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One of the most successful and beloved writer of mystery stories, Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie was born in 1890 in Torquay, County Devon, England. She wrote her first novel, The Mysterious Affair at Styles, in 1920, launching a literary career that spanned decades. In her lifetime, she authored 79 crime novels and a short story collection, 19 plays, and six novels written under the name of Mary Westmacott. Her books have sold over a billion copies in the English language with another billion in 44 foreign languages. Some of her most famous titles include Murder on the Orient Express, Mystery of the Blue Train, And Then There Were None, 13 at Dinner and The Sittaford Mystery. Noted for clever and surprising twists of plot, many of Christie's mysteries feature two unconventional fictional detectives named Hercule Poirot and Miss Jane Marple. Poirot, in particular, plays the hero of many of her works, including the classic, The Murder of Roger Ackroyd (1926), and Curtain (1975), one of her last works in which the famed detective dies. Over the years, her travels took her to the Middle East where she met noted English archaeologist Sir Max Mallowan. They married in 1930. Christie accompanied Mallowan on annual expeditions to Iraq and Syria, which served as material for Murder in Mesopotamia (1930), Death on the Nile (1937), and Appointment with Death (1938). Christie's credits also include the plays, The Mousetrap and Witness for the Prosecution (1953; film 1957). Christie received the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award for 1954-1955 for Witness. She was also named Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1971. Christie died in 1976. 1939 mystery novel by Agatha Christie This article is about the novel. For other uses, see And Then There Were None (disambiguation). And Then There Were None Cover of first UK 1939 edition with original titleAuthorAgatha ChristieOriginal titleTen Little NiggersCover artistStephen BellmanCountryUnited KingdomLanguageEnglishGenreMysterycrimepsychological thrillerhorrorPublisherCollins Crime ClubPublication date6 November 1939Pages72[1]Preceded byMurder Is Easy Followed bySad CypressWebsiteAnd Then There Were None And Then There Were None is a mystery novel by the English writer Agatha Christie, described by her as the most difficult of her books to write.[2] It was first published in the United Kingdom by the Collins Crime Club on 6 November 1939, as Ten Little Niggers,[3] after the children's counting rhyme and minstrel song, which serves as a major plot element.[4][5] The US edition was released in January 1940 with the title And Then There Were None, taken from the last five words of the song.[6] Successive American reprints and adaptations use that title, though Pocket Books paperbackbacks used the title Ten Little Indians between 1964 and 1986. UK editions continued to use the original title until 1985.[7] The book is the world's best-selling mystery, and with over 100 million copies sold is one of the best-selling books of all time. The novel has been listed as the sixth best-selling title (any language, including reference works).[8] Plot These details correspond to the text of the 1939 first edition. Eight people arrive on a small, isolated island off the Devon coast, each having received an unexpected personal invitation. They are met by the butler and cook-housekeeper, Thomas and Ethel Rogers, who explain that their hosts, Ulick Norman Owen and Una Nancy Owen, have not yet arrived, though they have left instructions. A framed copy of an old rhyme hangs in every guest's room, and on the dining room table sit ten figurines. After supper, a phonograph record is played; the recording accuses each visitor and Mr and Mrs Rogers of having committed murder, then asks if any of the "prisoners at the bar" wishes to offer a defence. The guests discover that none of them know the Owens, and Mr Justice Wargrave suggests that the name "U N Owen" is a play on "Unknown". Marston finishes his drink and promptly dies of cyanide poisoning. Dr Armstrong confirms that there was no cyanide in the other drinks and suggests that Marston must have dosed himself. The next morning, Mrs Rogers is found dead in her bed, and by lunchtime, General MacArthur has also died from a heavy blow to the head. The guests realise that the nature of the deaths corresponds with the respective lines of the rhyme, and three of the figurines are found to be missing. The guests suspect that U N Owen may be systematically murdering them and search the island, but find no hiding places. Since no one else could have arrived or departed the island unassisted, they are forced to conclude that one of the seven remaining persons must be the killer. The next morning, Mr Rogers is found dead at the woodpile, and Emily Brent is found dead in the drawing room, having been injected with potassium cyanide. After Wargrave suggests searching all the rooms, Lombard's gun is found to be missing. Vera Claythorne goes up to her room and screams when she finds seaweed hanging from the ceiling. Most of the remaining guests rush upstairs; when they return they find Wargrave still downstairs, crudely dressed in the attire of a judge with a gunshot wound to the forehead. Dr Armstrong pronounces him dead. That night, Lombard's gun is returned, and Blore sees someone leaving the house. Armstrong is absent from his room. Vera, Blore, and Lombard decide to stick together and leave the house. When Blore returns for food, he is killed by a marble clock shaped like a bear that is pushed from Vera's window sill. Vera and Lombard find Armstrong's body washed up on the beach, and each concludes the other must be responsible. Vera suggests moving the body from the shore as a mark of respect, but this is a pretext to acquire Lombard's gun. When Lombard lunges for it, she shoots him dead. Vera returns to the house in a shaken, post-traumatic state. She finds a noose and chair arranged in her room and a powerful smell of the sea. Overcome by guilt, she hangs herself in accordance with the last line of the rhyme. Scotland Yard officials arrive on the island to find nobody alive. They discover that the island's owner, a sleazy lawyer and drug trafficker called Isaac Morris, had arranged the invitations and ordered the recording. However, he had died of a barbiturate overdose on the night the guests arrived. The police reconstruct the deaths with the help of the victims' diaries and a coroner's report. They are able to eliminate several suspects due to the circumstances of their deaths and items being moved afterward, but ultimately they cannot identify the killer. Much later, a trawler hauls up in its nets a bottle containing a written confession. In it, Mr Justice Wargrave recounts that all his life he had had two contradictory impulses: a strong sense of justice and a savage bloodlust. He had satisfied both through his profession as a criminal judge, sentencing murderers to death following their trial. After receiving a diagnosis of a terminal illness, he decided to put into effect a private scheme to deal with a group of people he considered to have escaped justice. Before departing for the island, he had given Morris a lethal dose of barbiturates for his indignation. He had faked his death by gunshot with the assistance of Dr Armstrong under the pretext that it would help the group identify the killer. After killing Armstrong and the other remaining guests and moving objects to confuse the police, he finally committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, using the gun and some elastic to ensure that his true death matched the account of his staged death recorded in the guests' diaries. Wargrave had written his confession and thrown it into the sea in a bottle in response to what he acknowledged to be his "pitiful human need" for recognition. Main characters Anthony James Marston (Tony Marston), an amoral and irresponsible young man Thomas Rogers, the butler and Ethel Rogers' domineering husband Ethel Rogers, the cook/housekeeper and Thomas Rogers' wife General John Gordon MacArthur, a retired World War I war hero Emily Caroline Brent, an elderly, spinster Edward George Armstrong, a Harley Street doctor William Henry Blore, a former police inspector, now a private investigator Philip Lombard, a soldier of fortune Vera Elizabeth Claythorne, a young woman on leave from her position as a sports mistress at a girls' school Lawrence John Wargrave (Mr Justice Wargrave), a retired criminal judge Isaac Morris, the island's owner, a sleazy lawyer and drug trafficker Structure of the novel The plot is structured around the ten lines of the children's counting rhyme "Ten Little Niggers"[3] ("Ten Little Indians" or "Ten Little Soldiers" in later editions). Each of the ten victims – eight guests plus the island's two caretakers – is killed in a manner which reflects one of the lines of the rhyme. Also killed, but off the island, is the island's recent owner. Current published version of the rhyme Main article: Ten Little Indians This is the version of the rhyme as published in a 2008 edition[9] Ten little Soldier Boys went out to dine, One choked his little self and then there were nine, One choked his little self and then there were nine, One overlooked himself and then there were eight, Eight little Soldier Boys travelling in Devon; One said he'd stay there and then there were seven, One overlooked himself and then there were eight, Eight little Soldier Boys travelling in Devon; One said he'd stay there and then there were seven.[10] Seven little Soldier Boys chopping up sticks; One chopped himself in halves and then there were six, Six little Soldier Boys playing with a hive; A bumblebee stung one and then there were five, Five little Soldier Boys going in for law; One got in Chancery and then there were four, Four little Soldier Boys going out to sea; A red herring swallowed one and then there were three, Three little Soldier Boys walking in the zoo; A big bear hugged one and then there were two, Two little Soldier Boys sitting in the sun; One got frizzled up and then there was one, One little Soldier Boy left all alone; He went out and hanged himself and then there were none. Correspondence between rhyme and modes of death Modes of death of the victims vs the wording of the rhyme No. Character Accusation Mode of death Original rhyme, early UK editions[11] Current version of the rhyme[9] 1- Isaac Morris (deceased) [Recent owner of the island. Sold illegal drugs to a woman who became an addict and later committed suicide] Accepts a lethal cocktail of drugs to treat his imagined ailments 1 Anthony James Marston Knocked over and killed two young children while recklessly speeding Choked after drinking poisoned whisky Ten little nigger boys went out to dine; One choked his little self and then there were Nine. Ten little Soldier Boys went out to dine; One choked his little self and then there were Nine. Ten little Soldier Boys chopping up sticks; One chopped himself in halves and then there were Six. Seven little Soldier Boys chopping up sticks; One chopped himself in halves and then there were five. Five little Soldier Boys going in for law; One got in Chancery and then there were four. Four little Soldier Boys travelling in Devon; One said he'd stay there and then there were Seven. Eight little Soldier Boys travelling in Devon; One said he'd stay there and then there were seven.[10] 4 Thomas Rogers Induced his wife to withhold a former employer's medicine in order to collect an inheritance Killed with an axe while chopping wood Seven little nigger boys travelling in Devon; One said he'd stay there and then there were Seven. Eight little Soldier Boys travelling in Devon; One said he'd stay there and then there were seven. 5 Emily Caroline Brent Dismissed her teenage maid for becoming pregnant out of wedlock, the dismissal causing the maid to drown herself Injected with poison Six little nigger boys playing with a hive; A bumble-bee stung one and then there were Five. Six little Soldier Boys playing with a hive; A bumblebee stung one and then there were five. 6 Lawrence John Wargrave (Mr Justice Wargrave) Improperly influenced a jury to bring in a guilty verdict against a man many thought to be innocent; and sentencing him to death Gunshot wound to the head, while dressed as a judge Five little nigger boys going in for law; One got in Chancery and then there were four. 7 Dr Edward George Armstrong Responsible for the death of a patient whom he had operated on while drunk Drowns after being pushed off a cliff into the sea Four little nigger boys going out to sea; A red herring swallowed one and then there were Three. Four little Soldier Boys going out to sea; A red herring swallowed one and then there were three. 8 William Henry Blore Gave perjured evidence in court resulting in an innocent man being convicted, and then later in life afterwards Crushed to death by a marble clock shaped like a bear Vera and Lombard As a soldier of Fortune, caused the deaths of a number of East African tribesmen, after stealing their food and abandoning them to their fate Shot by Vera on the beach with his own pistol Two little nigger boys sitting in the sun; One got frizzled up and then there was One. Two little Soldier Boys sitting in the sun; One got frizzled up and then there was one.[12] 10 Vera Elizabeth Claythorne As a governess, allowed her young charge to drown so that his uncle could inherit the family estate and marry her Hangs herself One little nigger boy left all alone; He went and hanged himself and then there were none. One little Soldier Boy left all alone; He went out and hanged himself and then there were none.[9] Literary significance and reception Writing for The Times Literary Supplement of 11 November 1939, Maurice Percy Ashley stated, "If her latest story has scarcely any detection in it there is no scarcity of murders... There is a certain feeling of monotony inescapable in the regularity of the deaths which is better suited to a serialized newspaper story than a full-length novel. Yet there is an ingenious problem to solve in naming the murderer", he continued. "It will be an extremely astute reader who guesses correctly." [13] For The New York Times Book Review (25 February 1940), Isaac Anderson has arrived to the point where the "voice" accuses the ten "guests" of their past crimes, which have all resulted in the deaths of humans, and then said, "When you read what happens after that you will not believe it, but you will keep on reading, and as one incredible event is followed by another even more incredible you will still keep on reading. The whole thing is utterly impossible and utterly fascinating. It is the most baffling mystery that Agatha Christie has ever written, and if any other writer has ever surpassed it for sheer puzzlement the name escapes our memory. We are referring, of course, to mysteries that have logical explanations, as this one has. It is a tall story, to be sure, but it could have happened." [14] Many compared the book to her novel The Murder of Roger Ackroyd (1926). For instance, an unnamed reviewer in the Toronto Daily Star of 16 March 1940 said, "Others have written better mysteries than Agatha Christie, but no one can touch her for ingenious plot and surprise endings. With And Then There Were None, she is at her most ingenious and most surprising... is, indeed, considerably above the standard of her last few works and close to the Roger Ackroyd level." [15] Other critics laud the use of plot twists and surprise endings. Maurice Richardson wrote a rhapsodic review in The Observer's issue of 5 November 1939 which began, "No wonder Agatha Christie's latest has sent her publishers into a vatic trance. We will refrain, however, from any invidious comparisons with Roger Ackroyd and be content with saying that Ten Little Niggers is one of the very best, most genuinely bewilderling Christies yet written. We will also have to refrain from reviewing it thoroughly, as it is so full of shocks that even the mildest revelation would spoil some surprise from somebody, and I am sure that you would rather have your entertainment kept fresh than criticism pure." After stating the set-up of the plot, Richardson concluded, "Story telling and characterisation are right at the top of Mrs Christie's baleful form. Her plot may be highly artificial, but it is neat, brilliantly cunning, soundly constructed, and free from any of those red-herring false trails which sometimes disfigure her work." [3] Robert Barnard, a recent critic, concurred with the reviews, describing the book as "Suspenseful and menacing detective-story-cum-thriller. The closed setting with the succession of deaths is here taken to its logical conclusion, and the dangers of ludicrousness and sheer reader-disbelief are skillfully avoided. Probably the best-known Christie, and justifiably among the most popular." [16] The original title of the mystery (Ten Little Niggers) was changed because it was offensive. Alison Light, a literary critic and feminist scholar, opined that Christie's original title and the setting on "Nigger Island" (later changed to "Indian Island" and "Soldier Island", variously) were integral to the work. These aspects of the novel, she argued, "could be relied upon automatically to conjure up a thrilling 'otherness', a place where revelations about the 'dark side' of the English would be appropriate." [17] Unlike novels such as Heart of Darkness, "Christie's location is both more domesticated and privatized, taking for granted the construction of racial fears woven into psychic life as early as the nursery." [27] Speaking of the "widely known" 1945 film, Stein added that "we're merely faced with fantastic amounts of violence, and a rhyme so macabre and distressing one doesn't hear it now outside of the Agatha Christie context." [26] She felt that the original title of the novel in the UK, seen now, "jars, viscerally." [26] Best-selling crime novel And Then There Were None is the best-selling crime novel of all time, and made Agatha Christie the best-selling novelist, according to the Agatha Christie Estate. [2] It is Christie's best-selling novel, with more than 100 million copies sold; it is also the world's best-selling mystery and one of the best-selling books of all time. Publications International lists the novel as the sixth best-selling title.[8] Editions in English The book and its adaptations have been released under various new names since the original publication, including Ten Little Indians (1946 play, Broadway performance and 1964 paperback book), Ten Little Soldiers, and official title per the Agatha Christie Limited website. And Then There Were None.[2] UK editions continued to use the work's original title until the 1980s; the first UK edition to use the alternative title And Then There Were None appeared in 1985 with a reprint of the 1963 Fontana Paperback.[7] Christie, Agatha (November 1939). Ten Little Niggers. London: Collins Crime Club. OCLC 152375426. Hardback, 256 pp. First edition. Christie, Agatha (January 1940). And Then There Were None. New York: Dodd, Mead. OCLC 1824276. Hardback, 264 pp. First US edition. Christie, Agatha (1944). And Then There Were None. New York: Pocket Books (Pocket number 261). Paperback, 173 pp. Christie, Agatha (1947). Ten Little Niggers. London: Pan Books (Pan number 4). Paperback, 190 pp. Christie, Agatha (1958). Ten Little Niggers. London: Penguin Books (Penguin number 1256). Paperback, 201 pp. Christie, Agatha (1963). Ten Little Niggers. London: Fontana. OCLC 12503435. Paperback, 190 pp. The 1965 reprint was the first UK publication of the novel under the title And Then There Were None.[7] Christie, Agatha (1964). Ten Little Indians. New York: Pocket Books. OCLC 29462459. First publication of novel as Ten Little Indians. Christie, Agatha (1964). And Then There Were None. Washington Square Press. Paperback, teacher's edition. Christie, Agatha (1964). Ten Little Niggers (Greenway ed.). London: Collins Crime Club. ISBN 0-00-231835-0. Collected works, Hardback, 252 pp. (Except for reprints of the 1963 Fontana paperback, this was one of the last English-language publications of the novel under the title Ten Little Niggers.) [28] Christie, Agatha (1980). The Mysterious Affair at Styles; Ten Little Niggers; Dumb Witness. Sydney: Lansdowne Press. ISBN 0-7018-1453-5. Late use of the original title in an Australian edition. Christie, Agatha (1986). Ten Little Indians. New York: Pocket Books. ISBN 0-671-55222-8. Last publication of novel under the title Ten Little Indians. Foreign-language editions Many older translations were based on the original British text, although the word used to translate nigger was often somewhat less offensive, more analogous to English negro or negrito. Languages where the most recent edition retains racial epithets include Spanish, Greek, Serbian, Bulgarian, Romanian,[29][better source needed] Russian[30] and Hungarian, as well as the 1987 Soviet film adaptation Desyat Negritat. Changes similar to those in the British edition in the 1980s were made to the German novel in 2003,[1] after 2002 protests in Hanover against a stage version using the old title.[31] Similar changes were made in Dutch in 2004,[1] Swedish in 2007,[1] Brazilian Portuguese in 2009,[1] Polish in 2017,[1] and French in 2020.[1] In 1999, the Slovak National Theatre changed the title of a stage adaptation mid-run.[1] The 7th estate of Agatha Christie now offers it under only one title in English, And Then There Were None,[2] and translations increasingly use the equivalent of this as their title.[35] European Portuguese translations have been titled Convite Para a Morte (1948: "An Invitation to Death") and As Dez Figuras Negras (2011: "The Ten Black Figures" – referring to the figurines, in this case minimally anthropomorphic).[35] Possible inspirations The 1930 novel The Invisible Host by Gwen Bristow and Bruce Manning has a plot that strongly matches that of Christie's later novel, including a recorded voice announcing to the guests that their sins will be visited upon them by death. The Invisible Host was adapted as the 1934 film The Ninth Guest by Owen Davis.[39] which itself was adapted as the 1934 film The Ninth Guest by Owen Davis.[39] There is no evidence Christie saw either the play (which had a brief run on Broadway) or the film. The 1933 K.B.S. Production Sherlock Holmes film A Study in Scarlet follows a strikingly similar plot:[40] it includes a scene where Holmes is shown a card with the hint, "Six little Indians... bee stung one and then there were five". In this case, the rhyme refers to "Ten Little Fat Boys". (The film's plot bears no resemblance to Arthur Conan Doyle's original story of the same name.) The author of the movie's screenplay, Robert Florey, "doubted that [Christie] had seen A Study in Scarlet, but he regarded it as a compliment if it had helped inspire her". [41] Adaptations Film and TV adaptations1945And Then There Were None1946194719481949Ten Little Niggers (British/BBC)1950195119521953195419551956195719581959Ten Little Niggers (British/ITV)Ten Little Indians (US)19601961196219630 Caso dos Dez Negrinhos19641965Ten Little IndiansGumnaam1966196719681969Zehn kleine Negerlein1970Nadu IravilIdix petits négres1971197219731974Achra Abid Zghar (Lebanese/Télé Liban)And Then There Were None1975197619771978Deka Mikroi Negroi197919801981Ten Little Indians (Filipino)1982198319841985Ten Little Maidens (adult film)198619881989Ten Little Indians199019911992199319941995199619971998199920002001200220032004Mindhunters2005200620072008200920102011The mystery of the ten strangers (Spanish)2012Aduthathu20132014Achra Abid Zghar (Lebanese/MTV2015AataagarAnd Then There Were None2016201750shite Dareso Inakunakuta201820192020Ilis étaien dix And Then There Were None has had more adaptations than any other work by Agatha Christie.[2] Christie herself changed the bleak ending to a more palatable one for theatre audiences when she adapted the novel for the stage in 1943. Many adaptations incorporate changes to the story, such as using Christie's alternative ending to her stage play or changing the setting to locations other than an island. Film There have been numerous film adaptations of the novel: And Then There Were None (1945 film), American film by René Clair Ten Little Indians (1965 film), British film directed by George Pollock and produced by Harry Alan Towers. Pollock had previously handled four Miss Marple films starring Margaret Rutherford. Set in a mountain retreat in Austria, Gumnaam (1965 translation: Unknown or anonymous), an Indian suspense film adaptation added the characteristic "Bollywood" elements of comedy, music and dance to Christie's plot.[42] Nadu Iravil (1970, translation: In the middle of the night, a Tamil adaptation directed by S. Balachandrar[43] And Then There Were None (1974), the first English-language colour version, directed by Peter Collinson and produced by Harry Alan Towers. Based on a screenplay by Towers (writing as "Peter Welbeck"), who co-wrote the screenplay for the 1965 film. Set at a grand hotel in the Iranian desert. Ten Little Indians, a 1981 Filipino production in Tagalog, starring William Martinez and Herbert Bautista Ten Little Maidens, a 1985 adult film starring Nina Hartley, Barry Lynn, Eric Edwards, Harry Reems and Ginger Lynn Desyat Negritat (1987, Десять негритят, Eng: "Ten Little Negroes") a Russian adaptation produced/directed by Stanislav Govorukhin, notable for being the first cinema adaptation to keep the novel's original plot and grim ending. Ten Little Indians, a 1989 British version, produced by Harry Alan Towers and directed by Alan Birkinshaw, set on safari in the African savannah Mindhunters, a 2004 American-British crime thriller Aduthathu, a 2012 Tamil adaptation[44] Aatagar, a 2015 Kannada adaptation[45] Radio The BBC broadcast Ten Little Niggers (1947), adapted by Aytton Whittaker, first aired as a Monday Matinee on the BBC Home Service on 27 December 1947 and as Saturday Night Theatre on the BBC Light Programme on 29 December.[46] On 13 November 2010, as part of its Saturday Play series, BBC Radio 4 broadcast a 90-minute adaptation written by Joy Wilkinson. The production was directed by Mary Peate and featured Geoffrey Whitehead as Mr Justice Wargrave, Lyndsey Marshal as Vera Claythorne, Alex Wyndham as Philip Lombard, John Rowe as Dr Armstrong, and Joanna Monro as Emily Brent. Stage And Then There Were None (1943 play) is Christie's adaptation of the story for the stage. She and the producers agreed that audiences might not flock to a tale with such a grim ending as the novel, nor would it work well dramatically as there were guests that their sins will be visited upon them by death. Some of the names were also changed, e.g., General MacArthur became General McKenzie in both the New York and London productions. [47] [48] By 1943, General Douglas MacArthur was playing a prominent role in the Pacific Theatre of World War II, which may explain the change of the character's name. Ten little niggers (1944 play), Dundee Repertory Theatre Company was given special permission to restore the original ending of the novel. The company first performed a stage adaptation of the novel in August 1944 under the UK title of the novel, with Christie credited as the dramatist.[49] It was the first performance in repertory theatre.[49] It was staged again in 1965.[50] There was an article in the Dundee Evening Register in August 1944. And Then There Were None (2005 play), on 14 October 2005, a new version of the play, written by Kevin Elyot and directed by Steven Pimlott, opened at the Gielgud Theatre in London. For this version, Elyot returned to the original story in the novel, restoring the nihilism of the original.[51] Television Several variations of the original novel were adapted for television, three of which were British adaptations. The first of these, in 1949, was produced by the BBC.[52] The second was produced in 1959.[53] by ITV. Both of those productions aired with Christie's original title. The third and most recent British adaptation aired as And Then There Were None on BBC One in December 2015, as a drama serial broadcast on three consecutive nights, produced in cooperation with Acorn Media and Agatha Christie Productions. The 2015 production adhered more closely to the original plot, though there were several differences to backstories and actual murders on the island, and was the first English-language film adaptation to feature an ending similar to that of the novel. It was directed by Craig Viveiros and adapted for television by Sarah Phelps [54] An American TV movie aired on NBC 18 January 1959. It was directed by Paul Bogart, and starred Barry Jones and Nina Foch. There have been many foreign-language TV adaptations: A Portuguese-language version for Brazilian television, broadcast 16 February 1957, titled O Caso dos Dez Negrinhos O Caso dos Dez Negrinhos, a 1963 episode of the Brazilian anthology series Grande Teatro Tupi [pt] A West German television production, Zehn kleine Negerlein, which aired in 1969 Dix petits négres, a 1970 episode of the French anthology series Au théâtre ce soir [fr] Achra Abid Zghar (1974, translation: Ten Little Slaves), a Télé Liban TV series directed by Jean Fayad, adapted for television by Latifeh Moulakha Deka Mikroi Negroi, a 1978 episode of the Greek anthology series To teatro tis Difteras A free Spanish adaptation made by RTVE in 2011 as the two-parter The mystery of the ten strangers for the second season of Los misterios de Laura (part 1 and part 2) Achra Abid Zghar (2014, translation: Ten Little Slaves), an MTV Lebanon television production Soshite dareso inakunakuta (そして誰もいなくなつた), a two-part Japanese-language adaptation by Shukei Nagasaka (長坂秀喜, Nagasaka Shukei) set in modern times, aired 25 and 26 March 2017 on TV Asahi in Japan. It was directed by Seiji Izumi and adapted for television by Hideka Nagasaka.[55][56] Ilis étaien dix [fr], a French six-part miniseries produced by M6 and aired in 2020, set on a tropical island in present time In 2010, American animated TV series Family Guy adapted the story as "And Then There Were Fewer". [57] Other media The novel was the inspiration for several video games. For the Apple II, Online Systems released Mystery House in 1980. On the PC, The Adventure Company released Agatha Christie: And Then There Were None in 2005, the first in a series of PC games based on Christie novels. In February 2008, it was ported to the Wii console.[citation needed] The Japanese visual novel series Umineko When They Cry also drew inspiration from the novel on many fronts. Both stories involve a series of murders on an island during a storm intended to be unsolvable murders where everyone on the island dies. There is a poem that foretells the series of deaths beforehand in both as well. Finally, the solution to both mysteries are tossed into the ocean in the form of messages in a bottle for the reader to learn from at the end of the stories. This is exemplified by the manga version of the series directly referencing And Then There Were None in its last chapter.[58] And Then There Were None was released by HarperCollins as a graphic novel adaptation on 30 April 2009, adapted by François Riviere and illustrated by Frank Leclercq. Peka Editorial released a board game based on the book, Diez Negritos ("Ten Little Negroes"), created by Judit Hurtado and Fernando Chavarria, and illustrated by Esperanza Peinado.[59] The 2014 live action comedy-crime and murder mystery TV web series Ten Little Roosters, produced by American company Rooster Teeth, is largely inspired by And Then There Were None.[60] Notes ^ From Zehn kleine Negerlein to Und dann gab's keines mehr[31][32] ^ From Ten little negerities to En toen waren er nog maar...[33] ^ From To små negerpoklar to Och så var de bara en[34] ^ From O Caso dos Dez Negrinhos to E Não Sobrou Nenhum[35] ^ From Dzieścicu Murzynków to I nie było już nikogo[36] ^ From Dix petits négres to Ilis étaien dix[37] ^ From Desaf malých černoškov to A napokon nezostal už nik[38] References ^ "British Library item details". primocast.bl.uk. Retrieved 29 April 2018. ^ a b c ^ And Then There Were None". Agatha Christie Limited. Retrieved 3 July 2018. ^ a b c ^ "Review of 5 November 1939". 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