

## The Murders In Rue Morgue Dupin Tales Edgar Allan Poe

Considered to be the first literary detective, C. Auguste Dupin turns his deductive skills to solving two seemingly un-solvable mysteries. In "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" Dupin must deduce the identity of the murderer of Madame L'Espanaye and her daughter despite contradictory witnesses and puzzling evidence. In "The Mystery of Marie Rogêt" Dupin again uses his skills to discover the identity of the murderer of Marie Rogêt, whose body has been discovered in the Seine River. A pioneer of the short story genre, Poe's stories typically captured themes of the macabre and included elements of the mysterious. His better-known stories include "The Fall of the House of Usher", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Murders in the Rue Morgue", "The Masque of the Red Death" and "The Tell-Tale Heart".

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The city of Paris wakes to news of a shocking double murder, and what's worse, it seems to have been impossible: the upper-story room was locked from the inside, and though witnesses heard the murderer speak, it was in an unknown language! With an innocent man imprisoned and the police stumped, only Dupin and his ingenious mind can unravel the puzzle. Also features thrilling adaptations of The Mystery of Mary Roget and The Gold Bug, two classics of the mystery genre.

The unnamed narrator of the story opens with a lengthy commentary on the nature and practice of analytical reasoning, then describes the circumstances under which he first met Dupin during an extended visit to Paris. The two share rooms in a dilapidated old mansion and allow no visitors, having cut off all contact with past acquaintances and venturing outside only at night. "We existed within ourselves alone," the narrator states. One evening, Dupin demonstrates his analytical prowess by deducing the narrator's thoughts about a particular stage actor, based on clues gathered from the narrator's previous words and actions. During the remainder of that evening and the following morning, Dupin and the narrator read with great interest the newspaper accounts of a baffling double murder. Madame L'Espanaye and her daughter have been found dead at their home in the Rue Morgue, a fictional street in Paris. The mother was found in a yard behind the house, with multiple broken bones and her throat so deeply cut that her head fell off when the body was moved. The daughter was found strangled to death and stuffed upside down into a chimney. The murders occurred in a fourth-floor room that was locked from the inside; on the floor were found a bloody straight razor, several bloody tufts of gray hair, and two bags of gold coins. Several witnesses reported hearing two voices at the time of the murder, one male and French, but disagreed on the language spoken by the other. The speech was unclear, and all witnesses claimed not to know the language they believed the second voice to be speaking. A bank clerk named Adolphe Le Bon, who had delivered the gold coins to the ladies the day before, is arrested even though there is no other evidence linking him to the crime. Remembering a service that Le Bon once performed for him, Dupin becomes intrigued and offers his assistance to "G-", the prefect of police. Because none of the witnesses can agree on the language spoken by the second voice, Dupin concludes they were not hearing a human voice at all. He and the narrator examine the house thoroughly; the following day, Dupin dismisses the idea of both Le Bon's guilt and a robbery motive, citing the fact that the gold was not taken from the room. He also points out that the murderer would have had to have superhuman strength to force the daughter's body up the chimney. He formulates a method by which the murderer could have entered the room and killed both women, involving an agile climb up a lightning rod and a leap to a set of open

window shutters. Showing an unusual tuft of hair he recovered from the scene, and demonstrating the impossibility of the daughter being strangled by a human hand, Dupin concludes that an "Ourang-Outang" (orangutan) killed the women. He has placed an advertisement in the local newspaper asking if anyone has lost such an animal, and a sailor soon arrives looking for it. Illustration by Daniel Vierge of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue", 1870 The sailor offers to pay a reward, but Dupin is interested only in learning the circumstances behind the two murders. The sailor explains that he captured the orangutan while in Borneo and brought it back to Paris, but had trouble keeping it under control. When he saw the orangutan attempting to shave its face with his straight razor, imitating his morning grooming, it fled into the streets and reached the Rue Morgue, where it climbed up and into the house. The orangutan seized the mother by the hair and was waving the razor, imitating a barber; when she screamed in fear, it flew into a rage, ripped her hair out, slashed her throat, and strangled the daughter. The sailor climbed up the lightning rod in an attempt to catch the animal, and the two voices heard by witnesses belonged to it and to him. Fearing punishment by its master, the orangutan threw the mother's body out the window and stuffed the daughter into the chimney before fleeing.

A collection of Edgar Allan Poe's horror and mystery stories.

An anthology of stories based around the very first mystery detective, Le Chevalier C. Auguste Dupin, created by Edgar Allan Poe. Dupin famously featured in 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue' (1841), then went on to star in two more investigations, 'The Mystery of Marie Rogêt' (1842) and 'The Purloined Letter' (1844). The anthology will include the original 1841 story and Clive Barker's sequel, 'New Murders in the Rue Morgue' (which was first published in his Books of Blood series) to bookend the stories. Contributors: Guy Adams, Steve Volk, Thomas Monteleone, Lisa Tuttle, Simon Clark, Joe R. Lansdale, Elizabeth Massie, Ed Gorman, Jonathan Mayberry, Yvonne Navarro, Weston Ochse and Clive Barker

Taking Edgar Allan Poe's 1841 "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" as an inaugural frame, Andrea Goulet traces shifting representations of violence, space, and nation in French crime fiction from serial novels of the 1860s to cyberpunk fictions today. She argues that the history of spatial sciences—geology, paleontology, cartography—helps elucidate the genre's fundamental tensions: between brutal murder and pure reason; historical past and reconstructive present; national identity and global networks. As the sciences underlying her analysis make extensive use of strata and grids, Goulet employs vertical and horizontal axes to orient and inform her close readings of crime novels. Vertically, crimes that take place underground subvert above-ground modernization, and national traumas of the past haunt present criminal spaces. Horizontally, abstract crime scene maps grapple with the sociological realities of crime, while postmodern networks of international data trafficking extend colonial anxieties of the French nation. Crime gangs in the catacombs of 1860s Paris. Dirt-digging detectives in coastal caves at the fin-de-siècle. Schizoid cartographers in global cyberspace. Crime fiction's sites of investigation have always exposed central rifts in France's national identity while signaling broader, enduring unease with violent disruptions to social order. Reading murder novels of the last 150 years in the context of shifting sciences, Legacies of the Rue Morgue provides a new spatial history of modern crime fiction.

Employing the methods of Poe's own detective, Edgar Allan Poe and the Dupin Mysteries offers new and surprising discoveries about Poe's stories "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," "The Mystery of Marie Rogêt," and "The Purloined Letter." Kopley sheds light on the beginnings of the modern detective tale and anchors Poe to his rightful place within the genre. Offering archival study and biographical analysis, as well as a reprint of the three stories, this book is an insightful and useful guide for students and experts alike.

A level 2 Oxford Bookworms Library graded reader. This version includes an audio book: listen to the story as you read. Retold for Learners of English by

Jennifer Bassett. The room was on the fourth floor, and the key on the inside. The windows were closed and fastened - on the inside. The chimney was too narrow for a cat to get through. So how did the murderer escape? And whose were the two angry voices heard by the neighbours as they ran up the stairs? Nobody in Paris could find any answers to this mystery. Except Auguste Dupin, who could see further and think more clearly than other people. The answers to the mystery were all there, but only a clever man could see them.

When the mutilated bodies of Madame L'Esplanade and her daughter are found in the rue Morgue, detective C. Auguste Dupin is faced with the most puzzling case of his career as witness accounts contradict each other and key evidence from the perpetrator does not appear to be human. "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" is recognized as the first detective story and the model for Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot. A pioneer of the short story genre, Poe's stories typically captured themes of the macabre and included elements of the mysterious. His better-known stories include "The Fall of the House of Usher", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Murders in the Rue Morgue", "The Masque of the Red Death" and "The Tell-Tale Heart". HarperCollins brings great works of literature to life in digital format, upholding the highest standards in ebook production and celebrating reading in all its forms. Look for more titles in the HarperCollins short-stories collection to build your digital library.

Ever wondered how to combat the deep-seated urge to do wrong? Maybe Edgar Allan Poe can help. In "The Imp of the Perverse" (1845) Poe sets out to explain the Imp – the archetype responsible for persuading us to do what we know in our minds we shouldn't. Poe, supposedly distraught with his own self-destructive impulses, lets the story take place primarily in the narrator's mind as he frets the day he will have to come clean. At the heart of this short story is the question of how far we can justify our wrongdoings. It explores our self-destructive impulses and urges, the abandonment of reason and our inherent wickedness. Join Poe as he takes the reader from the sunny valleys of reason to the darkest regions of the human soul. A descent into madness. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) was an American poet, author, and literary critic. Most famous for his poetry, short stories, and tales of the supernatural, mysterious, and macabre, he is also regarded as the inventor of the detective genre and a contributor to the emergence of science fiction, dark romanticism, and weird fiction. His most famous works include "The Raven" (1845), "The Black Cat" (1843), and "The Gold-Bug" (1843).

The 'first detective' of fiction steps out 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue' by Edgar Allan Poe is widely considered to be the first true detective story; also in this volume are the author's two other detective fiction classics featuring the same central character-'The Mystery of Marie Rogêt' & 'The Purloined Letter.' The French detective who features in all three is Chevalier Auguste Dupin, an amateur sleuth who puts himself in the position of the criminal and then uses logical deduction to discover how a crime was committed. This is an opportunity

for lovers of classic crime and detective fiction to own and read these important and groundbreaking mysteries in a single volume, available in paperback or hardback with dust jacket for collectors.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY MATTHEW PEARL Edgar Allan Poe invented detective fiction with these three mesmerising stories of a young eccentric named C. Auguste Dupin: 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue', 'The Mystery of Marie Rogêt' and 'The Purloined Letter'. Dorothy L. Sayers would later describe these tales as 'almost a complete manual of detective theory and practice'. Indeed, Poe's short mysteries inspired the creation of countless literary sleuths, among them Sherlock Holmes. Today the unique Dupin stories still stand out as utterly engrossing page-turners. This edition includes the definitive text of these stories and an introduction and appendix on 'The Earliest Detectives' by Matthew Pearl. This Prestwick House Literary Touchstone Classic? includes a glossary and reader's notes to help the modern reader contend with Poe's allusions and complicated vocabulary. Edgar Allan Poe's name conjures up thoughts of hearts beating long after their owners are dead, of disease and plague amid wealth, of love that extends beyond the grave, and of black ravens who utter only one word. The richness of Poe's writing, however, includes much more than horror, loss, and death. Alive with hypnotic sounds and mesmerizing rhythms, his poetry captures both the splendor and devastation of love, life, and death. His stories teem with irony and black humor, in addition to plot twists and surprise endings. Living by their own rules and charged with passion, Poe's characters are instantly recognizable even though we may be appalled by their actions, we understand their motivations. The thirty-three selections in *The Best of Poe* highlight his unique qualities. Discover for yourself the mysterious allure and genius of Edgar Allan Poe, who remains one of America's most popular and important authors, even more than 150 years after his death.

A unique luxury edition of some of Edgar Allan Poe's famous short stories, *Tales of the Macabre* takes the reader into the heart of a dozen stories, including *The Fall of The House of Usher*, *Berenice*, and *The Black Cat*...all beautifully illustrated by Benjamin Lacombe. Includes Charles Baudelaire's essay on Poe's life and works.

"The Murders in the Rue Morgue" is a short story by Edgar Allan Poe published in *Graham's Magazine* in 1841. It has been recognized as the first modern detective story; Poe referred to it as one of his "tales of ratiocination". The story opens with a lengthy explanation of ratiocination. Dupin demonstrates his prowess by deducing his companion's thoughts as if through apparent supernatural power. The story then turns to the baffling double murder of Madame L'Esplanaye and her daughter at their home in the Rue Morgue, a fictional street in Paris. According to newspaper accounts, the mother was found in a yard behind the house, with multiple broken bones and her throat so deeply cut that her head fell off when the body was moved.

Poe is the master of unreliable narration and deceptive oratory. So, should we

believe him when he professes to exonerate the innocent and illuminate the guilty? "Thou Art the Man" (1844) is an early detective story by the man who is often accredited with inventing the detective fiction genre. Alarm spreads when Barnabas Shuttleworthy's horse returns home without him. A search is commenced and soon follows an accusation. The tribulations of the accused man and his road to redemption are depicted in a macabre way inviting a good dose of gallows humour into the narrative mix. This macabre Poe concoction has received little attention and less praise. "Thou Art the Man" clearly shows that artful rhetoric ultimately – and always – leads to truth. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) was an American poet, author, and literary critic. Most famous for his poetry, short stories, and tales of the supernatural, mysterious, and macabre, he is also regarded as the inventor of the detective genre and a contributor to the emergence of science fiction, dark romanticism, and weird fiction. His most famous works include "The Raven" (1945), "The Black Cat" (1943), and "The Gold-Bug" (1843).

"The Murders in the Rue Morgue" is a quick tale through Edgar Allan Poe published in Graham's Magazine in 1841. It has been claimed because the first detective tale; Poe cited it as one among his "memories of ratiocination". Similar works predate Poe's stories, which include Das Fräulein von Scuderi (1819) by way of E.T.A. Hoffmann and Zadig (1748) by Voltaire. C. Auguste Dupin is a man in Paris who solves the mysterious brutal homicide of women. Numerous witnesses heard a suspect, although no one has the same opinion on what language changed into spoken. At the homicide scene, Dupin reveals a hair that does not seem like human. As the first actual detective in fiction, the Dupin individual installed many literary gadgets which might be used in future fictional detectives including Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot. Many later characters, for example, comply with Poe's model of the first rate detective, his private pal who serves as narrator, and the final revelation being presented earlier than the reasoning that leads up to it. Dupin himself reappears in "The Mystery of Marie Roget" and "The Purloined Lett"

The perfect Christmas gift! Curl up by the fire with this chilling collection of tales from one of the original masters of mystery and the macabre... 'Meantime the hellish tattoo of the heart increased. It grew quicker and quicker, and louder and louder every instant. The old man's terror must have been extreme! It grew louder, I say, louder every moment! --do you mark me well? I have told you that I am nervous: so I am. And now at the dead hour of the night, amid the dreadful silence of that old house, so strange a noise as this excited me to uncontrollable terror.' The melancholy, brilliance, passionate lyricism and torment of Edgar Allen Poe are all well represented in this timeless collection. Here, in one volume, are his masterpieces of mystery, terror, humour and adventure, including stories such as The Tell-Tale Heart, The Cask of Amontillado, The Black Cat, The Masque of the Red Death, The Murders in the Rue Morgue, and The Pit and the Pendulum, and his finest lyric and narrative poetry -The Raven and Annabel Lee,

to name just a few - that defined American romanticism and secured Poe as one of the most enduring literary voices of the nineteenth century.

"I present to you . . . the truth about this man's death and my life." Baltimore, 1849. The body of Edgar Allan Poe has been buried in an unmarked grave. The public, the press, and even Poe's own family and friends accept the conclusion that Poe was a second-rate writer who met a disgraceful end as a drunkard. Everyone, in fact, seems to believe this except a young Baltimore lawyer named Quentin Clark, an ardent admirer who puts his own career and reputation at risk in a passionate crusade to salvage Poe's. As Quentin explores the puzzling circumstances of Poe's demise, he discovers that the writer's last days are riddled with unanswered questions the police are possibly willfully ignoring. Just when Poe's death seems destined to remain a mystery, and forever sealing his ignominy, inspiration strikes Quentin—in the form of Poe's own stories. The young attorney realizes that he must find the one person who can solve the strange case of Poe's death: the real-life model for Poe's brilliant fictional detective character, C. Auguste Dupin, the hero of ingenious tales of crime and detection. In short order, Quentin finds himself enmeshed in sinister machinations involving political agents, a female assassin, the corrupt Baltimore slave trade, and the lost secrets of Poe's final hours. With his own future hanging in the balance, Quentin Clark must turn master investigator himself to unchain his now imperiled fate from that of Poe's. Following his phenomenal debut novel, *The Dante Club*, Matthew Pearl has once again crossed pitch-perfect literary history with innovative mystery to create a beautifully detailed, ingeniously plotted tale of suspense. Pearl's groundbreaking research—featuring documented material never published before—opens a new window on the truth behind Poe's demise, literary history's most persistent enigma. The resulting novel is a publishing event that, through sublime craftsmanship, subtle wit, and devious twists, does honor to Poe himself

Unlock the more straightforward side of *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* with this concise and insightful summary and analysis! This engaging summary presents an analysis of *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* by Edgar Allan Poe, a short story about the brutal murder of a mother and daughter in their home in Paris. The police are stumped: they cannot find the murderer's escape route, there are strange marks on one of the victim's bodies, and the mother's gold – the only apparent motive – is found untouched in the house. However, the involvement of Dupin, a mysterious Frenchman with an analytical mind, quickly changes things. *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* was published in 1841 and introduced many of the features which became standard in later detective books, such as those of Arthur Conan Doyle. Edgar Allan Poe was a 19th-century American writer who is considered to be the father of the detective genre. He was also one of the first American writers to make writing his main occupation. Find out everything you need to know about *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* in a fraction of the time! This in-depth and informative reading guide brings you: • A complete plot summary •

Character studies • Key themes and symbols • Questions for further reflection  
Why choose BrightSummaries.com? Available in print and digital format, our publications are designed to accompany you on your reading journey. The clear and concise style makes for easy understanding, providing the perfect opportunity to improve your literary knowledge in no time. See the very best of literature in a whole new light with BrightSummaries.com!

A Prank or a Crime of Passion? "What is the meaning of it, Watson?" said Holmes solemnly as he laid down the paper. "What object is served by this circle of misery and violence and fear? It must tend to some end, or else our universe is ruled by chance, which is unthinkable. But what end? There is the great standing perennial problem to which human reason is as far from an answer as ever." - Arthur Conan Doyle, *The Adventure of the Cardboard Box*

Sherlock Holmes is up to something. He doesn't believe Inspector Lestrade's story that Miss Susan Cushing is a victim of a prank. She received a parcel with two human ears packed in a coarse salt. And what about the precarious cuts? Or the writing and the spelling correction from the parcel? Doesn't these clues suggest something more than a prank made by a bunch of medical students? This Xist Classics edition has been professionally formatted for e-readers with a linked table of contents. This eBook also contains a bonus book club leadership guide and discussion questions. We hope you'll share this book with your friends, neighbors and colleagues and can't wait to hear what you have to say about it. Xist Publishing is a digital-first publisher. Xist Publishing creates books for the touchscreen generation and is dedicated to helping everyone develop a lifetime love of reading, no matter what form it takes

The inspiration for the major motion picture, *THE IRISHMAN*. Includes an Epilogue and a Conclusion that detail substantial post-publication corroboration of Frank Sheeran's confessions to the killings of Jimmy Hoffa and Joey Gallo. "Sheeran's confession that he killed Hoffa in the manner described in the book is supported by the forensic evidence, is entirely credible, and solves the Hoffa mystery." — Michael Baden M.D., former Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York "Charles Brandt has solved the Hoffa mystery." — Professor Arthur Sloane, author of *Hoffa* "It's all true." — New York Police Department organized crime homicide detective Joe Coffey "I heard you paint houses" are the first words Jimmy Hoffa ever spoke to Frank "the Irishman" Sheeran. To paint a house is to kill a man. The paint is the blood that splatters on the walls and floors. In the course of nearly five years of recorded interviews, Frank Sheeran confessed to Charles Brandt that he handled more than twenty-five hits for the mob, and for his friend Hoffa. He also provided intriguing information about the Mafia's role in the murder of JFK. Sheeran learned to kill in the US Army, where he saw an astonishing 411 days of active combat duty in Italy during World War II. After returning home he became a hustler and hit man, working for legendary crime boss Russell Bufalino. Eventually Sheeran would rise to a position of such prominence that in a RICO suit the US government would name him as one of only two non-Italians in conspiracy with the Commission of La Cosa Nostra, alongside the likes of Anthony "Tony Pro" Provenzano and Anthony "Fat Tony" Salerno. When Bufalino ordered

Sheeran to kill Hoffa, the Irishman did the deed, knowing that if he had refused he would have been killed himself. Charles Brandt's page-turner has become a true crime classic.

Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 1,3 (A), Martin Luther University (Institute for Anglistics/ American Studies), course: Short Fiction, 10 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Edgar Allan Poe is generally regarded as one of the most important and famous American authors. He wrote many short stories, poems and reviews. This term paper has not the aim to concentrate on his whole work but to examine a certain story. The writer is especially famous for his "tales of ratiocination" (Carlson 319). One of these stories, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue", shall be the central subject of this paper. Poe himself commented on this story to be "something in a new key" (Silverman 173). What I want to prove throughout this work is why "Rue Morgue" nowadays signifies not only VRPHWKLQJ that was new, but the prototype of the modern detective story (a thesis we find in most of the literary encyclopaedias). For reaching a satisfactory final result, it is necessary to have, at first, a look at the definition of the "short prose narrative" (Ahrends 19), which was given by Poe himself. This term is closely connected to the "tales of ratiocination" in which the usage of Poe's primary principles reaches nearly perfection. This "perfection" is above all to be found in the story "Rue Morgue", one of the best examples of Poe's writing skills and the beginning of the creation of a new establishing literary genre. The analysis of the "Rue Morgue" will try to justify this thesis. Therefore, a further look at the main characters, the structure of the story, the reader's expected reaction and more is required. Finally, this working process shall lead me to my actual aim: The justification of the prototypical character of the "Rue Morgue" for (modern) detective fiction by summarizing the important features and elements of this literary genre. [...]

Here Edgar Allan Poe writes how he came to produce his poem.

A new selection for the NEA's Big Read program A compact selection of Poe's greatest stories and poems, chosen by the National Endowment for the Arts for their Big Read program. This selection of eleven stories and seven poems contains such famously chilling masterpieces of the storyteller's art as "The Tell-tale Heart," "The Fall of the House of Usher," "The Cask of Amontillado," and "The Pit and the Pendulum," and such unforgettable poems as "The Raven," "The Bells," and "Annabel Lee." Poe is widely credited with pioneering the detective story, represented here by "The Purloined Letter," "The Mystery of Marie Roget," and "The Murders in the Rue Morgue." Also included is his essay "The Philosophy of Composition," in which he lays out his theory of how good writers write, describing how he constructed "The Raven" as an example.

Often claimed to be among the first modern detective stories written, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" exemplifies Poe's interest in the workings of the mind when facing cases that need to be solved. C. Auguste Dupin, the protagonist, is the forefather of all great detectives such as Sherlock Holmes, Hercule Poirot, and Philip Marlowe. Different from Poe's terror or horror-laden tales, the story nonetheless abounds in strange occurrences and horrific depictions. It has been made into several movie and TV adaptations, as well as radio programmes. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) was an American poet, author, and literary critic. Most famous for his poetry, short stories, and

tales of the supernatural, mysterious, and macabre, he is also regarded as the inventor of the detective genre and a contributor to the emergence of science fiction, dark romanticism, and weird fiction. His most famous works include "The Raven" (1845), "The Black Cat" (1843), and "The Gold-Bug" (1843).

One of E. A. Poe's more horror-oriented stories, "The Facts in the Case of Mr. Valdemar" presents the author's obsession with death, scientific experiments, and resurrection. Playing around with forbidden and unscientific methods, Poe vehemently tries to exhibit his own medical knowledge to the reading public, asking for some sort of pardon for the horrific and disgusting end of his experiment. The depiction of gore and "detestable putrescence" paves the way for another master of American horror, H. P. Lovecraft, whose dream journeys and loathsome descriptions owe a great debt to Poe's story. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) was an American poet, author, and literary critic. Most famous for his poetry, short stories, and tales of the supernatural, mysterious, and macabre, he is also regarded as the inventor of the detective genre and a contributor to the emergence of science fiction, dark romanticism, and weird fiction. His most famous works include "The Raven" (1845), "The Black Cat" (1843), and "The Gold-Bug" (1843).

Retold in graphic novel form, Auguste Dupin solves the mystery of the strange murders in Paris, France.

"The Murders in the Rue Morgue" is a short story by Edgar Allan Poe published in Graham's Magazine in 1841. It has been claimed as the first detective story; Poe referred to it as one of his "tales of ratiocination". Similar works predate Poe's stories, including *Das Fräulein von Scuderi* (1819) by E.T.A. Hoffmann and *Zadig* (1748) by Voltaire. C. Auguste Dupin is a man in Paris who solves the mysterious brutal murder of two women. Numerous witnesses heard a suspect, though no one agrees on what language was spoken. At the murder scene, Dupin finds a hair that does not appear to be human. As the first true detective in fiction, the Dupin character established many literary devices which would be used in future fictional detectives including Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot. Many later characters, for example, follow Poe's model of the brilliant detective, his personal friend who serves as narrator, and the final revelation being presented before the reasoning that leads up to it. Dupin himself reappears in "The Mystery of Marie Roget" and "The Purloined Letter"

Eleven classic whodunits starring master sleuths such as Sherlock Holmes, Hercule Poirot, and Father Brown. A superstar lineup of detectives—including Sherlock Holmes, C. Auguste Dupin, and Hercule Poirot—headlines this elegant leather-bound edition of classic mystery stories. Short stories such as Edgar Allan Poe's "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" and G. K. Chesterton's "The Blue Cross" are ideal for a cozy evening by the fire, while novels like Agatha Christie's *The Murder on the Links* and Jules Verne's *An Antarctic Mystery* will keep you engrossed for days. The eleven works in this volume are preceded by a scholarly introduction that explores the origins of the genre, as well as the development of the modern mystery story and the contributions made by each author. Works Included Short stories: "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," Edgar Allan Poe "The Adventure of the Creeping Man," Sir Arthur Conan Doyle "The Blue Cross," G. K. Chesterton "The Coin of Dionysius," Ernest Bramah "The Anthropologist at Large," R. Austin Freeman "The Most Dangerous Game," Richard Connell Novels: *The Murder on the Links*, Agatha Christie *Whose Body?*, Dorothy Sayers *The Thirty-nine Steps*, John Buchan *An Antarctic Mystery*, Jules Verne *Room 13*, Edgar Wallace *Murder, mystery, and solving crime-the foundations of detective fiction*. Featuring a foreword by bestselling author, Kristine Kathryn Rusch, this volume from the Father of Detective Fiction contains *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*, *The Mystery of Marie Roget*, and *The Purloined*

Letter, stories featuring Poe's sentinel character, C. Auguste Dupin.

Decades before Sherlock Holmes, American author Edgar Allan Poe created the detective story in this remarkable trilogy of short stories featuring genius French criminologist C. Auguste Dupin. 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue' and its sequel 'The Mystery of Marie Roget' represent the beginning of crime fiction and each story has been hailed as a masterpiece. In 'Morgue' the Parisian detective investigates the savage murder of a mother and daughter. In the follow-up, Dupin is on the hunt of a killer in a case based on the true story of Mary Rogers, a saleswoman at a cigar store in Manhattan whose body was found floating in the Hudson River in 1841. 'The Purloined Letter' first appeared in 'The Gift: A Christmas and New Year's Present for 1845, ' in December, 1844. Poe earned \$12 for its first printing. It is now considered one of the greatest short stories ever written.

When Hans Pfaal's creditors begin to circle, there is only one thing he can do. Construct a magnificent, science defying balloon and escape to the moon! Hans records the details of this voyage with vivid otherworldly description, and impressive scientific knowhow. This fascinating, hallucinatory adventure, is regarded as one of the first examples of the modern science fiction genre, inspiring works by later writers such as Jules Verne and H.G Wells. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) is a titan of literature. Most famous for his poetry, short stories, and tales of the supernatural and macabre, his body of work continues to resonate to this day. Poe is widely regarded as the inventor of the detective genre and a contributor to the emergence of science fiction, dark romanticism, and weird fiction. His most famous works include "The Raven" (1845), "The Black Cat" (1843), and "The Gold-Bug" (1843).

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