

Murders In The Rue Morgue Other Tales

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.

Why buy our paperbacks? Expedited shipping High Quality Paper Made in USA Standard Font size of 10 for all books 30 Days Money Back Guarantee BEWARE of Low-quality sellers Don't buy cheap paperbacks just to save a few dollars. Most of them use low-quality papers & binding. Their pages fall off easily. Some of them even use very small font size of 6 or less to increase their profit margin. It makes their books completely unreadable. How is this book unique? Unabridged (100% Original content) Font adjustments & biography included Illustrated 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.

"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 Fraulein 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." Notice: This Book is published by Historical Books Limited (www.publicdomain.org.uk) as a Public Domain Book, if you have any inquiries, requests or need any help you can just send an email to publications@publicdomain.org.uk This book is found as a public domain and free book based on various online catalogs, if you think there are any problems regard copyright issues please contact us immediately via DMCA@publicdomain.org.uk

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.

Detailed Summary, Analysis and Reading Guide

Tales

How I Wrote the Raven

Livre Bilingue

"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 Fraulein 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."

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 does not 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" now signifies not only VRPHWKLOJ 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" (modern) detective fiction by summarizing the important features and elements of this literary genre. [...]

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.

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

First Published In 1841

The Murders in the Rue Morgue

Large Print

Legacies of the Rue Morgue

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 Marie Roget* and *The Gold Bug*, two classics of the mystery genre.

"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 Fraulein 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."

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 story opens with a mother and daughter found brutally murdered inside a locked room in an upstairs apartment on a street in Paris. The police are baffled by both the ferocity of the crime and the lack of clues. Neighbors give conflicting evidence. Two friends are intrigued by the entire situation as reported in the newspapers. They decide to do a little investigating on their own. What they come up with is one of the most shocking and strangest of conclusions. *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* by Edgar Allan Poe is perhaps the first modern detective tale, though similar stories by Voltaire and ETA Hoffman did appear a few decades earlier. It was published in *Graham's Magazine* in 1841. One of the interesting aspects of Poe's story is that it sets the tone for future detective stories. Many of the elements found in *Rue Morgue*... went on to become the established canon of detective fiction. For

instance, the idea of a "locked room" was taken up by other writers to include long-distance, non-stop trains, remote islands, a house cut off from neighbors by snow, floods, rain and other such ideas. Another idea that this story generated was that of suspicion being thrown equally on a number of people. The amateur sleuth is usually drawn into the case by a friend. Finally, the detective comes up with a solution that could have been apparent to everyone, but only he or she is able to put the facts together in the most logical way. These ideas are all contained in *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*, making it the forerunner of great detective stories featuring fictitious crime solvers like Sherlock Holmes, Hercule Poirot, Miss Marple, Father Brown, Nero Wolfe and a host of others. One of Poe's biographers declares that this story changed the history of world literature. It was received with great enthusiasm and commercial success. It has also been adapted several times for radio, film, stage, television and comic books. The sleuth C. Auguste Dupin featured in two more stories: *The Mystery of Marie Roget*, and *The Purloined Letter*. He became the prototype of the brilliant, eccentric detective who solves mysteries that the police are unable to. The story was also one of the first of Poe's works to be translated into French and was published in a Parisian newspaper, though Poe was not noted as the author and many of the locations and characters were changed. When another French paper featured the story, a sensational trial followed, which finally brought Poe's name into the limelight! Indeed a great addition to your whodunit collection...

The Murders in the Rue Morgue (Annotated)

The Murders In The Rue Morgue & The Mystery Of Marie Roget

C Auguste Dupin Collection: The Murders in the Rue Morgue, The Mystery of Marie Roget and The Purloined Letter

Edgar Allan Poe - The Murders in the Rue Morgue - A Tale of Ratiocination and the Prototype for Detective Stories

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-si è cle. 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 Murders in the Rue Morgue" is a short story 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 Fr ä ulein 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, ... (more)

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

The Murders in the Rue Morgue A short story by Edgar Allan Poe "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". Two works that share some similarities predate Poe's stories, including *Das Fr ä ulein von Scuderi* (1819) by E. T. A. Hoffmann and *Zadig* (1747) by Voltaire. C. 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. As the first fictional detective, Poe's Dupin displays many traits which became literary conventions in subsequent 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 Rog ê t" and "The Purloined Letter".

The Murders in the Rue Morgue Illustrated

A Short Story by Edgar Allan Poe

The First Detective

And Other Stories

"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". Two works that share some similarities predate Poe's stories, including "Das Fr ä ulein von Scuderi" (1819) by E. T. A. Hoffmann and "Zadig" (1747) by Voltaire. C. 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. As the first fictional detective, Poe's Dupin displays many traits which became literary conventions in subsequent 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 Rog ê t" and "The Purloined Letter". "The Mystery of Marie Rog ê t", often subtitled "A Sequel to 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue'", is a short story by Edgar Allan Poe written in 1842. This is the first murder mystery based on the details of a real crime. It first appeared in "Snowden's Ladies' Companion" in three installments, November and December 1842 and February 1843. "The Purloined Letter" is a short story by American author Edgar Allan Poe. It is the third of his three detective stories featuring the fictional C. Auguste Dupin, the other two being "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" and "The Mystery of Marie Rog ê t". These stories are considered to be important early

forerunners of the modern detective story. It first appeared in the literary annual *The Gift* for 1845 (1844) and was soon reprinted in numerous journals and newspapers.

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

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.

C. Auguste Dupin - The Trilogy

The Murders in the Rue Morgue Edgar Allan Poe

The Oblong Box

After setting sail on from South Carolina aboard the ship "Independence", the unnamed narrator is informed that an old college friend—Cornelius Wyatt—is also aboard with his wife, two sisters, and a large, mysterious box. One night the narrator witnesses Wyatt's hideous wife leaving the room, and hears his old friend open the box and begin to weep. A powerful and chilling tale by the master of the short story form, "Independence" is highly recommended for fans of horror and mystery fiction. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) was an American author, editor, poet, and critic. Most famous for his stories of mystery and horror, he was one of the first American short story writers, and is widely considered to be the inventor of the detective fiction genre. Many antiquarian books such as this are becoming increasingly rare and expensive. We are republishing this volume now in an affordable, high-quality edition complete with a specially commissioned new biography of the author.

"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 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 short story "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" opens with a lengthy explanation of ratiocination. C. Auguste Dupin demonstrates his prowess by deducing his companion's thoughts as if through apparent supernatural power. The story then turns to the double

murder of Madame L'Esplanade and her daughter at their home in the Rue Morgue in Paris. According to newspaper accounts, the mother was found in a yard behind the house. 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 ... "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" is first published in 1841. It has been claimed as the first detective story. 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'Esplanade 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.

The Murders in the Rue Morgue (□□□□□□)

The Murders In The Rue Morgue

Poe 3

and other tales

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.

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!

"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".

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.

By Edgar Allan Poe - Illustrated

Short Story

Science, Space, and Crime Fiction in France

The Murders in the Rue Morgue: Large Print

L'histoire se déroule à Paris, au XIX^e siècle. Dupin et le narrateur apprennent qu'un meurtre déroute 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 éparpillé 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.

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". 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.

"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". C. 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. As the first fictional detective, Poe's Dupin displays many traits which became literary conventions in subsequent 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 Rogêt" and "The Purloined Letter".

Classics Illustrated Deluxe #10: The Murders in the Rue Morgue, and Other Tales

The Complete Auguste Dupin Stories-The Murders in the Rue Morgue, the Mystery of Marie Rogêt & the Purloined Letter Illustrated Edition

A Chapter on Autography