Appendix 1

Summary of Bag of Bones

The narrator, Mike Noonan, is an author living in Derry, Maine who suffers from severe writer’s block after the death of his wife; Johanna called “Jo”, from an undiagnosed brain aneurysm. Particularly disquieting to mike is that his wife has just bought a home pregnancy test, but never revealed the pregnancy to him. Mike anguishes after his wife’s death and finds himself unable to write due to panic attacks. Fortunately, he has four unpublished manuscripts hidden in a safe deposit box and uses them to keep his agent and editor unaware of his problem.

Four years after Jo’s death, Mike begins to experience nightmares set at his summer house in TR-90, an unregistered township in Maine. He decides to confront his fears and moves to the house, known to locals as “Sara Laughs” on one particular day; Mike encounters a small child, Kyra Devore, walking down the middle of the road. Mike worries that something might happen to the child if she continues walking like that, so he scoops her up and returns to his car with her. A moment later, kyra’s mother, Mattie Devore comes flying up the road in her old jeep. Mike’s initial reaction is that Mattie is a “white trash” mom who will yell at the child and possibly beat it due to her own inattentions, but he is pleasantly surprised when Mattie clutches the child for dear life and begs never to run off again. Mattie asks Mike not to say anything about this, talk for a few minutes and Mattie drives off. Later, while in town, Mike learns from the locals that Mattie’s late husband, Lance was the son of Max Devore, a rich and influential man from the town who did not approve of his son’s marriage to Mattie. Max, now well into his 80’s and bound to a wheelchair, wants custody of
his granddaughter, and his using his money and influence to paint Mattie as an irresponsible mother. Through his caretaker, Bill. Mike learns of Mattie’s past, her marriage, and her custody woes.

When Max finds out that Mike ran into Mattie and Kyra, he threatens him via telephone. Despite the threats, or perhaps because of them, Mike hires John Storrow, a custody lawyer, for Mattie as an act of kindness, and he gradually develops feelings for Mattie despite the almost twenty year age difference between them. Through his various crooked connection, Max manages to drag Mike into the custody battle even further by forcing him to make a depositions for impending custody hearing. Accompanied by a local lawyer, Romeo Bisonette, Mike makes the custody lawyer hired by Devore look foolish by beating him at his own game and calling his bluff.

Max begins to write again, while both Kyra and Mike experience haunting in their homes. The author realizes that the ghost of Jo is assisting him in solving the mystery of Sara Tidwell, a blues singer whose spirit is haunting Mike’s house. Mike asks the locals about what happened to Sara Tidwell, and is warned to refrain from dragging in old scandals. He also learns that Jo frequently returned to the town in the year before her death, without telling him. Max Devore threatens Mike again, and in an encounter with Mike. Max and his personal assistant, Rogette, almost succeed in drowning him. It’s only due to the help from his wife’s spirit that he’s able to survive the attack. Then, in an unexpected turn of events, Max Devore commits suicide, which seemingly leaves Mattie and Kyra free from his influence.
Mike, Mattie, John, Romeo Bissonette, the lawyer that assisted Mike during his deposition George, a detective that helped Romeo with the trial, are having a party when two gunners perform a drive by shooting and hits everyone in sight, Mattie fatally in the head, John in the ankle, Romeo in the shoulder, and George in the arm and thigh. George takes out a pistol he was carrying and shoots at the car, rupturing the fuel tank, breaking the rear window, blowing out the rear tire, and hitting the driver which results in the them crashing in a ditch and the car igniting. Mike, the only adult not hit takes Kyra back to Sara Laughs as a huge storm breaks. He is acting under the influence of the ghost of Sara Tidwell and finds himself preparing to drown Kyra and commits suicide himself, going so far as to give Kyra cocoa and Benadryl to make her sleep, and drawing the bath. But there are still piece to the mystery that Mike doesn’t understand, and the ghost of Jo is trying to prevent him from doing what he is doing. As Kyra sleeps, Mike goes to Jo’s studio to search for answers. He discovers documents that Jo had hidden away before her death, and among the papers is a genealogy showing Mike’s blood relationship to one of the town families. Several had first born children with “K” names who had been murdered or died under suspicious circumstance. The genealogy shows that Mike and Jo’s child (who was going to be named Kyra) would have been the next first born child with a “K” name in the family line, had she been born.

Mike realize this must be Sara Tidwell’s curse for something that had been done to her. He returns to the house, checks on the still sleeping Kyra, and drains the bath meant for her drowning. He can feel Sara’s influence to take Kyra to the lake, but he fights it off. He leaves the house once more with a shovel and a bottle
of lye to search for Sara’ grave, knowing that the only way to the break the curse and keep Kyra safe will be to destroy Sara’s bones. On his way to where Mike suspects Sara is buried, the ghosts of Max Devore’s grandfather and several ghosts of the old families, including Devore’s great. Mike learn through a vision that men had viciously raped and killed Sara, and drowned her son Kito in the lake. Furthermore, all the “K” children who had died were descendants of those men. Mike make it to the grave site, but Sara’s ghost doesn’t want the curse ended prematurely. She tries to stop Mike, and attempts to assume corporeal from to do so. Jo appears in corporeal form herself and tells Mike he must hurry as Sara has enlisted the help of “The Outsider” to harm Mike and prevent him from reaching Sara's bones. Jo struggles to fight off the outsider while Mike digs up and destroys Sara’s bones with the lye, ending the curse.

Returning to the house, Mike discovers that Max Devore assistant Rogette has kidnapped Kyra. Mike follows Kyra and Rogette to a neighboring property, arriving just as Kyra bites Rogette and attempts to escape on to dock heaving in the waves from the storm. Mike tries to hit Rogette and keep her away from Kyra when Mattie’s ghost appears and knocks Rogette into the lake. Rogette attempts to pull Mike into the lake with her, but she is impaled by wreckage from the dock. Mattie’s ghost says her goodbyes to Mike and Kyra, and she tells Kyra that she is now Mike’s daughters.
Appendix 2

BIOGRAPHY OF STEPHEN KING

Stephen Edwin King was born in Portland, Maine in 1947, the second son of Donald and Nellie Ruth Pillsbury King. After his parents separated when Stephen was a toddler, he and his older brother, David, were raised by his mother. Parts of his childhood were spent in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his father’s family was at the time, and in Stratford Connecticut. When Stephen was eleven, his mother brought her children back to Durham, Maine for good. Her parents, Guy and Nellie Pillsbury had become incapacitated with old age, and Ruth King was persuaded by her sisters to take over the physical care of the elderly couple. Other family members provided a small house in Durham and financial support. After Stephen’s grandparents passed away, Mrs. King found work in the kitchens of Pineland, a nearby residential facility for the mentally challenged.

Stephen attended the grammar school in Durham and then Lisbon Falls High School, graduating in 1966. From his sophomore year at the university of Maine at Orono, he wrote a weekly column for the school newspapers, THE MAINE CAMPUS. He was also active in student politics, serving as a member of the Student Senate. He came to support the anti-war movement on the Orono Campus, Arriving at his stance from a conservative view that the war in Vietnam was unconstitutional. He graduated from the University of Maine at Orono in 1970, with a B.A. in English and qualified to teach on the high school level. A draft board examination immediately post graduation found him 4-F on grounds of high blood pressure, limited vision, flat feet, and punctured eardrums.
He and Tabitha Spruce married in January of 1971. He meet Tabitha in the stacks of the Fogler Library at the University of Maine at Orono, where they both worked as students. As Stephen was unable to find placement as a teacher immediately, the Kings lived on his earnings as a laborer at a industrial laundry, and her student loan savings, with an occasional boost from a short story sale to men’s magazines.

Stephen made his first professional Short Story Sale (“The Glass Floor”) to Startling Mystery Stories in 1967. Through out he early years of his marriage, he continued to sell stories to men’s magazines. Many of these were later gathered into the Night Shift collection or appeared in other anthologies. In the fall of 1971, Stephen began teaching high in Hampden, Maine. Writing in the evenings an on the weekends, he continued to produce short stories and to work a novels. In the spring of 1973, Doubleday & CO. accepted the novel carrier for publication. On Mother’s Day of that year, Stephen learned from his new editor at Doubleday, Bill Thompson that a major paperback sale would provide him with the means to leave teaching and write full time. At the end of the summer of 1973, The Kings moved their growing family to Southern Maine because of Stephen’s mother’s failing health. Renting a summer home on Sebago Lake in North Windham for the winter, Stephen wrote his next published novel, originally titled Second Coming and then Jerusalem’s lot, before it become Salem’s lot in a small room in the garage. During this period, Stephen’s mother died of cancer, at the age of 59.

Carries was published in the spring of 1974. That the same fall, the King left Maine for Boulder, Colorado. They lived there for a little less than a year, during which Stephen wrote The Shining, set in Colorado. Returning to Maine in
the summer of 1975, The King purchased a home in the lakes Region of Western Maine. At that house, Stephen finished writing The Stand, much of which also is set in Boulder. The Dead Zone was also written in Bridgton.

In 1977, The Kings spent three moths of a projected year. Long stay in England, cut the sojourn short and returned home in mid December, purchasing a new home in Center Lovell, Maine. After living there one summer, The Kings moved north to Orrington, rear Bangor, so that Stephen could teach creative writing at the University of Maine at Orono. The Kings returned to Center Lovell in the spring of 1979. In 1980, The Kings purchased a second home in Bangor, retaining the Center Lovell house as a summer home.

Stephen and Tabitha now spend winters in Florida and the remainder of the year at their Bangor and Center Lovell homes. The Kings have three children: Naomi Rachel, Joe Hill and Owen Phillip, and three grandchildren.

Stephen is of Scots, Irish ancestry, stands 64” and weighs about 200 pounds. He is blue eyed, fair skinned, and has thick, black hair, with a frost of white most noticeable in his bread, which he sometimes wears between the end of the World Series and the opening of baseball spring training in Florida. Occasionally he wears a moustache in other season. He has worn glasses since he was child. He has put some of his college dramatic society experience to use doing cameos in several of the film adaptations of his works as well as a bit part in a George Ramore picture, Knightriders. Joe Hill King also appeared in Creep show, which was released in 1982. Stephen made his directorial debut, as well as writing the screenplay, for the movie Maximum Overdrive (an adaptation of his short story “Trucks”) In 1985.
Stephen and Tabitha provide scholarships for local high school students and contribute to many other and national charities. Stephen is the 2003 recipient of the National Book Foundation Medal for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters.

In Bag of Bones King returned to the theme of loss of a family member, and added into it the classical haunted house idea and familiar elements from his previous works. A small town where people know more than they tell, the collective guilty, and a hero who can’t avoid confrontation with the evil powers. Bag of Bones continues the series where King explores the writing process and the work of an author. The Shining, Mystery, The Dark Half and now Bag of Bones are among his most revealing and personal works. King is not among those writers who claim that they don’t have time to read Bag of Bones offers a delightful analysis of Herman Melville’s Story Bartleby, and comments about books and author’s. Among them is Thomas Hardy, who stopped writing novels at the peak of his career and changed into poetry. Hardy supposedly sad, that the most brilliantly drawn character in a novel is but a Bag of Bones.
APPENDIX 3

LITERARY WORK OF STEPHEN KING

2. Salem’s Lot (1975)
3. The Shining (1975)
4. Rage (1977)
5. The Stand (1978)
7. Another Quarter (1979)
8. The Long Walk (1979)
9. The Dead Zone (1979)
15. Road Work (1981)
17. The Plant (1982-1985)
20. creep show (1982)
22. Rita Hay Worth and Shaw sank Redemption (1983)
27. Silver Bullet (1985)
29. Stephen King’s Year of Fear (1986)
32. Dolan’s Cadillac (1989)
33. Four Past Midnight (1990)
34. Stephen King’s Golden Years (1991)
35. Dolores Clair Borne (1993)
37. Stephen King’s The Stand (1994)
42. The Girl Who Loved Tom Gordon (1999)
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Hearts</td>
<td>(1999)</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>Riding The Bullet</td>
<td>(2000)</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>The Plant</td>
<td>(2001)</td>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>Dream Catcher</td>
<td>(2001)</td>
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<td>49.</td>
<td>Everything’s Eventual</td>
<td>(2002)</td>
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<td>52.</td>
<td>The Kid Colorado</td>
<td>(2005)</td>
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<td>53.</td>
<td>Lisey’s Story</td>
<td>(2006)</td>
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<td>56.</td>
<td>Duma Key</td>
<td>(2008)</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>Just After Sunset</td>
<td>(2009)</td>
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