APPENDICES
SUMMARY OF THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

The Hound of the Baskervilles is one of Conan Doyle’s most famous mysteries featuring the detective, Sherlock Holmes, and his friend, Dr Watson. The eerie mists of Dartmoor form the setting to the sinister events at Baskerville Hall. When Sir Charles Baskerville is found dead, the people living in the neighbouring area are sure that he didn’t die from natural causes. Strange sightings of a giant fire-breathing hound and stories from the past have convinced them of this.

The new heir to the property, Sir Henry Baskerville, arrives from Canada determined not to let the stories frighten him away from his new home. He braves the loneliness of the moors, takes pleasure in getting to know his neighbours, and is careful to follow the advice and guidance of the great detective, Holmes.

Holmes and Watson slowly unravel a tangle of mystery as the case takes them deep into the heart of the Baskerville family.

Chapter 1: Dr Mortimer pays Sherlock Holmes a second visit with the excuse that he left his walking stick behind the day before. The real reason is that he has a serious problem to solve.

Chapter 2: Dr Mortimer presents Holmes and Watson with some old papers, which tell the Baskerville Story. In order to recapture the girl who had escaped Hugo Baskerville’s trap, he made a deal with the devil and sent his hounds to
chase the girl. Hugo’s friends followed him only to find both the girl’s and Hugo’s bodies lying in the centre of a hollow. A large black hound was biting at Hugo’s throat. Ever since the supernatural hound has haunted the family and it is believed that Sir Charles Baskerville, the latest inhabitant of the Hall, has just been killed by the hound.

**Chapter 3:** Holmes asks Dr Mortimer for more details and the doctor suggests that Sir Charles’s death was the result of some supernatural evil. The local people themselves have seen a spectral hound roaming the moors. Dr Mortimer is mainly concerned about the fate of Sir Henry, Sir Charles’s second brother’s son, who is arriving at Waterloo that day. Sir Henry is said to be the last of the Baskerville family because Roger, Sir Charles’s third brother, is presumed dead in Central America. Holmes promises to consider the matter and asks Dr Mortimer to pick up Henry at the station. Holmes decides they must examine all explanations, not only the supernatural one.

**Chapter 4:** Sir Henry Baskerville visits Holmes and tells him about a letter he has received in which he is warned to keep away from the moor. The other unusual thing that has happened to Sir Henry is that one of his new boots has disappeared. Holmes considers it will soon appear. He also concludes that the person who wrote the letter is an educated person who reads The Times. Sir Henry and Dr Mortimer walk back to the hotel and Holmes and Watson follow them. They find out that a bearded man is following them in a cab.

**Chapter 5:** Holmes and Watson meet Sir Henry at his hotel. He is furious because an old black boot of his has disappeared. Over lunch they decide when Sir
Henry will travel to Baskerville Hall and as Holmes cannot accompany him, Watson will be going with him.

**Chapter 6:** When they get near Baskerville Hall Sir Henry, Dr Mortimer and Watson see a soldier. A dangerous prisoner has escaped from Princetown and is hiding in the moor.

**Chapter 7:** Dr Watson meets Mr Stapleton near the Grimpen Mire. He tells him how dangerous the Mire is. Dr Watson hears a low cry followed by a deep roar: the Hound of Baskervilles according to the local people. Miss Stapleton mistakes Watson for Sir Henry and warns him not to stay there but go back to London right away. Watson is shocked.

**Chapter 8:** Watson writes a letter to Holmes to tell him about Sir Henry’s interest in Miss Stapleton. He also tells Holmes about Mrs Barrymore, a sad-looking lady, probably badly treated by her husband.

**Chapter 9:** Sir Henry wants to go for a walk on his own. Watson follows him and witnesses a strange scene between Sir Henry, Miss and Mr Stapleton. Sir Henry has proposed marriage to Miss Stapleton but her brother has reacted rudely. Later Mr Stapleton apologises. Sir Henry and Watson find out that the escaped prisoner is Mrs Barrymore’s brother and they go into the moor to catch him.

**Chapter 10:** Barrymore reveals that on the night of his death, Sir Charles was going to meet a woman at the gate: Laura Lyons. After her husband left her, Dr Mortimer, Stapleton and Sir Charles helped her start a business. Watson learns that another man lives on the moor.
**Chapter 11:** Laura Lyons explains she wanted money from Sir Charles to buy her freedom but she never met him because she got the money from someone else. Watson inspects the huts on the moor but hides when he hears the stranger coming. The man has found him.

**Chapter 12:** Holmes surprises Watson in the empty hut. They share the information they have found: Stapleton’s sister is actually his wife. They hear the cry again and follow the sound only to find Selden’s dead body in a pool of blood dressed in Sir Henry’s old clothes. Stapleton appears, worried about Sir Henry. They suspect the naturalist is connected to the murders but they cannot prove it yet.

**Chapter 13:** Holmes notices the family paintings and discovers Hugo’s face is the same as Stapleton’s: he is a Baskerville. Holmes has a plan: Henry must visit Stapleton on his own as agreed, and express his intention of walking back home. Mrs Lyons confesses that Stapleton promised marriage if she wrote the letter to Sir Charles but then asked her not to keep the appointment. They meet Lestrade at the station.

**Chapter 14:** The three men wait outside Stapleton’s house. When Henry walks out, a huge fierce fire-breathing creature jumps on him but it is shot down. Sir Henry is safe. They also find Mrs Stapleton tied up in a room. Stapleton runs to the Mire and is swallowed by the mud.

**Chapter 15:** Holmes gives a detailed account of how he solved the case.
BIOGRAPHY OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born on May 22, 1859 at Picardy Place, Edinburgh, as the son of Charles Altamont Doyle, a civil servant in the Edinburgh Office of Works, and Mary (Foley) Doyle. Both of Doyle’s parents were Roman Catholics. His father suffered from epilepsy and alcoholism and was eventually institutionalized. Charles Altamont died in an asylum in 1893. In the same year Doyle decided to finish permanently the adventures of his master detective. Because of financial problems, Doyle’s mother kept a boarding house. Dr. Tsukasa Kobayashi has suspected in an article, that Doyle’s mother had a long affair with Bryan Charles Waller, a lodger and a student of pathology, who had a deep impact to Conan Doyle.

Doyle was educated in Jesuit schools. He studied at Edinburgh University and in 1884 he married Louise Hawkins. Doyle qualified as doctor in 1885. After graduation Doyle practiced medicine as an eye specialist at Southsea near Portsmouth in Hampshire until 1891 when he became a full time writer.

First story about Holmes, A Study in Scarlet, was published in 1887 in ‘Beeton Christmas Annual.’. The novel was written in three weeks in 1886. It introduced the detective and his associate and friend, Dr. Watson, and made famous Holmes’s address at Mrs. Hudson’s house, 221B Baker Street, London. Their major opponent was the malevolent Moriarty, the classic evil genius who was a kind of doppelgänger of Holmes. Also the beautiful opera singer Irene Adler caused much trouble to Holmes.
The second Sherlock Holmes story, *The Sign of Four*, was written for the Lippincott’s Magazine in 1890. The story collects a colorful group of people together, among them Jonathan Small who has a wooden leg and a dwarf from Tonga islands. In the Strand Magazine started to appear “The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.”

In 1893 Doyle was so wearied of his famous detective that he devised his death in the Final Problem (published in the Strand). In the story Holmes meets Moriarty at the fall of the Reichenbach in Switzerland and disappears. Watson finds a letter from Homes, stating “I have already explained to you, however, that my career had in any case reached its crisis, and that no possible conclusion to it could be more congenial to me than this.”

*The Hound of the Baskervilles* is the third of the four crime novels written by Sir *Arthur Conan Doyle* featuring the detective *Sherlock Holmes*. Originally serialised in *The Strand Magazine* from August 1901 to April 1902, it is set largely on Dartmoor in Devon in England's West Country and tells the story of an attempted murder inspired by the legend of a fearsome, diabolical hound of supernatural origin. Sherlock Holmes and his companion *Doctor Watson* investigate the case. This was the first appearance of Holmes since his intended death in "The Final Problem", and the success of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* led to the character's eventual revival.

*The Valley of Fear* is the fourth and final *Sherlock Holmes* novel by Sir *Arthur Conan Doyle*. It is based on the supposedly real-life exploits of the Molly

During the South African war (1899-1902) Doyle served for a few months as senior physician at a field hospital, and wrote *The War in South Africa*, in which he took the imperialistic view. In 1900 and 1906 he ran unsuccessfully for Parliament. Doyle was knighted in 1902. Fourteen months after his wife died, Conan Doyle married in 1907 his second wife, Jean Leckie. He dedicated himself in spiritualistic studies after the death of his son Kingsley from wounds incurred in World War I. An example of these is *The Coming of Fairies*, in which he supported the existence of “little people” and spent more than a million dollars on their cause. He also became president of several important spiritualist organizations.

Conan Doyle’s other publications include plays, verse, memoirs, short stories, and several historical novels and supernatural and speculative fiction. His stories of Professor George Edward Challenger in *The Lost World* and other adventures blended science fact with fantastic romance, and were very popular. The model for the professor was William Rutherford, Doyle’s teacher from Edinburgh. Doyle’s practice, and other experiences, seven months in the Arctic as ship’s doctor on a whaler, and three on a steamer bound to the West Coast of Africa, provided material for his writings.
Arthur Conan Doyle died on Monday, July 7, 1930, surrounded by his family. His last words before departing for "the greatest and most glorious adventure of all," were addressed to his wife. He w