|     | SCRIPT  | IMAGES & SOUND  | REFERENCE   |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 2.1 | Once upon a time in a fictional land called London                            |   | From: Fables (comic), Issue 1 (2002), by Bill Willingham.  This long-running and extraordinarily successful comic begins: 'Once upon a time, in a fictional land called New York City'  |
| 2.2 | Once upon a time in a fictional land called London 221B Baker Street, NW1 6XE | On-screen Text (design)                                     | From: <i>The X-Files</i> (1993-)  The way in which the text appears on screen, accompanied by the sound of a typewriter, mimics <i>The X-Files</i> , the long-running science fiction TV series.  |
| 2.3 |   | Exterior: London Skyline  IN A FICTIONAL LAND CALLED LONDON | From: Skyfall (2012, dir. Sam Mendes)   |
| 2.4 | John (J): Sherlock! We've received a letter, in this day and age. How curious | The Postman   | The postman references <i>The Invisible Man</i> , a short story from <i>The Innocence of Father Brown</i> by G.K. Chesterton, in which the villain disguises himself as a postman to hide in plain sight from those around him. The villain of <i>The Scarlet Claw</i> (1944, dir. Roy William Neill) discussed below (see 2.16), also pretends to be a postman, one of various disguises he adopts throughout the film.  On an unrelated note, Chesterton's story was first published in 1911, the same year in which the first consolidated Copyright Act in the UK was passed. |

| 2.5 |                                     | The Postman's Tunic (design)                          | The tunic style coat adopted for the design of the postman's uniform also dates to the same period (c.1911).  |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|---|
|     |                                     | GOWER'S   |   |
| 2.6 |                                     | The Postman's Bag (design)                            | From: Royal Mail and Royal Mail Line logos  |
|     |                                     |   | Royal Mail  ROYAL MAIL  |
| 2.7 | Sherlock (S): Yes John, about as    |   | From: The Adventure of the Silver Blaze (1892), by Arthur Conan Doyle   |
|     | curious as a dog that doesn't bark. |   | An indirect reference to the following text: 'To the curious incident of the dog in the night-time.' / 'The dog did nothing in the night-time.' / 'That was the curious incident,' remarked Sherlock Holmes.  |
|     |                                     |   | The original text was also used as the title of the children's mystery novel <i>The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Nighttime</i> (2003), by Mark Haddon.  |
| 2.8 |                                     | Newspaper Headline: Eight seconds of sporting genius! | A reference to the decision in <i>England And Wales Cricket Board Ltd &amp; Anor</i> v. <i>Tixdaq Ltd &amp; Anor</i> [2016] EWHC 575 (Ch) regarding fair dealing and the re-use of eight second segments of cricket footage. For further discussion see <i>Case File #20: The Fateful Eight Seconds</i> . |

| 2.9  | Newspaper Headline: Reading the Internet is the same as reading a book | A reference to the decision of the UK Supreme Court in <i>Public Relations</i> Consultants Association Ltd v. The Newspaper Licensing Agency Ltd, [2013]  UKSC 18, and specifically to the judgment of Lord Sumption in which he argued that reading copyright material on the internet must be treated in the same way as reading a book, a newspaper or a magazine. See our discussion of this case in Case File #21: The Lawful Reader.  |
|------|--|---|
| 2.10 | Newspaper Headline: This is not a newspaper headline                   | There are various references intended here.  First, Magritte's <i>The Treachery of Images</i> , 1928-29, which also features on Sherlock's t-shirt in <i>The Adventure of the Girl with the Light Blue Hair</i> (see 1.10).  In addition, we're referencing the recent body of European and UK case law concerning whether and when the title of a novel, a play, a song or a newspaper article might be considered a copyright work in its own right. That is, the headline may not simply be a headline, it might also be a literary work.  See, for example: <i>Infopaq International A/S</i> v. <i>Danske Dagblades Forening</i> [2009] ECR I-6569; <i>The Newspaper Licensing Agency and others</i> v. <i>Meltwater Holding BV and others</i> [2011] EWCA Civ 890. |
| 2.11 | Interior: Skull Poster and Sofa with Violin                            | Interior set for BBC's Sherlock (221B Baker Street)   |

| 2.12 |   | Interior: Red Bus Poster | See the opening sequence to The Adventure of the Girl with the Light Blue Hair and our discussion of Temple Island Collections Ltd v. New English Teas Ltd & another [2012] EWPCC 1 in Case File #1: The Red Bus.  |
|------|---|--------------------------|--|
| 2.13 | S: Hnh! Type-written, and with a dandy roll watermark what does it say? | The Watermark            | From: Tales from Shakespeare, by Charles and Mary Lamb  Our watermark is based on the front cover by Arthur Rackham – one of the leading illustrators from the 'Golden Age' of British book illustration – for an edition of Charles and Mary Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. In 1796, Mary Lamb stabbed her mother to death during a period of mental illness. She suffered from poor mental health her entire life. |
| 2.14 | J: Dear Mr Holmes, I wouldn't bother you                                |                          |  |

| 2.15 | Mary (M): If I didn't think   | The Typewriter (design)  | From: <i>The Shining</i> (1980, dir. Stanley Kubrick)  Mary's typewriter is an almost exact replica of the one used by Jack Nicholson in <i>The Shining</i> .   |
|------|---|--------------------------|---|
|      |   |                          |   |
| 2.16 | M: my life was in danger. I'm having terrible visions that seem frighteningly real. |                          | From: The Scarlet Claw (1944, dir. Roy William Neill)  The text is taken from a telegram written by Lady Penrose, the victim of a grisly murder, and sent to Sherlock Holmes before her death.  The telegram reads: 'I have every reason to believe my life is in danger, yet if you were to ask me how I know I couldn't give you a logical answer. There is nothing tangible, yet like a terrible premonition it is all so frighteningly real.' |
| 2.17 | M: It's absurd, but I'm being haunted by my own literary creations!                 | Mary Westmacott (design) | The character of Mary Westmacott is based on the writer Agatha Christie and the actress Shelley Duvall from <i>The Shining</i> (1980, dir. Stanley Kubrick).  |
|      |   |                          |   |

| 2.18 | M: I'm a screenwriter and was recently commissioned to produce an original script. | Background piano music  "MUDER, SHE WROTE" Theme from the Universal TV Series  Moderately (160-120)  Vola  Piano  Volaccatlo  Piano  Volaccatlo  Piano  Volaccatlo | The main theme from the <i>Murder, She Wrote</i> soundtrack is used twice as part of the backdrop to Mary's tale.  The first time, it is woven into the background soundtrack to signal Mary's optimism and good fortune at being commissioned to write a film script.  The second time we hear it, it is off-key and unsettling: Mary's dream has soured.  |
|------|--|--|---|
| 2.19 | M: A film about a missing boy.   | The Missing Boy: the title of the script on Mary's desk  | The premise of the film script that Mary has been commissioned to write appears to draw on <i>The Adventure of the Girl with the Light Blue Hair</i> : a film, about a wonderful toy, a toy that is Pinocchio-esque.  |
| 2.20 | M: The premise was intriguing  | Money Tree Productions   | This name is based on the poster of The Money Tree from <i>The Adventure of the Girl with the Light Blue Hair</i> (see 1.19).  The name refers to the trick played on Pinocchio by the Fox and the Cat, when they persuade him to travel to the Land of Barn Owls, and then to the Field of Miracles, where gold coins once planted apparently will grow into a money-producing tree. Later, disguised as murderers, the Fox and the Cat attack Pinocchio and hang him from a tree. |
| 2.21 |  | The Pen used by Mary (design)  | The design of the pen, including the nib, is based on the limited-edition 'Agatha Christie' pen by Mont Blanc. The Agatha Christie is just one of a series of designs in Mont Blanc's 'Writers Edition'.  The design on the nib of the pen in the film cannot be seen by the naked eye.   |

| 2.22 | M: and for once the contract terms were great                        | Interior: Typewriter with Scrapbook | From: The Shining (1980, dir. Stanley Kubrick)   |
|------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
|      |  |                                     | Note the scrapbook positioned to the right of Jack Nicholson's typewriter.   |
|      |  |                                     |  |
| 2.23 | M: a dream job that would pay the bills for many years but the dream | Interior: Mondrian Painting         | From: Composition C (No.III) with Red, Yellow and Blue, by Piet Mondrian   |
|      | has soured.  |                                     | Mondrian's Composition C (No.III) with Red, Yellow and Blue is the first object that appears in Mary's dream of a wealthy life. Mondrian's work entered the public domain in the UK on 1 January 2015, only a few days after we first published The Adventure of the Girl with the Light Blue Hair (12 December 2014). Interestingly, Composition C (No.III) with Red, Yellow and Blue is not available to view on the Tate website. The website reads as follows: 'Sorry, copyright restrictions prevent us from showing this object here'. For further details, see: www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/mondrian-composition-c-no-iii-with-red-yellow-and-blue-l00097. |

| 2.24 |   | Interior: Carillon Dancer | The blue jug on the side table in the background is replaced by a wind-up Carillon dancer, dressed in pink. This in turn is based on the wind-up doll the toymaker Hiram Flaversham creates for his daughter Olivia, in <i>Basil, The Great Mouse Detective</i> (1986, dir. Ron Clements, Burny Mattinson, David Michener and John Musker). Basil, of course, is Disney's animated take on Sherlock Holmes. |
|------|---|---------------------------|---|
|      |   |                           |   |
| 2.25 | M: The problems began when when I started fleshing out the main | Six Detectives line-up    | From: The Usual Suspects (1995, dir. Bryan Singer)  |
|      | character: the hero-detective.                                  |                           | We replicate the iconic image from <i>The Usual Suspects</i> but with six figures instead of five, referencing Luigi Pirandello's <i>Six Characters in Search of an Author</i> . In this image, we see all five characters as well as their shadows. In our version, we see all six characters in shadow, before each in turn comes into view.  |

|      |   | 77                    | the Usual Suspects  Five Criminals. One Line up.  No Coincidence.  |
|------|---|-----------------------|--|
| 2.26 | M: A number of ideas presented themselves         |                       | From: Six Characters in Search of an Author (1921), by Luigi Pirandello Introduction: 'I can only say that, having in no way searched them out, I found myself confronted by six living, palpable, audibly breathing human beings.' Here, we borrow the idea that the six characters in Mary's line-up presented themselves to her – almost without her intervention – as a plausible solution to her dilemma concerning the hero-detective. In addition, each of the six characters are easily recognisable tropes frequently used in the genre of detective fiction. |
| 2.27 | M: <b>Samuel Marlowe</b> , a hard-boiled gumshoe, | Samuel Marlowe (name) | Raymond Chandler wrote stories about Philip Marlowe. Dashiell Hammett wrote about Sam Spade. It has been suggested that both writers were influenced by — and at times relied on the advice of — the first licensed black private detective in Los Angeles: Samuel B. Marlowe. Our hard-boiled gumshoe is named after the real-life Samuel Marlowe.  |

| 2.28 |   | Samuel Marlowe (design) | From: a photograph of Samuel B. Marlowe, and various images of Humphrey Bogart (as Philip Marlowe) from <i>The Big Sleep</i> (1946, dir. Howard Hawks)   |
|------|---|-------------------------|--|
| 2.29 | M: <b>Agnes Peabody</b> , a writer-turned detective | Agnes Peabody (name)    | From: <i>The Murder of Sherlock Holmes</i> , the pilot episode of <i>Murder, She Wrote</i> (1984, dir. Corey Allen)  Agnes Peabody, a minor character in the pilot episode, is an aspiring writer, who accuses Jessica Fletcher (among others) of plagiarism. The description of Agnes as a 'writer-turned detective' is obviously a reference to the character of Jessica Fletcher herself, from <i>Murder, She Wrote</i> . |
| 2.30 |   | Agnes Peabody (design)  | Agnes Peabody was also the name of the main character in a Canadian (TV Ontario) children's TV show, <i>Dear Aunt Agnes</i> , first broadcast in January 1986. Agnes Peabody was played by actress Heather Conkie. Our design for Agnes is based on: Angela Lansbury (as Jessica Fletcher) and Heather Conkie seen here on <i>Polka Dot Door</i> , a Canadian children's television series broadcast between 1971 and 1993.  |

| 2.31 | M: The others weren't so well developed.  |                            | From: Six Characters in Search of an Author, by Luigi Pirandello  Here, we refer to the fact that the six characters in Pirandello's play are not all realised with the same level of sophistication or depth (and purposefully so). In the play, the father and stepdaughter are more fully realised than the mother and the son, whereas the boy and the child remain quite ambiguous and lacking in definition. Similarly, our six detectives are not equally well developed, visually and otherwise. |
|------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 2.32 | M: Barbara Thorndyke, forensic scientist! | Barbara Thorndyke (name)   | Barbara's name is based on two sources: Barbara Gordon (aka Batgirl, aka Oracle) from the <i>Batman</i> comic book series, and Dr John Evelyn Thorndyke, a fictional detective in a long series of novels and short stories by the British author R. Austin Freeman.   |
| 2.33 |   | Barbara Thorndyke (design) | Our design for Barbara is based on two main sources: Barbara Gordon, illustrated here by Gary Frank, and Prof Helen Whitwell, Professor of Forensic Pathology, the inspiration for the lead character in the BBC drama Silent Witness, first broadcast in 1996.  |
| 2.34 | M: Lord Vane, play-boy aristocrat!        | Lord Vane (name)           | Lord Vane's name is based on the fictional character of Harriet Vane and her husband, Lord Peter Wimsey, the gentleman detective created by Dorothy L. Sayers. In Sayers's novels, Vane is a mystery writer; she meets Lord Wimsey in the novel <i>Strong Poison</i> , in which she is accused of murder.  |

| 2.35 |                                 | Lord Vane (design)                     | Our design for Lord Vane was based on two sources. First, David Niven's character in <i>Murder by Death</i> (1976, dir. Robert Moore), Neil Simon's murder mystery spoof featuring parodies of five famous detectives: Sam Diamond; Sidney Wang; Jessica Marbles; Dick Charleston; and, Milo Perrier. Second, the actor Edward Petherbridge's portrayal of Lord Peter Wimsey in <i>A Dorothy L. Sayers' Mystery</i> , a one-off series (10 episodes) first broadcast by the BBC in 1987. |
|------|---------------------------------|--|--|
|      |                                 |  |  |
| 2.36 | M: A maverick police detective! | The Maverick Police Detective (design) | Our design for the maverick police detective is based on: Harrison Ford (as Rick Deckard) in <i>Blade Runner</i> (1982, dir. Ridley Scott); and Jo Nesbo, author of the Harry Hole detective novels.   |
|      |                                 |  |  |

| 2.37 | M: A brain!  |  | From: The Adventure of the Mazarin Stone (1921), by Arthur Conan Doyle   |
|------|--|--|--|
| 2.57 | IVI. A DIGIII:   |  |  |
|      |  |  | Holmes comments: 'I am a brain, Watson. The rest of me is a mere appendix.'  |
| 2.38 | M: They all had potential, but just as I settled on one, I started seeing the others everywhere I went | Exterior: Pantages Theatre   | In the film <i>The Prestige</i> (2006, dir. Christopher Nolan) various real-life theatres are used by the director for filming, however, only one is used for an exterior shot – the Tower Theatre, 802 South Broadway, Los Angeles. In the film, it is renamed the Pantages Theatre.  |
|      |  | PANTAGE CONSTITUTION OF THE PARTAGE CONSTITUTION OF THE PA |  |
| 2.39 |  | Play Title: Bones in their Closets   | This is a pun on the title of the play <i>Stones in His Pockets</i> (1996) by Marie Jones. The play was the subject of copyright litigation when the director of the original production, Pamela Brighton, claimed she should be recognised as coauthor of the work. See <i>Brighton</i> v. <i>Jones</i> (2004) EWHC 1157 (Ch).  |
| 2.40 |  | Author: By William Gillette  | William Gillette, author of the play <i>Sherlock Holmes</i> , played Sherlock on both stage and screen. The film version (1916, dir. Arthur Berthelet) of Gillette's play was recently rediscovered in the vaults of the French national film archive, the Cinémathèque française. The film had been thought lost for nearly 100 years.  |
| 2.41 |  | Newspaper Headline: The suicide of the sculptor Harkin and tonight's play at the Pantages  | From: Each in His Own Way (1924), by Luigi Pirandello  From the Introduction: 'The suicide of the sculptor La Vela and tonight's play at the theatre'. We have substituted the name 'Harkin' for 'La Vela', a reference to Sean Harkin, from Stones in His Pockets (see 2.39). The teenage Harkin commits suicide by drowning (with stones in his pockets), after being humiliated by an American movie star making a film in a small town in Kerry. |

| 2.42 |   | Newspaper Headline: Creations don't die, creators do | From: Six Characters in Search of an Author, by Luigi Pirandello  Act I: 'You don't die! Your creator dies but you, the creature, can't die!'  |
|------|---|--|--|
| 2.43 | M: exactly as they were in my imagination |  | From: Six Characters in Search of an Author, by Luigi Pirandello Introduction: 'This was the point. They had to appear at the exact stage of development each had reached in the author's imagination at the moment when he decided to be rid of them.'  |
| 2.44 |   | Interior: Window                                     | From: Secret Window (2004, dir. David Koepp)  The interior here is taken from Koepp's film Secret Window, which is based on the 1990 short story Secret Window, Secret Garden by Stephen King, in which Mort Rainey, an author suffering from writer's block, is accused of plagiarism by the mysterious John Shooter.  Shooter demands that Mort provides him with a new story, in place of the story he has plagiarised: 'I want you to write me a story', Shooter said calmly. 'I want you to write me a story and put my name on it and then give it to me. You owe me that. Right is right and fair is fair.' |
|      |   |  |  |

| 2.45 |   | Exterior: Samuel Marlowe Sitting on the Wall | From: Cape Fear (1991, dir. Martin Scorsese)  In Cape Fear, Max Cady, seeking revenge on his former lawyer Sam Bowden, begins harassing Sam and his family, without technically breaking the law. In this scene, he is sitting 'on a wall that bounds our property,' an activity that falls short of trespass. Later, Sam explains to a private investigator, 'He's been harassing my family. He's clever. I mean, cleverly so that the law can't touch him'. And Max, in various encounters with Sam, Sam's wife Leigh, and with the private investigator, consistently stresses the lawfulness of his actions: 'I'm well within my rights to be here, and you know it'; 'I'm not doing nothing, just giving you back your dog collar'; 'I'm not on your property'.  We were attracted to this scene, and to the notion of occupying part of someone's property while not engaging in trespass. In many respects, |
|------|---|--|--|
|      |   |  | exceptions to copyright present a boundary issue, one in which one must determine what is lawful, and what constitutes infringing activity.  |
| 2.46 | M: but palpable, breathing human beings.                    |  | From: Six Characters in Search of an Author, by Luigi Pirandello Introduction: 'I found myself confronted by six living, palpable, audibly breathing human beings.'  |
| 2.47 | M: It's as if they simply willed themselves into existence. |  | From: Six Characters in Search of an Author, by Luigi Pirandello Introduction: 'Born alive, they wanted to live.' Here, we do not quote Pirandello directly, but instead take inspiration from his notion that his characters 'wanted' to live, that they might will themselves into being.  |

| 2.48 | M: Just last night, I woke to the sound of someone at my typewriter, but when I got downstairs there was nobody there, just a page | Mary Behind the Typewriter | From: <i>The Shining</i> (1980, dir. Stanley Kubrick)   |
|------|--|----------------------------|---|
|      |  |                            |   |
|      |  | MERCE MY STORY             | All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy V All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy |
| 2.49 | M: with three unsettling words: WHERE'S MY STORY?  |                            | From: Secret Window, Secret Garden, by Stephen King, and Six Characters in Search of an Author, by Luigi Pirandello   |
|      |  |                            | With these three words, we bring together Pirandello's six characters and John Shooter from Stephen King's short story, <i>Secret Window, Secret Garden</i> .   |
| 2.50 | M: People tell me I'm going mad but  |                            | From: The Scarlet Claw (1944, dir. Roy William Neill)   |
|      | I know this is real; Mr Holmes, I'm writing in the frantic hope  |                            | The text is taken from a telegram written by Lady Penrose, the victim of a grisly murder, and sent to Sherlock Holmes before her death. The telegram reads: '[I'm] asking your help in the frantic hope that you will not fail me.'   |
| 2.51 | J: that you will help me wake up   |                            | From: Sherlock Holmes Faces Death (1943, dir. Roy William Neill)  |
|      | from this living nightmare.  |                            | In this film, based on the Conan Doyle short story <i>The Musgrave Ritual</i> , Sally Mugrave pleads with Holmes: 'It's like a nightmare Please help me wake up; it's just a bad dream'.  |

| 2.52 | J: Yours – in despair – <b>Mary Westmacott</b> .  | Mary Westmacott (name)                 | The name Mary Westmacott was a pseudonym used by Agatha Christie for six semi-autobiographical novels: Giant's Bread (1930); Unfinished Portrait (1934); Absent in the Spring (1944); The Rose and the Yew Tree (1947); A Daughter's A Daughter (1952); and, The Burden (1956). |
|------|---|--|---|
| 2.53 | J: Sherlock, whoever heard of characters stepping out of an author's imagination and coming to life?              |  | From: Six Characters in Search of an Author, by Luigi Pirandello  Act III: '[W]ho has ever heard of a character stepping out of his part and holding forth about it like you do, expounding it and explaining it.'  |
| 2.54 |   | Pipe/Nike Swoosh on Sherlock's t-shirt | On Sherlock's t-shirt, we replace the Nike swoosh with a similarly shaped pipe.   |
| 2.55 | S: John, quickly, find the number, get<br>Ms. Westmacott on the phone. I<br>believe she's in great danger.        |  |   |
| 2.56 | J: What?  |  |   |
| 2.57 | S: Don't 'what' me John, <b>just do it</b> .  |  | From: Nike slogan and trade mark (Just Do It), first coined in 1988   |
| 2.58 | J: Alright, alright I don't know. Do this. Fetch that. Where's the blooming gratitude?                            |  | We felt that the long-suffering Watson should be allowed a moment of petulant complaint in the face of Sherlock's constant barracking and dismissive behaviour. Anton Saunders, playing John Watson, delivered the line perfectly.  |
| 2.59 | S: There's something uncanny about all of this; something monstrous. But ghosts?, and the supernatural? Nonsense! |  | From: The Spiderwoman (1943, dir. Roy William Neill) Holmes comments: 'There's something uncanny about it, something monstrous and horrible.'   |

| 2.60 |  | Theatre Poster: Macbeth | From: <i>Macbeth,</i> by William Shakespeare   |
|------|--|-------------------------|--|
|      |  | macbeth                 | Famously, the supernatural prophecies of the three witches plant a seed in Macbeth's mind that leads him to murder king and kin; later, he is haunted – tormented – by the ghost of his former friend Banquo.  |
| 2.61 | S: I'll stake my reputation on her   |                         | From: And Then There Were None (1939), by Agatha Christie  |
|      | sanity!  |                         | 'I'd stake my reputation on your sanity.'  |
| 2.62 | S: <b>No, this is the work of a good old-fashioned villain</b> , a madman intent |                         | From: <i>Sherlock: The Reichenbach Fall</i> (series 2, episode 3) (2012, dir. Toby Haynes)   |
|      | on driving Mary insane   |                         | Moriarty: 'Every fairy tale needs a good old-fashioned villain.'   |
| 2.63 | S: subverting her sense of fantasy   | Mary's Descent          | From: Interstellar (2014, dir. Christopher Nolan)  |
|      | and reality Where's my story, I wonder?  |                         | In the 'Tesseract' scene of <i>Interstellar</i> the protagonist is in a physical space where he is able to see different realities, different 'times' of his life and his beloved ones. In our scene, Mary's sense of reality is tricked, and she gets lost in an endless loop of possible worlds and events, each one is similar in nature to her real life, but different in the details, like a kaleidoscopic distortion. |
|      |  |                         |  |
| 2.64 | J: Holmes, you won't believe it!   |                         |  |

| 2.65 | S: As I feared: she's already dead.   |            |  |
|------|---|------------|--|
| 2.66 | J: Yes! The police answered: she was murdered at her desk, a dagger in                      | The Dagger | A dagger was the obvious choice of murder weapon, referencing The Crime<br>Writers Association Daggers awarded every year for quality crime writing.   |
|      | her back  |            | First established in 1955, ten Daggers are currently awarded by the CWA every year. These include: the Gold Dagger (awarded for the best crime novel of the year), the Ian Fleming Steel Dagger (best thriller); the John Creasey (New Blood) Dagger (best crime novel by a first-time author); the Historical Dagger (best historical crime novel); the Gold Dagger for Non-fiction (best non-fiction work on a crime-related theme); the International Dagger (best crime novel not originally written in English); the Short Story Dagger (best short story); Debut Dagger (for authors who have not yet had a novel published); the Diamond Dagger (for authors who have made a significant contribution to crime writing); the Dagger in the Library (awarded for an author's entire body of work). |
| 2.67 | J: and three words on the page in the typewriter: <b>FAIR IS FAIR.</b>                      |            | From: Secret Window, Secret Garden, by Stephen King John Shooter: 'You stole my story, the man on the doorstep said. You stole my story and something's got to be done about it. Right is right and fair is fair.'  John Shooter: 'I want you to write me a story and put my name on it and then give it to me. You owe me that. Right is right and fair is fair.'   |
| 2.68 | J: The doors to the study were locked from the inside, with <b>no sign</b> of forced entry. |            | From: Sherlock: The Hounds of Baskerville (series 2, episode 2) (2012, dir. Paul McGuigan)  Sherlock, in a state of agitated boredom, is reading through pleas for help received on their website. One case concerns a rabbit, Bluebell, that turned luminous – 'like a fairy' – just before it disappeared. Sherlock continues, sarcastically: 'Hutch still locked. No sign of a forced entry What am I saying? This is brilliant Phone Lestrade. Tell him there's an escaped rabbit.'  |
| 2.69 | J: And the manuscript for the film is gone! It's a genuine locked-room mystery!             |            | In general, this refers to the well-known device of the locked-room mystery, a genre of detective fiction. More specifically, it references Chesterton's <i>The Invisible Man</i> , a fine example of the locked-room mystery, and the short story alluded to by the character of the Postman at the start of the film.  |

| 2.70 | S: Genuine? Maybe. But mystery? Hardly. Although it would appear that we have just been engaged to work for a corpse. | From: <i>The Scarlet Claw</i> (1944, dir. Roy William Neill)  Holmes: 'For the first time we have been retained by a corpse.'   |
|------|---|---|
| 2.71 | S: Grab your coat John the Game is On!  | From: Sherlock: A Study in Pink (series 1, episode 1) (2010, dir. Paul McGuigan) Sherlock: 'Want to see some more?' John: (Blurts out of him) 'Oh, God, yes!' Sherlock: 'Get your coat.' and Mrs Hudson: 'Look at you, all happy. It's not decent.' Sherlock: 'Who cares about decent? The game, Mrs. Hudson, is on!' |

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