seduced Lyons and used her to lure Charles onto the moor.

Watson and Holmes decide to visit Laura Lyons again, to tell her of Stapleton's ruse and hopefully, to shift her loyalties. Meanwhile, a sudden scream is heard on the moor, and, upon investigation, they discover the body of Sir Henry or what appears to be a body in his clothes. As it turns out, Barrymore delivered a bunch of old clothes to the convict. The hound had sniffed Henry's stolen boot back in London and had attacked the right clothes on the wrong man. Just then, Stapleton shows up, assuming that the dead man is Henry. When he discovers the truth, he stammers: "Who-who's this?" When Watson wonders why the naturalist assumed it was Sir Henry, Stapleton admits it was because he had asked him to come over. Holmes defuses the situation by suggesting that the convict, Selden, must have just fallen and broken his neck, and goes on to tell Stapleton he intends to go home tomorrow, since he is not interested in the myths that plague the particular case. Suspicious but reassured, Stapleton goes home and the detectives head for the Hall.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapters XII–XIII. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section8.rhtml>

Appendix 13: *Summary of Chapter XIII: Fixing the Nets*

Walking and talking on their way home, Watson and Holmes marvel at the self-control of their enemy, who held his tongue even after it became clear his hound had killed the wrong man. They wonder, now that the villain has seen Holmes, whether he will become more cautious or more desperate. Watson suggests that they arrest him at once, but Holmes reminds him that they have yet to establish the proof they need for a conviction.

Holmes has hope for tomorrow's interview with Lyons, but he also claims to have another plan in the works. He tells Watson not to tell Henry of Selden's death, and insists that he excuse himself from the dinner he and Henry were to attend at Stapleton's the next day.

After some light conversation with Sir Henry and the sad announcement of Selden's death to his sister, Holmes spies a portrait on the wall and learns that the thin cavalier in question is none other than Hugo Baskerville himself. Later that night, Holmes explains his interest to Watson, demonstrating the remarkable similarity between Hugo and Stapleton, thus establishing Stapleton's motive: as a Baskerville relative, Stapleton has designs on the inheritance.

The next morning, Holmes handles the removal of Selden's body and tells Sir Henry to keep his dinner appointment with Stapleton, excusing himself and Watson. Holmes tells the baronet that he and his friend are going to London, and though Sir Henry is understandably alarmed, Holmes tells him to trust him. He also insists that the baronet deliver the same message to Stapleton and that he walk home alone across the moor after dinner.

Later that day, at the train station, Holmes sends Cartwright back to London with instructions to send a wire from London, in Holmes' name, to Sir Henry. Holmes hears from another man, Lestrade, whom he intends to enlist later that night.

Meanwhile, Holmes and Watson head over to Laura Lyons' place, and Holmes tells her of Stapleton's secret marriage. Shocked and visibly upset, Laura demands proof, and Holmes produces a photo of husband and wife. Laura spills the beans: Stapleton had offered to marry her if she got a divorce, an endeavor that would require Sir Charles' assistance. The naturalist wrote Laura's letter to Charles and then insisted she miss the appointment,

suggesting that he himself would pay the expenses. Stapleton even convinced Laura to keep quiet, telling her that she might get in trouble.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapters XII–XIII. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section8.rhtml>

Appendix 14: *Summary of Chapter XIV: The Hound of the Baskervilles*

The three detectives approach Merripit House, and Holmes insists that they all tiptoe so they are not heard. Hidden behind some rocks, the group observes Sir Henry and Mr. Stapleton chatting over coffee. Sir Henry seems nervous, perhaps pondering the long walk home across the moor.

Just then, Stapleton gets up and heads outside, letting himself into a small outhouse where the hidden group hears some strange scuffling. Meanwhile, a thick fog starts to settle and spread across the moor, and the group gets nervous as the visibility gets worse and worse. Once the fog engulfs the path from Merripit to Baskerville Hall, the detectives will not be able to watch Henry's walk home, nor protect him when the hound attacks.

Once Henry finally gets going, the fog covers the path, and the detectives hear the hound before they see it. When it emerges from the mist, the hound turns out to be an immense, iridescent, fire-breathing beast, the very picture of the Baskerville myth. Stunned, the detectives only shoot one round of bullets as the hound nips at Henry's heels. But the shots do not kill the beast, and it leaps at Henry's throat. Fortunately, Holmes manages to unload five more rounds at just the right moment, and the hound collapses.

Examining the baronet, they discover no injuries. Getting a chance to finally examine the animal, the detectives determine it to be a bloodhound-mastiff mix, as big as a lion and covered with phosphorous to make it glow. Rushing back to the house, the detectives discover Mrs. Stapleton bound and gagged.

Waking up, Mrs. Stapleton makes sure Sir Henry is safe and the hound is dead, and then informs the detectives of her husband's hiding place in the Grimpen mire, the deadly marshland where he kept his hound. Deciding that the fog is too thick to pursue the villain through the treacherous mire, Holmes and Watson head back to Baskerville Hall with Sir Henry.

The next day, Mrs. Stapleton leads them through the mire, eager to capture her abusive husband. The Stapletons had placed sticks in the mire to mark the spots where it was safe to walk, and the detectives follow the path until they come upon an object, partially

submerged. It turns out to be Sir Henry's black boot, which Stapleton used to set his hound on Henry's trail and then threw to the ground as he made his escape. As for Stapleton himself, his footprints are nowhere to be found beyond a certain point, and the detectives decide that the great Grimpen mire has engulfed him. When they reach his lair, they discover the place where the hound was kept, hidden away but still audible for miles around. The villain brought his hound to Merripit only that last day, so dangerous was the risk of discovery. The detectives also find the phosphorous used to make the beast glow—scary enough to frighten Sir Charles to death.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapters XIV–XV. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section9.rhtml>

Appendix 15: *Summary of Chapter XV: A Retrospection*

Back in London, Henry and Mortimer call on the detectives to get the full rundown of the confusing case. Holmes explains that Stapleton was actually the son of Roger Baskerville, Charles' younger brother who moved to South America and was presumed dead. Stapleton, or Sir Roger Baskerville, Jr., lived in South America and married Beryl Garçia of Costa Rica, the dark and lisping beauty masquerading as his sister. Having embezzled public money, Roger fled to England, changed his name, and established a school up north. When the school folded, Roger had to take off again, this time heading to Devonshire where he had heard of his stake in a large inheritance. Having made friends with Sir Charles, Roger heard of the myth of the hound and of Charles' bad heart.

To get the superstitious Charles out alone on the moor, Stapleton tried to enlist his wife, but she refused. He happened, however, to meet Laura Lyons, and he told her he would marry her if she got a divorce. Convincing her to get the necessary money from Charles, he made her miss the late-night appointment and unleashed his hound. Though Laura suspected Stapleton, she protected him out of love.

Once Henry arrived on the scene, Stapleton took his untrustworthy wife with him to London, where he trailed the baronet and she tried to warn him. Stapleton also made a point of stealing one of Henry's shoes to give his hound the baronet's scent. But the first boot he stole was brand new, not yet worn by Sir Henry and unsuitable for its intended purpose.

Holmes mentions that Mrs. Stapleton's letter smelled of perfume, and that the suggestion of a gentlewoman made him think right from the start of the Stapletons. Going on to investigate and ultimately establish Stapleton as the enemy, Holmes nonetheless needed proof, so he used Henry as bait to catch Stapleton red-handed. Holmes apologizes for using the baronet, but insists that it was necessary.

Mrs. Stapleton, for her part, both loved and feared her husband, and she was willing to warn Henry but not to reveal her husband's involvement. Stapleton himself encouraged the romance but could not help a jealous outburst the day he saw the two talking intimately.

On the night Henry came to dinner, Mrs. Stapleton realized her husband had his hound in the outhouse, and she confronted him. He revealed his relationship with Laura, and, when she reacted, he tied her up and gagged her. The only other loose end, as Holmes sees it, is just how Stapleton intended to claim the fortune. Though Holmes speculates that perhaps he would claim it from South America, he admits that he cannot predict behavior in the future. Henry heads off for a vacation with Mortimer to calm his nerves.

Source: SparkNotes: Hound of the Baskervilles: Chapters XIV–XV. [online]. [cit. 2014-03-25]. Available from: <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/hound/section9.rhtml>

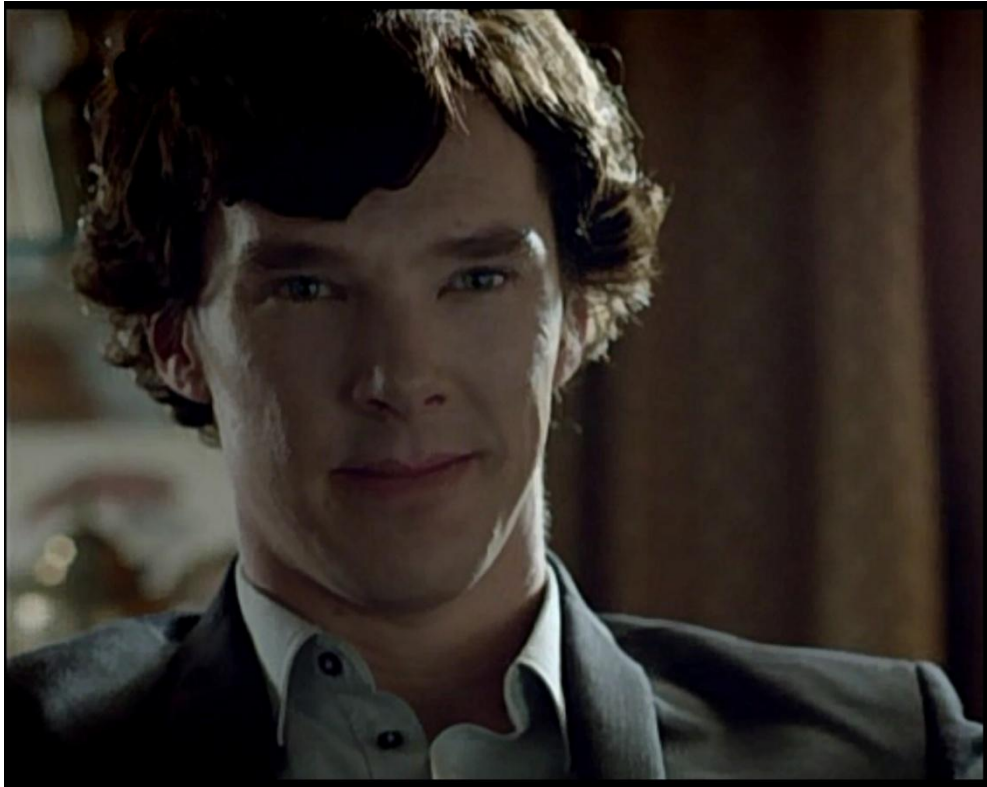
Appendix 16: *Pictures of Sherlock Holmes from all played adaptations*



Picture 1: Sherlock Holmes in *The adventures of Sherlock Holmes & Dr. Watson: The Hound of the Baskervilles* (The Soviet Union, 1981) [20]



Picture 2: Sherlock Holmes in *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (Canada, 2000) [22]



Picture 3 Sherlock Holmes in series *Sherlock: The Hounds of Baskerville* (Season 2, Episode 2, Great Britain, 2012) [24]



Picture 4 Sherlock Holmes in drama *Prokletí rodu Baskervillů aneb Pozor zlý pes!* (Czech Republic, 2004) [26]