

The Murders In The Rue Morgue And Other Tales The Penguin English Library

""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""

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 Anguste 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.

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.

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.

Explore the origins of the mystery genre with these seven classic tales of suspense and intrigue from Edgar Allan Poe, Wilkie Collins, John Buchan, and others. Classic Mysteries includes: "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," "The Mystery of Marie Roget," "The Purloined Letter," The Moonstone, An Antarctic Mystery, The Lady in the Shroud, and The Thirty-Nine Steps.

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The intrigue began with a triple homicide in a luxury apartment building just steps from the Champs-Élysées, in March 1887. A high-class prostitute and two others, one of them a child, had been stabbed to death—the latest in a string of unsolved murders targeting women of the Parisian demimonde. Newspapers eagerly reported the lurid details, and when the police arrested Enrico Pranzini, a charismatic and handsome Egyptian migrant, the story became an international sensation. As the case descended into scandal and papers fanned the flames of anti-immigrant politics, the investigation became thoroughly enmeshed with the crisis-driven political climate of the French Third Republic and the rise of xenophobic right-wing movements. Aaron Freundschuh's account of the "Pranzini Affair" recreates not just the intricacies of the investigation and the raucous courtroom trial, but also the jockeying for status among rival players—reporters, police detectives, doctors, and magistrates—who all stood to gain professional advantage and prestige. Freundschuh deftly weaves together the sensational details of the case with the social and political undercurrents of the time, arguing that the racially charged portrayal of Pranzini reflects a mounting anxiety about the colonial "Other" within France's own borders. Pranzini's case provides a window into a transformational decade for the history of immigration, nationalism, and empire in France.

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. [...]

Decades before the British super-sleuth Sherlock Holmes appeared on the scene, American author Edgar Allan Poe created the first detective story in a 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 mystery short stories ever written.

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.

When the mutilated bodies of Madame L'Españaye 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.

L'histoire se déroule Paris, au XIXe siècle. Dupin et le narrateur apprennent qu'un meurtre drôture les policiers français : on a retrouvé les cadavres de deux femmes de la famille Espanaye, une mère et sa fille, vivant en vieilles filles dans un

immeuble de la rue Morgue. Le corps de la fille présente des marques de strangulation et était violemment encastré dans le conduit de cheminée. Celui de la mère avait la gorge tranchée net, et se trouvait moitié démembré sur les pavés de la cour derrière l'immeuble. Or, il n'y a ni mobile pour le crime, ni même une explication plausible. Les fenêtres sont fermées et bloquées de l'intérieur mais personne n'a pu s'enfuir par la porte puisque des gens, entendant les cris, s'y sont précipités. Tous les témoins (les voisins ayant entendu une partie de la scène) s'accordent à dire qu'il y avait deux voix, bien distinctes, dont une grave, parlant français. Cependant, personne ne peut s'accorder sur la deuxième qui paraît étrangère à tous les témoins. Ceux-ci sont pourtant de nationalités diverses et variées. Dupin décide de résoudre l'affaire. Grâce à ses contacts dans la police, il peut fouiller le lieu du crime, et grâce aux indices, parvient à la solution sans que le lecteur ne le sache à ce moment-là.

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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

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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.

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

A classic detective short story shrouded in mystery, "Marie Rogêt" features Poe's famous investigator C. Auguste Dupin trying to solve a murder case. Based upon an actual murder, the short story is an intricate narrative revolving around floating dead bodies, strange suicides, phials of poison, and the power of newspapers to solve the gruesome murder. Cumbersome and rather slow-paced, the story is also often labelled as Poe's least successful among his detective works. On the other hand, it can easily be read as an episode from the CSI TV series, indulging in sneaky situations and hypothetical resolutions. 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).

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).

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.

While Edgar Allan Poe was most famous for his eerie tales of murder, ghouls, and suspense, he is also credited with paving the way for the future of detective stories with his character C. Auguste Dupin. Dupin made his first appearance in the murder mystery "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," a tale about the murder of two women. When Dupin questioned witnesses, everyone claimed that the murderer was speaking a different language, yet none of the witnesses could place his accent. Dupin put himself in the mind of the killer and read the faces of witnesses, suspects, and other persons of interest. He also drew inspiration and ideas from outside resources such as newspapers or police reports. As Dupin sought to unravel the mystery, Poe was creating an archetypal character that would be followed by many other great detectives. In the collection "The Murders in the Rue Morgue: The Dupin Tales," Poe allows Dupin's genius to shine in stories like "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," "The Mystery of Marie Roget," and "The Purloined Letter." These tales are not typical Poe stories, but instead all follow the cases that detective Dupin solves after other police and investigators are stumped. Dupin showed that, with a little ingenuity and creativity, even the most difficult case could be solved. Mystery lovers and Poe fans will all enjoy this groundbreaking collection and the intrigue that Poe creates within it.

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.

This collection of specially-commissioned essays by experts in the field explores key dimensions of Edgar Allan Poe's work and life.

Contributions provide a series of alternative perspectives on one of the most enigmatic and controversial American writers. The essays, specially tailored to the needs of undergraduates, examine all of Poe's major writings, his poetry, short stories and criticism, and place his

work in a variety of literary, cultural and political contexts. They situate his imaginative writings in relation to different modes of writing: humor, Gothicism, anti-slavery tracts, science fiction, the detective story, and sentimental fiction. Three chapters examine specific works: The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym, 'The Fall of the House of Usher', 'The Raven', and 'Ulalume'. The volume features a detailed chronology and a comprehensive guide to further reading, and will be of interest to students and scholars alike.

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).

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.

How is this book unique? Font adjustments & biography included Unabridged (100% Original content) Illustrated About The Murders in the Rue Morgue by Edgar Allan Poe "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" is a story by Edgar Allan Poe. It has been recognized as the first modern detective story; Poe referred to it as one of his "tales of ratiocination". Two works that share some similarities predate Poe's stories, including Das Frulein von Scuderi (1819) by E. T. A. Hoffmann and Zadig by Voltaire. 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'Esplanade 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. 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 every witness admits that he does not know the language he claims to have heard.

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The Murders in the Rue Morgue: Large Print by Edgar Allan Poe 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.

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" (1845), "The Black Cat" (1843), and "The Gold-Bug" (1843).

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The Murders in the Rue Morgue is a short story by Edgar Allan Poe published in Graham's Magazine in 1841. It has been described as the first modern detective story Poe referred to it as one of his tales of ratiocination Auguste Dupin is a man in Paris who solves the mystery of the 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. Considered to be the first literary detective, C. Auguste Dupin turns his deductive skills to solving two seemingly unsolvable mysteries. In "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" Dupin must deduce the identity of the murderer of Madame L'Esplanade 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 Murders in the Rue Morgue Random House

"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

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY MATTHEW PEARL Edgar Allan Poe invented detective fiction with these three mesmerizing 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.

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

