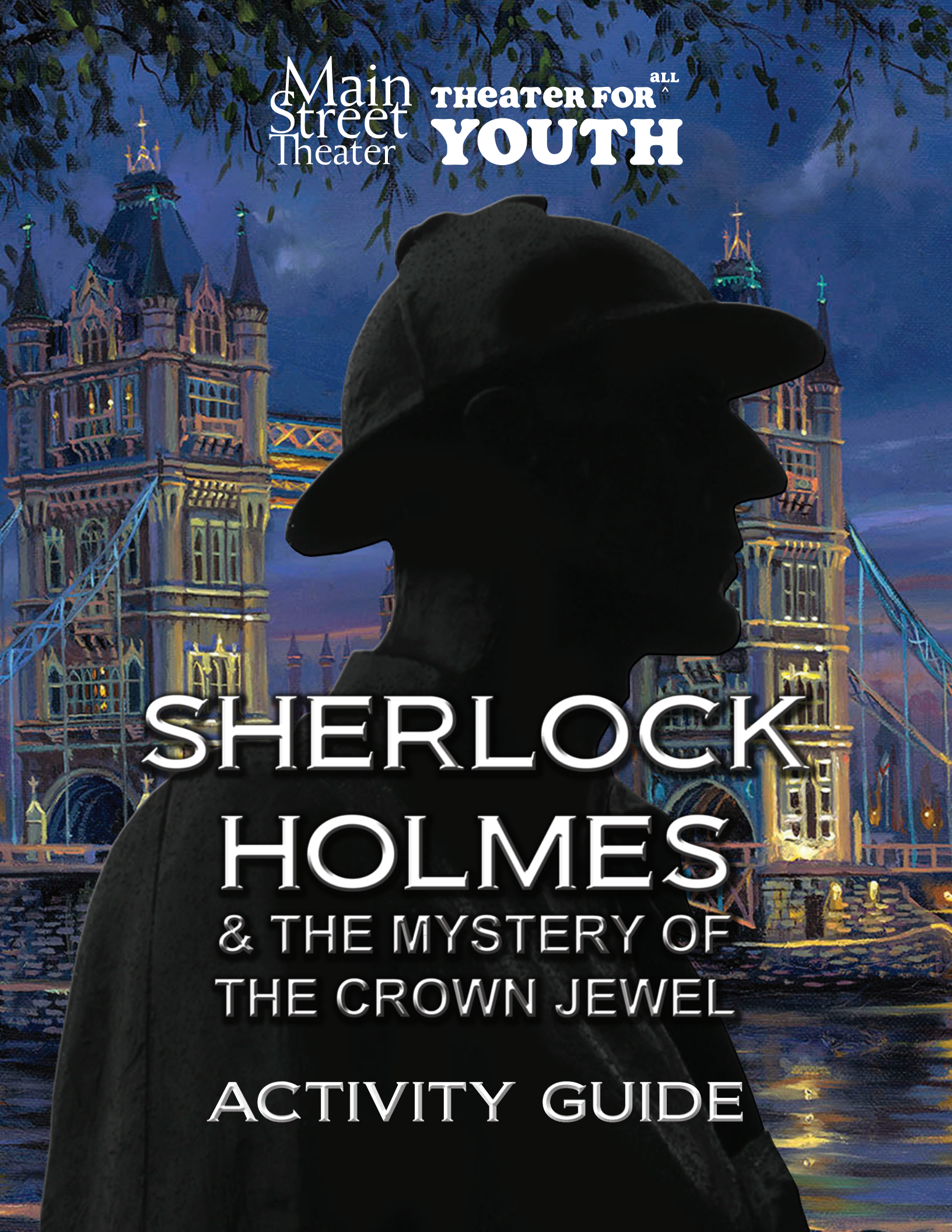


Main
Street
Theater

THEATER FOR ^{all}
YOUTH

A silhouette of Sherlock Holmes in profile, wearing his iconic deerstalker hat and a dark coat. He is positioned in the foreground, looking towards the right. The background is a vibrant, stylized illustration of a city at night, featuring a large, ornate Gothic-style building with multiple spires and a suspension bridge with glowing cables. The scene is lit with a mix of warm yellow and orange lights from the buildings and cooler blue and purple tones from the twilight sky and bridge lights. The overall mood is mysterious and atmospheric.

**SHERLOCK
HOLMES**
& THE MYSTERY OF
THE CROWN JEWEL
ACTIVITY GUIDE

SHERLOCK HOLMES & THE MYSTERY OF THE CROWN JEWEL

Based on the books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
Book, Music & Lyrics by Janet Yates Vogt & Mark Friedman

The game's afoot as the famous consulting detective Sherlock Holmes and his friend, Doctor Watson, are given a case by Queen Victoria herself to solve a mystery that could affect the very future of the British Empire! This original musical, based on the popular stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, leads you on a merry-goose chase from 221B Baker Street all the way to the Tower of London.



**The actors love to receive
fan mail from the students!**

(send to)

**Main Street Theater
Attn: School Bookings
3400 Main Street, Suite 283
Houston, TX 77002**

Guide Credits

Jennifer Bacall, *Bibliotecaria*

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

WHO WAS SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE?



Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Scotland in 1859. When he went to university, he studied medicine and became a family physician. He began writing partly to supplement his income. ***A Study in Scarlet***, published in 1887, introduced Holmes and his friend Dr. John Watson. The second Holmes story was ***The Sign of Four*** (1890). In 1891 Doyle began a series for Strand magazine called ***The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes***.

Doyle said he modeled Holmes after one of his teachers in Edinburgh, Dr. Joseph Bell. Bell could, for example, glance at a corpse on the anatomy table and deduce that the person had been a left-handed shoemaker. "It is all very well to say that a man is clever," Doyle wrote, "but the reader wants to see examples of it—such examples as Bell gave us every day in the wards." The author eventually became bored with Holmes and "killed" him. In response to readers' protests, Doyle wrote his next story explaining how the detective had miraculously survived the death struggle on the edge of a precipice. Stories dealing with Holmes's exploits continued to appear almost to the end of Doyle's life. Doyle was knighted in 1902. He died in 1930.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE KNIGHTED?

Knighthood is an official title given to British men who have performed some kind of extraordinary service. When someone receives a *knighthood*, they're formally addressed as "Sir." When becoming knighted, the subject kneels before the king or queen performing the ceremony and is touched on each shoulder by the royal's knighting sword.



HOW DOYLE INTRODUCED HIS MAIN CHARACTERS

When Sir Arthur Conan Doyle first introduced his Sherlock Holmes world, he had well defined characters. Here are some of the ways that he described them.



SHERLOCK

- Born in 1854
- Consulting Detective
- Of British Descent, his ancestors were country squires. His grandmother was a French artist, and he has a brother named Mycroft who is seven years older than him.
- He measured 6 feet, or over 6 feet but was so lean that he seemed even taller.
- His hair is black, and he has bushy eyebrows.
- He had a quick, high voice.
- Very clean, and very prim, Sherlock is said to have worn an ear-flapped travelling hat.
- Sherlock has been described as a calculating machine, who loves precision and concentration of thought. He is also given the characteristics of restlessness, impatience, nervousness, excitement, and selfishness. He is also a nail biter.

JOHN WATSON

- He was characterized as modest and intelligent.
- In Study in Scarlet Watson is described as: “thin as a lath and as brown as a nut.”
- Watson is described as slightly above average in stature.
- He has a thick, strong neck and a small moustache.
- There are references in the writings of Doyle to Watson having just returned from battle in Afghanistan



PROFESSOR MORIARTY

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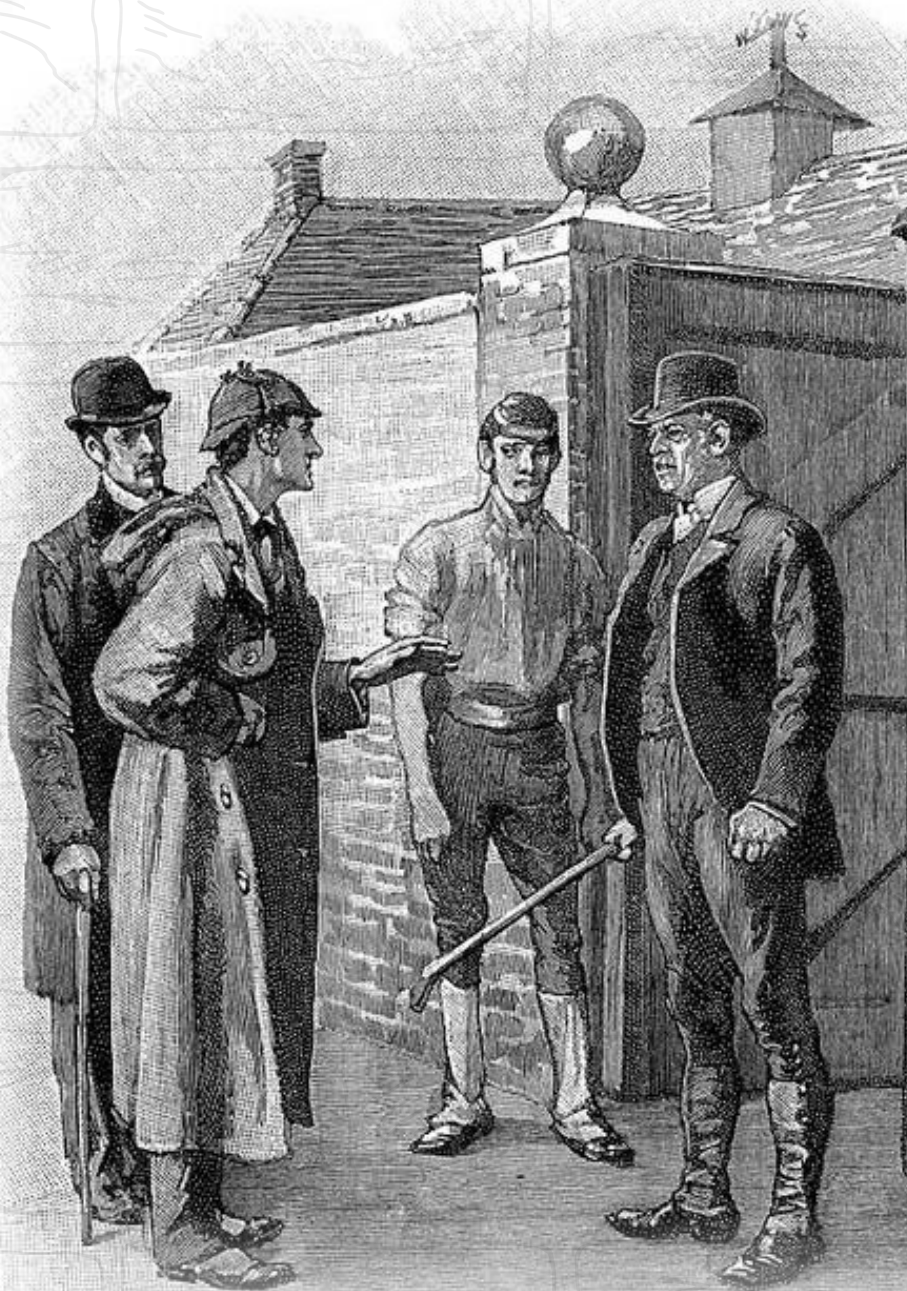
MRS. HUDSON

- Mrs. Hudson lives on the floor below Sherlock Holmes.
- She is described as a long-suffering woman.
- It is said that Mrs. Hudson is from Scotland.
- She is never given a physical description in Doyle's writings.

BAKER STREET IRREGULARS – FUN FACTS

In 1934 a group of Sherlock Holmes superfans was formed. It is called the Baker Street Irregulars. It is a literary society that studies the works by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the Victorian world. It is the oldest Sherlockian society in the world!

Membership in the group is by invitation only. They do not accept membership applications. It was an all-male group until the first women were introduced to the society in 1991. It is an international organization with members around the world.



WHY THE VIOLIN?

Doyle wrote often of Sherlock Holmes' love of music and his playing the violin between cases. It is mentioned more than 20 times in the books!

In ***A Study in Scarlet***, we read: "I left Holmes seated in front of the smoldering fire, and long into the watches of the night I heard the low, melancholy wailings of his violin, and knew that he was still pondering over the strange problem which he had set himself to unravel."

This text seems to prove Watson believes the violin is a tool for Holmes. Did playing the violin help the detective to sort through the facts of his cases? Did it help him to relax his overactive mind? Or was it simply a pleasure for him to play? Perhaps all of those are true.

Whatever the author's intentions for readers to make when reading the books, it serves as a great example of the kind of detail that Doyle used to flesh out his characters, making them feel like real people.



VIOLIN FACTS

VIOLIN

Sometimes called a “fiddle,” although not always used for “fiddle music,” the violin is the smallest, highest pitched instrument in the violin family of instruments. The viola and cello are two of its cousins. The name “violin” comes from the Medieval Latin word *vitula*, meaning “stringed instrument.” The modern form of the violin was first made in Italy in the 16th century.

A “**luthier**” is a person who makes and repairs violins. Violins are usually made of wood. They have four nylon or metal strings and a figure-eight shaped body with two S-shaped holes. The strings run from the body up a long neck to tuning keys, much like a guitar. There is a chin rest at the base of the violin used to balance the base between the player’s jaw and shoulder. The player then uses the hand of that shoulder to hold down the strings on the neck in varying positions. There are no frets to show where to hold the strings. Players must learn the proper finger placements for correct **intonation**, or pitch accuracy, by memory. The other hand holds the bow, a long stick with a ribbon of horsehair strung along its length. The bow is moved across the strings in slow or fast motions (*arco*) as the other hand holds the strings on the neck to produce music.

The strings can be plucked (**pizzicato**) as well with fingers or a pick, which is thought to be the way violins were first played. The bow is thought to have been invented by horse owners in Central Asia.

Violins are also one main instrument in concert halls. Violin musicians play many genres of music including Baroque, classical, jazz, folk, country, rock, and traditional music of many Asian, European and Indian cultures.



1. **New terms:** See how these three terms are used in the text, and write a definition next to each one.

luthier _____

intonation _____

pizzicato _____

2. **What material are bow strings made of?** _____

3. **Violins are used in concert halls.** (circle one) **TRUE** **FALSE**

4. **Name two other instruments in the violin family.**

WHAT IS FENCING?

Fencing is the art of fighting with swords, foils, épée or sabers. It has a complex scoring system and is considered an all-body sport as it requires refined reflex actions and counteractions. The coordination of muscles including the eye, hand, arm, and foot, and the speed and agility of movement are significant in the sport.

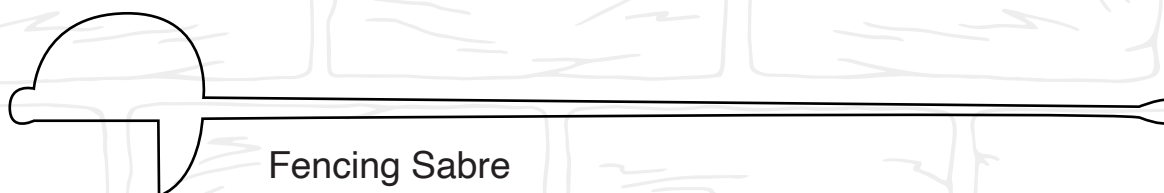
Equipment and dress are standardized and required in competition. Participants must wear a fencing jacket, wire mesh mask, bib, leather glove, pants, stockings, and underarm protectors. White has always been the traditional color of dress, but some pastel colors are now also being allowed.



Fencing Foil



Fencing Épée



Fencing Sabre

JUST FOR FUN – SHERLOCK WORD SEARCH

W	A	T	S	O	N	E	V	Y	M
A	S	A	E	T	M	B	K	L	R
T	D	H	Q	U	E	E	N	S	S
E	W	D	F	S	V	A	M	O	H
B	A	K	E	R	G	M	E	L	U
S	R	M	N	Y	Q	W	B	V	D
V	S	A	C	D	O	Y	L	E	S
M	O	R	I	A	R	T	Y	K	O
D	K	E	N	Q	D	S	E	K	N
R	E	N	G	L	A	N	D	M	Y

AC DOYLE
BAKER
ENGLAND
FENCING
SHERLOCK
MORITARY

MRS HUDSON
QUEEN
TEA
WAR
WATSON

HISTORY – VICTORIAN ENGLAND



Named after Queen Victoria, pictured left, the Victorian age saw Great Britain become the largest empire that ever existed. At its height the empire covered one-fifth of the Earth and Victoria ruled a quarter of the world's population!

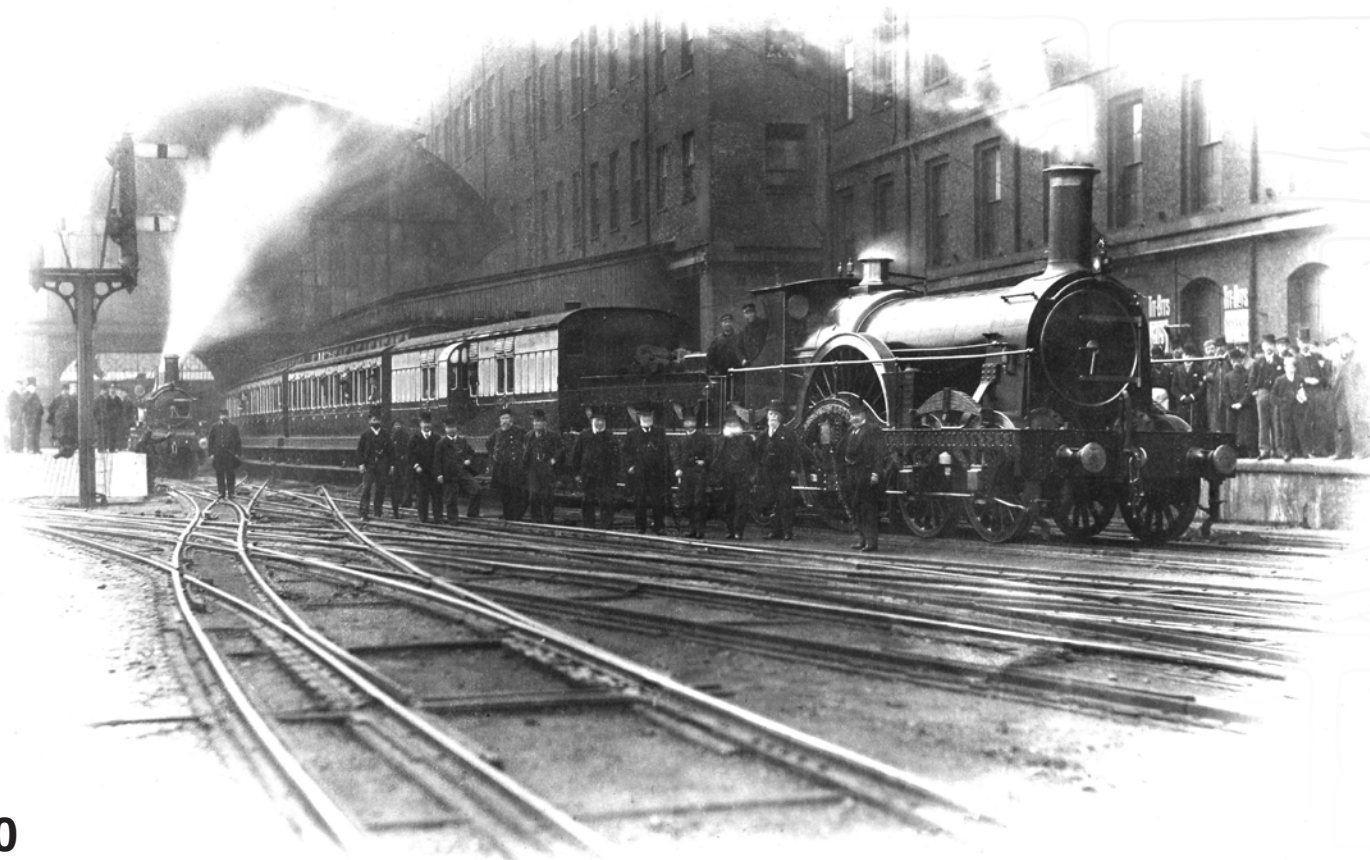
Although the industrial revolution began in the late 1700s, the full revolution occurred during the 1890s. Steam-powered machines made production increase and iron and steel were the nation's main exports.

The Steam-power revolution led to a large railroad system being created which allowed people to easily travel cheaply and safely. Cars began to appear on roadways which were forever changed by automobiles.

Electric and gas lighting were still relatively new inventions and their use spread across the world at this time.

Some of the most famous writers of the time were Bram Stoker who wrote the original *Dracula* and Charles Darwin whose book *Origin of Species* continues to cause a stir in science more than 100 years after it was written.

During the Victorian era that Great Britain began to provide free education for all students in the country. They also created a free school lunch program.



HISTORY - ABOUT QUEEN VICTORIA



Young Queen Victoria in 1842



Queen Victoria in 1897

Victoria was born in 1819, the daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and his wife. Prince Edward was the son of King George III.

Victoria's father and grandfather, the king, both died in 1820. After both of Victoria's uncles died. Victoria became queen of the United Kingdom in 1837. She was just 18 years old.

In 1840, Victoria married Prince Albert. They had nine children before he died in 1861. Victoria was very sad when he died and would not go out in public for three years.

The United Kingdom has grown during Victoria's time on the throne. There were many countries that belonged to the British Empire. In 1857, Britain gained control of India. In 1876, a law was passed giving Victoria the title of the Empress of India.

Because of the laws in the United Kingdom, Victoria did not have a lot of power. But she was very intelligent and could persuade people to her point of view.

In 1897 Victoria celebrated 60 years on the throne. In 1901 after over 63 years as queen, Victoria died. Her eldest son, Edward became king.



Balmoral Castle in Scotland, which Victoria and Albert bought in 1852

Q&A

Who was Victoria's father? _____

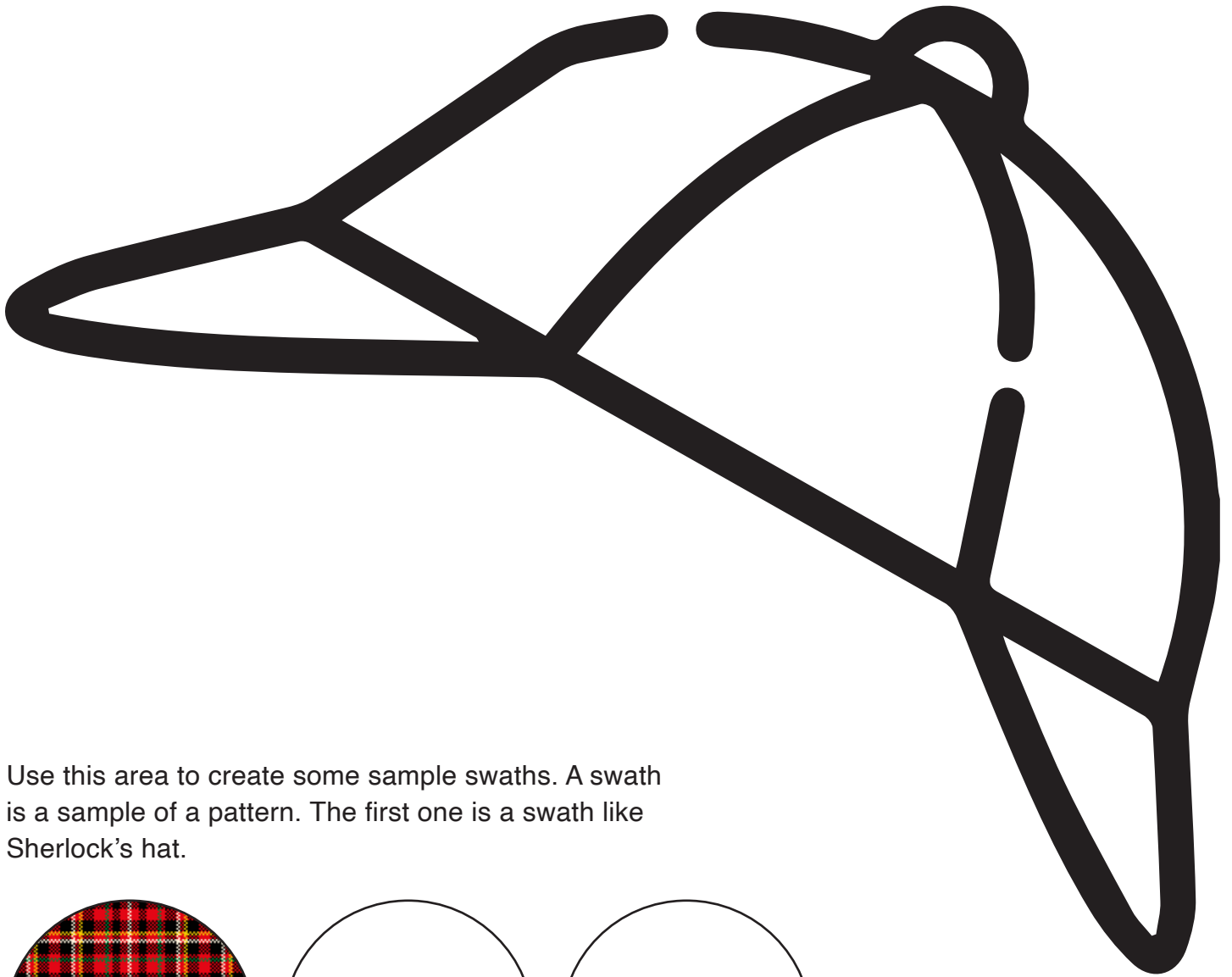
How many years was Victoria Queen? _____

What new title did Victoria get in 1876? _____

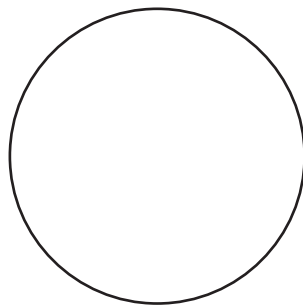
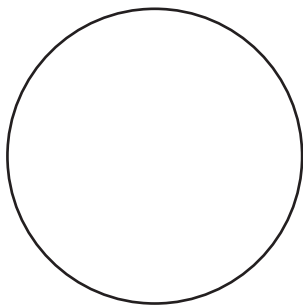
Whom did Victoria marry? _____

ART – SHERLOCK HAT

Sherlock is well known for his plaid detective hat. Have students create a design that would represent them as a detective.



Use this area to create some sample swaths. A swath is a sample of a pattern. The first one is a swath like Sherlock's hat.



EXAMPLE PATTERN

JUST FOR FUN – MAKE YOUR OWN DETECTIVE KIT



With a few simple supplies, you can create a detective kit with students. Make a few for the class to share, or one for each student to use when you are “solving mysteries”.

Start with a Box

- A sturdy shoe box, a file folder box, or an old briefcase all work great.
- Make sure that the box will be easy for your child to handle.
- Be sure that the box can close or lock completely so that the supplies don't fall out unintentionally.

Fill the Box with Detective Tools

- Ideas are endless of what you could keep in your detective box but here are some of the basics.
 - Pen and pad of paper to take notes on clues.
 - Magnifying glass for close inspection.
 - Ruler or measuring tape to record the size of clues.
 - Gloves for the detective to wear in case they must touch or move something to get to a clue.
 - A small container to put a specimen in to prove their case.
 - Flashlights are a great idea because even in the daytime, things may be hidden in dark spots.

MATH – REASONING

Look at the graph of numbers. Use each one only once to answer the six questions.

525	699	287
498	188	500

FIND

A number greater than 600

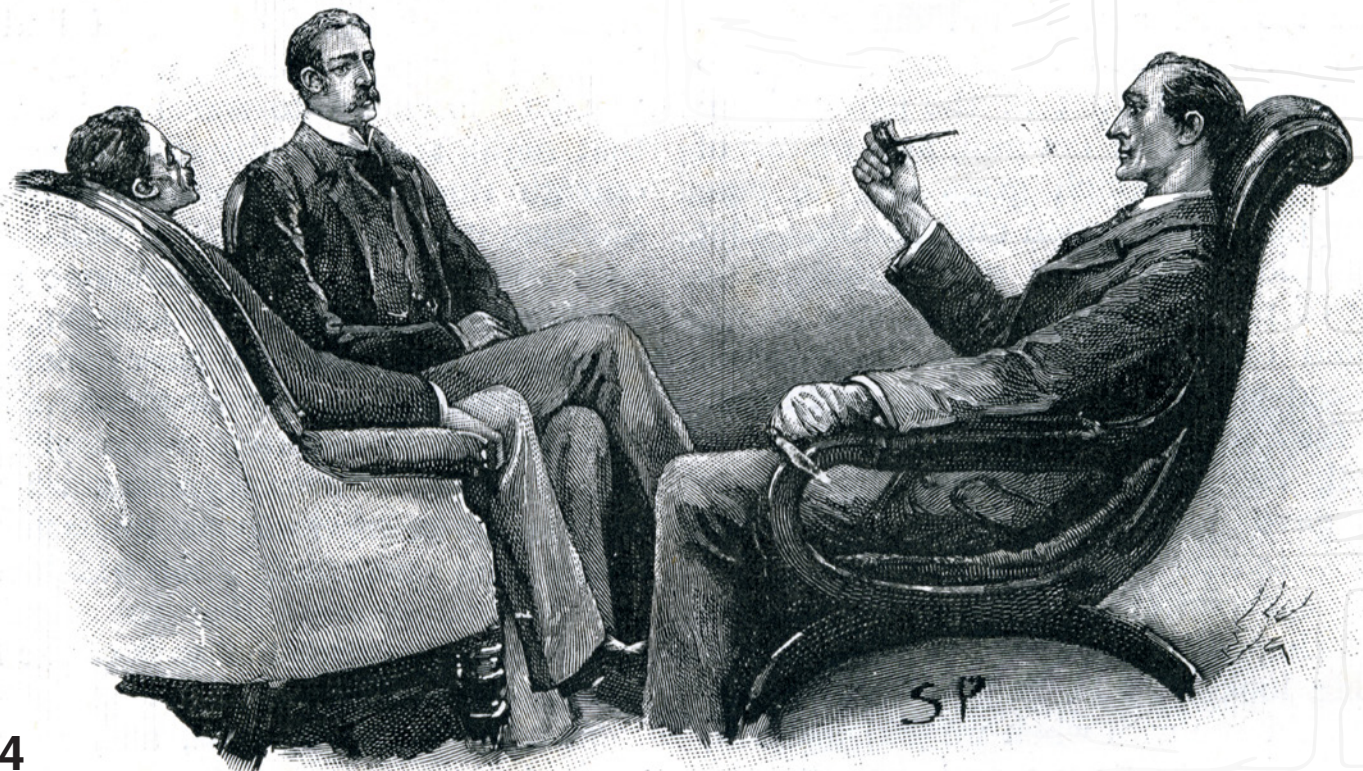
A number less than 600, but greater than 500

A number between 300 and 500

A number that has 7 tens

A number that has no tens or ones

A number closest to 0



WHAT'S MISSING?

Be a detective and find out what's missing!

There are five numerical patterns below. Each item has at least one missing number. Complete each pattern by supplying the missing number/s, and identify what kind of pattern follows.

1. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, _____, _____

2. 9, 16, 23, 30, 37, _____, _____

3. 30, 35, _____, 45, 50, _____

4. 122, 120, 118, 116, 114, _____

5. 7, 20, 33, 46, 59, _____, _____



PICTURE WORD MATCHING – JUST FOR FUN

Can you identify the British name for each object? Match the British English word to each American word and picture.

RUBBISH	JUMPER
TRAINERS	CRISPS
BOOT	LIFT



Trunk _____



Chips _____



Garbage _____



Elevator _____



Sneakers _____



Sweater _____

ENGLISH – TEXT EVIDENCE

Can you find proof for your answers? Use a crayon in the color shown to underline where you found each text answer.

When Sherlock first became a detective, he was very worried about how his brother Mycroft would react. They always competed and he did not want his job to make his brother angry. As soon as he met John Watson he knew that he could work even more efficiently. He also needed John to help him to write up reports about the crimes that they solve. London will be safer than ever with both of the Holmes brothers fighting crimes in their own ways.



WHO does Sherlock worry about?



WHO does Sherlock work with?



HOW is Sherlock afraid he will make his brother feel?



WHAT does John do to help Sherlock with his work?



WHAT is Sherlock & Mycroft's last name?



WHERE are the crimes taking place?

ENGLISH – CREATE YOUR OWN ALPHABET

Below each letter draw a symbol. Use the symbols to spell out words. Give your friends the chart of symbols and see if they can decipher your writing.

EXAMPLE

A	B	C	D	E
\$	&	%	#	*

\$\$\$ - ADD %\$& - CAB # \$& - DAB

A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y
Z				

SCIENCE – MAKE INVISIBLE INK

METHOD #1 – BAKING SODA

1. Mix equal parts baking soda and water in a small bowl.
2. Find a discardable writing tool (for example, a cotton swab, toothpick, or paintbrush).
3. Using the mixture, write your message on a white piece of paper.
4. Wait for the ink to dry. This will take around 15 minutes.
5. Heat up the paper by holding it over a lightbulb. (BE VERY CAREFUL not to touch the bulb or have the paper touch the bulb).
6. You should see your message appear in brown!



METHOD #2 – CORN STARCH

1. Heat 2 Tbsp. of Corn Starch and 1 Tbsp. of water in a small pan and stir until completely dissolved.
2. After the ink cools, write your secret message on a piece of white paper.
3. Wait for the paper and ink to dry completely.
4. Make a solution of equal parts iodine and water.
5. Brush iodine mixture over the paper to reveal the message.

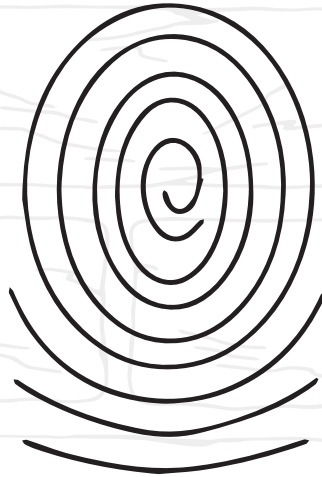
METHOD # 3 – LEMON JUICE

1. Squeeze lemon juice into a small bowl.
2. Write your message on a piece of white paper.
3. Wait for the paper to completely dry.
4. VERY CAREFULLY heat the paper over the stovetop or a lightbulb until the message shows up. It will appear very light brown.

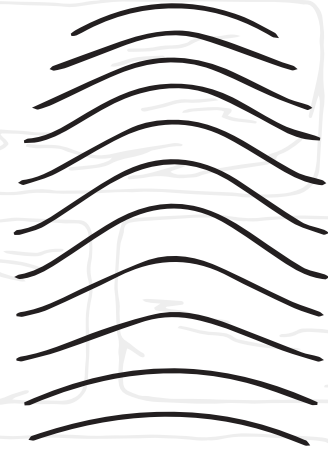
FINGERPRINT PATTERNS



Loop



Whorl



Arch

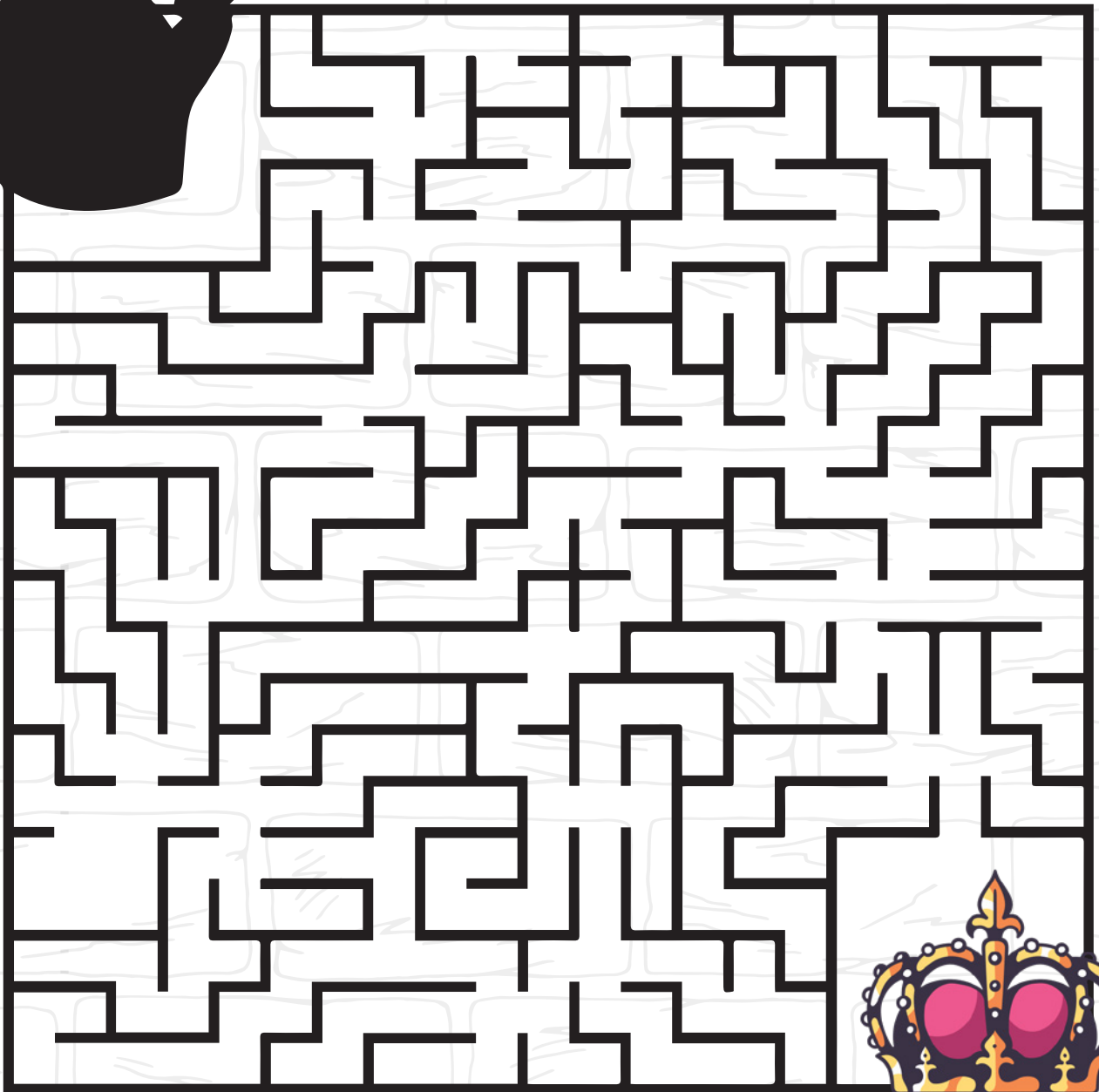
Help your students to ink their fingertips. Roll their inked finger onto a piece of paper. Have them look at their fingerprints and see if they can find the components that they have in their print.

Ask the class:

- Which feature is the predominant one in each student?
- What is the overall most predominant feature?
- What is the least predominant feature?
- Have students look at each other's fingerprints and compare them to their own.
- Have students create a pie chart, graph or other visual tool to express what they learn about their own and each other's fingerprints.

CAN SHERLOCK CATCH MORIARTY?

Help Sherlock make his way through the maze to catch Moriarty before he steals the crown jewels!



SHERLOCK HOLMES – BOOKS FOR KIDS



***Little Sherlock (Series)* by Peter Pauper Press**

These short and easy-to-read stories feature Little Sherlock and Doc Watson solving crimes. Readers work on puzzles to help solve the crimes. They feature practice in language, logic, and reasoning skills.



***Enola Holmes: The Case of the Peculiar Pink Fan (An Enola Holmes Mystery)* by Nancy Springer**

Enola is thrown into a tailspin when she receives a message from her friend, Lady Cecily. Enola knows she must help her friend - but she doesn't know how! This case has Enola hunting clues all over London until she discovers the awful truth: Lady Cecily is being held prisoner! Can Enola trust her brother, and can they save Cecily in time?



***Sherlock Academy* by F.C. Shaw**

When Rollie and his best friend, Cecily, are invited to attend the mysterious Sherlock Academy of Fine Sleuths, where children learn the art of detection just like the great Sherlock Holmes. They discover a strange burglary has been committed and a mystery is afoot. Determined to investigate, Rollie discovers that appearances can be deceiving, the truth can be hurtful and friends sometimes turn into foes.



***Sherlock Holmes and the Disappearing Diamond (Baker Street Academy #1)* by Sam Hearn**

John Watson's teacher announces a trip to one of London's top museums, home to the Alpine Star, the world's most famous jewel. But the gem has been stolen! The police are on the trail and the whole of the country is talking about the crime. When police catch the thief along with the stolen gem, it seems the case is closed. But Sherlock Holmes has other ideas. With John and Martha at his side, can he uncover the mystery behind this extraordinary gem?



***The Great Shelby Holmes: Girl Detective* by Elizabeth Eulberg**

Shelby Holmes is not your average sixth grader. She's nine years old and the best detective her Harlem neighborhood has ever seen—always using logic and a bit of luck to solve the toughest crimes. When eleven-year-old John Watson moves downstairs, Shelby finds something that's eluded her up till now: a friend. The easy-going John isn't sure of what to make of Shelby, but he soon finds himself her most-trusted partner in a dog-napping case that'll take both their talents to crack.