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Sherlock holmes in washington 1943 ok.ru

Film series starring Basil Rathbone (1939-1946) Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce in Sherlock Holmes and Secret Weapon A series of fourteen films based on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories was published between 1939 and 1946; The British actors Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce played Holmes and Dr. John Watson, respectively. The first two films in the series were produced by 20th Century Fox and released in 1939. The studio stopped making the films after these, but Universal Studios acquired the rights from the Doyle estate and produced a further twelve films. Although the films of 20th Century Fox had big budgets, high production values and were set in the Victorian era, Universal Studios updated the films to get Holmes to fight the Nazis and produced them as B-images with lower budgets. Both Rathbone and Bruce continued their roles when the series switched studios, as did Mary Gordon, who played the recurring character Mrs. Hudson. In the 1970s, four of the Universal films made public became available when their copyrights were not renewed. These four films were restored and colored. Some of the films in the series had been degraded over time, with some of the original negatives lost and others suffering from nitrate deterioration due to the unstable cellulose nitrate film. The UCLA Film and Television Archive restored the series, putting the films on modern polyester film, in a process that was paid for jointly by UCLA, Warner Bros. and Hugh Hefner. Background Basil Rathbone as Holmes In 1938, Basil Rathbone was cast as Sherlock Holmes for the 20th Century-Fox adaptation of The Hound of the Baskervilles; Nigel Bruce was chosen to play Dr John Watson. [1] Darryl F. Zanuck, Gregory Ratoff and Gene Markey made the choice of Rathbone as Holmes during a conversation at a party in Hollywood. [2] Filming began on 29 December 1938 under the direction of Sidney Lanfield and the film was released on 31 March 1939. [1] [3] Later that year another film, The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, followed, which was based on Sherlock Holmes, an 1899 play written by William Gillette. [4] Although Fox planned to make further Holmes films with Rathbone and Bruce, the complications of negotiations between the company and the character's creator, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's estate, brought a premature end to the studio's involvement; [5] Their decision to withdraw from further productions was also due to the fact that The Second World War meant that foreign agents and spies were far more typical and current than the outdated criminal activities of Moriarty and the like. On October 30, 1939, a month after the release of Adventures, Rathbone and Bruce resumed their roles on radio in The New Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, with episodes written by Dennis Green and Anthony Boucher. [7] Rathbone left the radio show in May 1946, while Bruce until 1947, when Tom Conway replaced Rathbone. [8] In February 1942, after negotiations with Doyle's estate, Universal Studios acquired the rights to the films and signed contracts with Rathbone and Bruce to continue their portraits. [6] Universal's deal worth \$300,000 was for seven years, and they bought the rights to 21 stories in the canon in a contract that stipulated that the company would make three films a year, two of which had to be adapted to Doyle's stories. [9] Universal was allowed to significantly revise the adaptations and modernise them,[10] often to the point where little of the original story remained recognizable. [11] Universal decided to update the stories to a Second World War setting, and the first film, Sherlock Holmes and Voice of Terror-based on Doyle's 1917 history of His Last Bow-was updated to a World War II setting, with Holmes trying to catch a Nazi agent. [12] Bruce and Rathbone initially objected to updating the setting of the stories. [11] The change of era for Holmes is explained in the opening titles, with a caption informing viewers that Holmes is timeless, invincible and immutable, goes on to say that he was solving significant problems today. [13] While Fox adaptations had high production values[14] and larger budgets,[15] Universal films changed the approach of the series, and aimed simply to be entertaining 'B' images. [16] The second film, produced by Universal, Sherlock Holmes and Secret Weapon, was directed by Roy William Neill; he went on to direct the remaining ten films – and produce the last nine – in the Universal series. [17] Rathbone became frustrated with the role of Holmes and left the series in 1946; he declared that his first image was, so to speak, a negative from which I simply continued to produce endless positives of the same photograph. [15] Universal considered replacing him on screen with Tom Conway – as they subsequently did with the radio series – but decided instead to end the series, even though he still had the rights for the next three years. In December 1946, shortly after the series ended, Neill died of a heart attack. [18] Cast Dennis Hoey as Inspector Lestrade in Sherlock Holmes and Secret Weapon Author David Stuart Davies concluded that Basil Rathbone was the actor who came closest to creating the final Sherlock Holmes on screen, and also described the choice as inspired. [19] Historian Alan Barnes agrees, writing that Rathbone was Sherlock Holmes. [20] The choice of Nigel Bruce as Watson was more contentious, and Davies pointed out that Bruce's characterization had little to do with the written Watson, although the depiction eventually produced an endearingly avuncular figure. [19] Historian David Parkinson agrees, and wrote that Bruce's avuncular presence provided counterbalance to Rathbone's brisk omniscient detective detective. [21] Barnes notes that despite the criticism against him, Bruce rehabilitated Watson, who had been a marginal figure in the cinematic Holmes canon to this point: after Bruce, it would be an almost unimaginable cuddle to show Holmes without him. [22] With the combination of Rathbone and Bruce, historian Jim Harmon believed that this was almost perfect casting. [23] The series included the continuity of two actors who played recurring characters: Mary Gordon, who played Mrs. Hudson, and Dennis Hoey, who portrayed Inspector Lestrade. [24] Other recurring characters were played by several actors, with Professor Moriarty played by three characters:[25] Lionel Atwill in Sherlock Holmes and Secret Weapon, Henry Daniell in The Woman in Green and George Zucco in The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. [25] [a] Some supporting actors resurfaced in a number of roles in what Davies called the show's own small repertory company of actors; [19] These included Harry Cording, who played seven roles in various films,[b] and Gerald Hamer and Harold De Becker, who both played four roles.[c] among others. [4] Complete film list Film sequence Title Release Director Based on (by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, unless otherwise stated) Plot Ref. The Hound of the Baskervilles 31 March 1939 Sidney Lanfield The Hound of the Baskervilles (1901-02) Holmes and Watson are heard about the arrival in England of Sir Henry Baskerville, the last of the Baskervilles, heir to the family estate on Dartmoor, following the death of Sir Henry's uncle. A local myth surrounds the Baskervilles that an evil dog stalks descendants of the family. Holmes sends Watson to Baskerville Hall while he assumes the disguise of a peddler. Holmes reveals his identity to Watson and the two witnessing the death of an escaped prisoner, killed by a large dog. Holmes and Watson declare the case closed and claim they are leaving Baskerville Hall; They return to the heath that night and kill the dog when it attacks Sir Henry. Holmes then unmasks the killer as John Stapleton, who was a Baskerville and hoped to claim fortune and title for himself. [3] [38] The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes 1. Werker Sherlock Holmes (1899) by William Gillette and Conan Doyle After Professor Moriarty is acquitted of murder, Holmes and Watson are visited by Ann Brandon, who tells detectives that her brother Lloyd received a drawing of a man with an albatross hanging around his neck, identical to one received by his father just before his murder ten years earlier Her brother is killed later that day. Holmes believes there will be an attempt on Ann's life, and he disguises himself as a music hall entertainer at a garden party where he catches her assailant. The assassin is Gabriel Mateo, out for revenge on Brandons for by his father of Ann's father in a dispute over ownership of their South American mine; Mateo reveals that it was Moriarty who encouraged him to seek revenge. Holmes realizes that Moriarty used Ann's attempted murder as a distraction from his real crime: an attempt to steal the crown jewels. Holmes goes to the Tower of London, where Moriarty is masquerading as a policeman. The couple struggles, and Moriarty falls, presumably to his death. [39] On September 30, 1942, John Rawlin's His Last Bow (1917) During the Second World War, Holmes is heard by the British Inner Council to catch a Nazi agent who broadcasts under the name Voice of Terror and who appears to be running a sabotage ring in England. After Gavin, one of his underworld contacts, is killed on his doorstep, Holmes convinces Kitty-Gavin's wife-to find out the meaning of a clue Gavin had revealed. She does it and manages to inveigle her way into the house of Meade, the main Nazi agent in the ring. After getting a tip from Kitty, Holmes takes the Inner Council to an abandoned church on the coast of southern England, where they thwart a German invasion. Holmes then uncovers the mole in the council, Sir Evan Barham, leader of the council and the German spy Heinrich von Bork, who had been posing as Barham for the previous twenty years. [26] [41] Sherlock Holmes and Secret Weapon 12 February 1943 Roy William Neill The Adventure of the Dancing Men (1903) A disguised Holmes helps Swiss scientist Dr. Tobel to escape from gestapo kidnappers and escape to England with his revolutionary bombsight. Without telling Holmes or Watson, Tobel divides his bombsight into four parts and leaves a part each with four Swiss researchers also living in London. Soon after, he is kidnapped by Professor Moriarty, who works with the Nazis. a coded note with information about the researchers who were left for Holmes was also taken by Moriarty. Holmes discovers traces of the note and decodes it, but three of the researchers had already been killed. Holmes takes the place of the fourth scientist and allows himself to be kidnapped by Moriarty men. Moriarty tries to kill Holmes by exsanguination, but Watson and Inspector Lestrade save the detective. As Moriarty tries to escape he falls through a trapdoor, apparently to his death. [28] [42] Sherlock Holmes in Washington 30 April 1943 Roy William Neill Original story A British courier carrying top secret papers that he had put on microfilm and inserted into a matchbook; Realizing that he is being pursued by Nazi agents, he falls fighting in a handbag by socialite Nancy Partridge, a fellow passenger. He is subsequently kidnapped and killed, and Holmes is told to find his killers and the missing document. Upon his arrival in Washington, Holmes soon realized that Partridge has the document. The agents, led by William Easter, have also come to the same conclusion and kidnapped her. Holmes traces her down to an antique shop and meets the owner, whom he recognizes as a German agent from the First World War. Holmes, Watson and police then round up Easter and the gang, and get microfilmed documents. [27] [43] Sherlock Holmes Faces Death 17 September 1943 Roy William Neill The Adventure of the Musgrave Ritual (1893) Watson is the doctor in charge of an army hospital at Musgrave Manor in Northumberland. When his assistant, Dr. Bob Sexton, is attacked, Watson asks Holmes for help. Upon their arrival, they will find the body of Geoffrey Musgrave, head of the family. The following day Geoffrey's young sister Sally performs Musgrave Ritual, which passes the house and estate to her older brother Phillip. Holmes questions the butler Alfred Brunton, who is subsequently dismissed for drunkenness. The next day Phillip Musgrave is murdered and Inspector Lestrade suspects butler of the crime, although the butler is now missing. Holmes realizes that the key to the mystery may be in the text of Musgrave Ritual, which contains oblique references to chess movements. Holmes decodes the ritual, using staff and patients in the house as chess pieces to play a game on the checkered floor of the main hall. He finds that the ritual refers to a basement under the hall: by examining the area, he finds the body of the missing butler. Holmes poses as Butler's corpse, and tricks Sexton into revealing himself as the killer. Holmes explains that Sexton had found a land grant and murdered the family to get the benefits. [24] [44] The Spider Woman 21 January 1944 Roy William Neill The Adventure of the Dying Detective (1913), The Sign of the Four (1890) and The Final Problem (1893) A series of similar suicides take place in London while Holmes is on vacation in Scotland; Shortly after complaining to Watson about his health, Holmes collapses into a ravine and is missing, presumed dead. In fact Holmes has faked his own death to try to track down the gang behind what he believes is murder, carried out by a female Moriarty. Seeing that the common link between the deaths is a life insurance policy, Holmes disguises himself as Raghni Singh, an Indian officer who has lost heavily on gambling tables and is in disgrace: he is approached by Adrea Spedding, the leader of the gang, who tells him he can borrow money using his insurance policy. She looks through Holmes's disguise and tries to kill him using a venomous spider whose venom causes such excruciating pain that the victims kill themselves. Holmes and Watson visit leading arachnologist Matthew Ordway to see who bought spiders recently, but Holmes deduces that man is an impostor. The impostor escapes and Holmes and Watson find Ordway's body House. They trace the bad guys to a marketplace where, despite an attempt on Holmes' life, the gang are arrested. [29] [45] [46] The Scarlet Claw 26 May 1944 Roy William Neill Original story Following the death of Lady Lillian Penrose in a small Canadian village, Holmes investigates, despite the locals blaming the murder on an ardent, murderous phantom. Holmes states that Lady Penrose was Lillian Gentry, a former actress who had left acting after one of her fellow actors committed a murder. Further investigation and deductions from Holmes show that a former judge also lives in the city: he had overseen the case of the killer. The local hotelier was a former prison officer who also knew the killer. After the judge and the hotel owner's daughter are also killed, Holmes sets a trap for the killer, who had lived in the village for the previous two years posing as a postman. The killer also tries to kill Holmes, but fails before he runs into the fog where the hotel owner finds and kills him in revenge. [35] On September 30, 1944, the Adventures of the Six Napoleonic (1904) On board a ship to England, a courier for the Royal Regent Museum borgia pearl is robbed by Naomi Drake. She hides the bead in a camera and persuades a priest to carry the camera through customs. The priest is Holmes in disguise, and he removes the pearl and takes it to the museum. When the bet appears Holmes tests the security system and manages to disable it: while he does, the pearl is stolen by Giles Conover, Drake's criminal partner. Conover is chased by museum staff but manages to hide the bet before he gets caught. He is released shortly afterwards for lack of evidence. A series of related murders then follow, where the victims have their backs broken and their crockery and crockery smashed. Holmes states that the murders were committed by Hoxton Creeper; Holmes and Watson examine smashed porcelain and discover that each victim owned a bust of Napoleon. Holmes visits the makers of the busts, near the museum, and realizes that Conover hid the gem in one of the busts before he was arrested. After being given a list of the owners of the busts, Holmes takes the place of the ultimate owner and confronts Conover. Holmes tricks Hoxton Creeper into killing Conover before shooting Creeper in self-defense. [30] On March 19, 1945, Roy William Neill became The Five Orange Pips (1891) When members of the Good Comrades club begin to be killed, Holmes is called to their Scottish mansion to investigate. Before a victim is killed, he receives an envelope with orange cores. After each death, the victim's life insurance is shared among the survivors. In all cases identification is difficult, with the victims only identified by garments or, in one case, a tattoo. Lestrade receives a note from a local shopkeeper saying he has a clue. When Lestrade, Holmes and Watson came to visit, they find the shopkeeper killed. Holmes digs up one of the graves and finds the coffin empty. They return to the mansion and find a sixth member has been murdered and the only surviving member, Bruce Alastair, arrested. Watson disappears soon after and Holmes and Lestrade find a hidden tunnel leading to an old smugglers cave: inside they find the six missing members of the club who had all faked their deaths to cash in on life insurance, using the bodies of recently dead villagers. [31] On June 31, 1945, Roy William Neill consults The Adventure of the Empty House (1894) Holmes and Watson by Inspector Gregson of Scotland

Yard to assist with the finger murders in which young women have been murdered and one of their fingers has been removed. Holmes and Gregson see Sir George Fenwick at Pembroke House with an attractive woman, Lydia Marlowe. The pair leave and Fenwick is stunned and later wakes to find another murder has been committed and that finger is in his pocket. He returns to Marlowe's apartment, where he meets Professor Moriarty, who blackmails him. The following day Fenwicke is found killed, grabbing a matchbook from Pembroke House. After an attempt on Holmes's life by a mesmerized former soldier, Holmes and Watson visit the Mesmer Club, whose members are all interested in hypnotism. Marlowe also visits the club and lures Holmes back to his apartment, where she hypnotizes him. Moriarty instructs the mesmerized Holmes to write a suicide note and leads him to the terrace for the detective to kill himself. Watson and the police raid the apartment and Holmes reveals that he wasn't hypnotized anyway. When he is arrested, Moriarty tries to jump to the building next door, but instead falls, apparently to his death. [37] [October 50] Is Roy William Neill Original Story After the assassination of King Stephan of Rovinia, Holmes and Watson are engaged by the country's prime minister to help with the passage of Prince Nikolas of Rovinia from his school in Britain to Algiers, where Rovian agents can take him the rest of the way. The first stage of the journey is supposed to be for Holmes, Watson and Prince to travel by plane, but when they arrive at the airfield, their plane has been swapped for a smaller version and Watson is unable to travel with them. Holmes instructs him to act as a decoy by traveling with a liner. On board Watson hears the news that Holmes's plane has crashed and he believes Holmes dead; Shortly afterwards, he treats one of the passengers who reveals himself to be Holmes, traveling with the prince. A number of passengers are suspicious, including a singer, Sheila Woodbury, whom Holmes deduces the newly stolen Duchess of Brookdale's emeralds. When the liner docks in Lisbon, it is joined by three men who try to kill Holmes and abduct the prince, but Holmes foils all their attempts. When the ship docks at Alexandria, the men surprise Holmes and tie him up and abduct the prince. When Holmes was discovered by Watson and the Prime Minister of Rovini, he told them that the prince had acted as their steward for the trip, and that the men had abducted an impostor he had introduced: he had also arranged for the local police to arrest the trio when they disembarked. [36] [52] Terror by Night 1 February 1946 Roy William Neill Original story Holmes and Watson are hired by Ronald Carstairs and his mother Lady Margaret to protect the Star of Rhodesia diamond on a train ride from London to Scotland. Also on the train is Inspector Lestrade of Scotland Yard, which provides official protection for the jewel. Watson arrives late to the train, bringing with him a member of his club, Major Duncan-Bleek. While Holmes, Watson and Duncan-Bleek eat, Carstairs are murdered and the diamond stolen. Holmes examines a coffin in the trunk; the coffin carries the body of the mother of Vivian Vedder, one of the passengers. Holmes discovers a secret room in the coffin, big enough to hold a man. When asked, Vedder admits that she was paid to transport the coffin. Holmes admits that he had previously swapped the real diamond for a copy: he gives the real diamond to Lestrade for safe storage. Holmes and Watson return to the luggage cart and find the conductor murdered by a poison arrow. Duncan-Bleek is joined by Sands, the killer who had previously hidden in the coffin; Duncan-Bleek tells him that Lestrade has the jewel and instructs him to get it. Sands knocks Lestrade unconscious and steals the diamond, but he is murdered by Duncan-Bleek in the process. The train picks up a group of police officers. Holmes informs them that Duncan-Bleek really is Moran. Moran is under arrest and the diamond discovered. Just as he is being taken off the train, Moran steals a policeman's gun; The lights in the wagon are turned off and there is a fight. When the light is turned on, Moran is led from the train with a jacket over his head. Holmes tells Watson that the police were Moran's accomplices. He goes on to say that Moran was handcuffed under the table and that the fake police officers had taken Lestrade, who later arrests the men. [32] [53] Dressed to kill 7 June 1946 Roy William Neill Original story Watson is visited by Julian Stinky Emery, an old friend who tells him and Holmes of a strange robbery in his house-theft of a cheap music box from his collection. Holmes listens to a similar cheap box that Emery had bought. That night, Emery's going to be murdered and the music box was stolen. Holmes states that the music box was a three identical boxes sold in an auction, all of which had been made in Dartmoor Prison. Holmes visits the other buyer, only to find him a member of his club, Major Duncan-Bleek. He visits the third seller shortly before the killers also visit: he takes the box with him and performs that the tunes all deviate slightly, and they contain a coded message for the location of stolen property. While an attempt is being made on Holmes' life, the last box is stolen from Watson. While Holmes escapes from his trap, he and Watson finally crack the code and go to Samuel Johnson's house, where they catch the criminals and get pressure plates for the £5 note. [33] [54] Color versions and restoration Split-screen shows restored (left) and pre-restored (right) image from The House of Fear. [55] Four of the films – Sherlock Holmes and Secret Weapon, The Woman in Green, Terror by Night and Dressed to Kill – are publicly available. [56] In 2006, the four films were digitally restored and computerized by Legend Films, which released color and black-and-white films on DVDs. [57] [58] The two 20th Century Fox films – The Hound of the Baskervilles and The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes – had survived completely and in good condition, but those in the Universal series suffered badly over the years as they passed through the hands of various copyright owners. [59] In 1993, the UCLA Film and Television Archive started a restoration project in the series after the unstable cellulose nitrate film was found to be suffering from deterioration. [60] [61] The restoration of the first six films – The Woman in Green, The Pearl of Death, Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon, The Scarlet Claw, Terror by Night and The Spider Woman – took four years from 1993; the cost of the restoration was met by UCLA and Hugh Hefner, who was a fan of the Rathbone-Holmes series. From 1998, Warner Bros. matched Hefner's funding and the remaining six films - Dressed to Kill, Pursuit to Algiers, Sherlock Holmes Faces Death, The House of Fear, Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror and Sherlock Holmes in Washington - were then restored, a process completed in 2001. [60] The restoration involved the transfer of the films to modern polyester films and restoration of the images frame-by-frame. The process was complicated by the poor quality of some of the films. Robert Gitt, UCLA Preservation Officer, noted that copies of the films that survive are many generations removed from the original and errors have been photographed and re-photographed in these copies. Scarlet Claw and Pursuit for Algiers were both in very poor condition and Dressed to Kill was missing some 35mm wheels. This is the case, conservators had to blow up some 16mm prints to replace the scenes. [59] Notes and References Notes ^ All three actors also played other roles in the series. Atwill also played:* Dr. James i The Hound of the Baskervilles[3]Daniël spillede også: * Sir Anthony Lloyd i Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror[26] * William Easter in Sherlock Holmes in Washington[27] Zucco spillede også: * Richard Stanley (aka Heinrich Hinkle) i Sherlock Holmes i Washington[27] ^ Cording spillede:* Camberwell i Sherlock Holmes og Voice of Terror[26]* Jack Brady i Sherlock Holmes og Secret Weapon[28]* Fred Garvin i Spider Woman[29]* George Gelder i Dødens Perle[30]* Kaptajn Jack Simpson i The House of Fear[31]* Mock in Terror by Night[32]* Hamid in Dressed to Kill[1 33] ^ Hamer spillede: * Major Langford i Sherlock Holmes Faces Death[34]* Potts/Tanner/Ramson in The Scarlet Claw[35]* Kingston in Pursuit to Algiers[36]* Mr. Shallcross i Terror by Night[32]De Becker spillede :* Peg Leg i Sherlock Holmes og Secret Weapon[28]* Pub indehaver i Sherlock Holmes Faces Death[34]* Boss i The Pearl of Death[30] *Lurvet mand i The Woman in Green[37] Referencer ^ a b Barnes 2011, s. 253. ↑ Davies 1976, s. 60. ↑ 1,0 1,1 The Hound of the Baskervilles. 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