APPENDICES

Biography of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1855 as the eldest son of a poor family. Although his family was not wealthy, but parents Conan Doyle was still able to send to a good school where he was studying from age nine to sixteen years. Then he studied medicine at Edinburgh University. After completing his education in the field of medicine, Conan Doyle spent nearly a year working as a doctor on a ship that is traveling all over the world.

On returning to England, in 1882 Conan open a medical practice in Southsea which is located on the beach in southern England. Conan Doyle was initially very difficult life because he had very little patient and he must work jeras to earn money to pay for his life. Although it is a problem in medical practice, but all were very helpful Conan Doyle in honing his ability to write because he has a lot of free time. Then Conan Doyle moved to London to continue working as a doctor. But in 1891, with full confidence Conan Doyle switch professions of medicine and chose to become a writer.
During the Boer War that took place in 1899-1902 Conan Doyle donated his time working as an army doctor in South Africa and the official results of its work in South Africa was recognized by the British government so that he was awarded the title of "SIR". Sir Arthur Conan Doyle died in 1930.

Conan Doyle was a writer dedicated and during his life he produced a wide variety of books and writing. Although he also wrote a variety of materials with a serious subject matter, he became famous for his books and stories about the detective Sherlock Holmes and Sherlock Holmes detective's because he also is remembered to this day. Sherlock Holmes character created in 1886, inspired by Dr. Joseph Bell, one of his teachers. The first story, entitled A Study in Scarlet is acceptable to the public good, but Sherlock Holmes recently widely known when they are published in a story serialized in the magazine Strand in 1891 which later stories serialized were collected into one entitled the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.

Conan Doyle was a man with many ideas and he soon became bored just for being famous stories about Sherlock Holmes. He considered Tulsan-his other writings more weighty da he also wrote a book about the history, including writing a book titled deeds Brave Brigadier Gerard in 1896, the book science fiction series about Professor Challenger and articles that are based on personal experience Conan Doyle during the duration of the Boer War and World War I.
After the death of his son Conan Doyle then deepen deeper interest in spiritual things. His book is the most important and most recently written, entitled History of Spiritualism in 1926.

Although he has been tried in various ways to get out of the character of Sherlock Holmes Conan Doyle still not able to get out of the figures. Conan Doyle really trying to end the life of Sherlock Holmes in a story published in 1893 but due to the popularity of Sherlock Holmes is so strong that the readers of the Sherlock Holmes adventure stories compel Sir Conan Doyle to resurrect the character.

Each story is a short but fun read, and what makes the book so inventive is that each is completely different. “The Yellow Face”, which Watson explains is an illustration of how Sherlock Holmes sometimes does not get it right. In this story, Holmes is asked by a distraught man to determine why his wife is sneaking to the house next door in the middle of the night. “The Gloria Scott” involves an uprising on a ship that is deporting criminals to Australia. “The Crooked Man” involves a man who is murdered, or has a stroke, while fighting with his wife in a locked room. “The Naval Treaty” involves the theft of a secret treaty between England and Italy.

As Watson makes clear, Holmes investigates all types of cases, some of international importance and some that are purely domestic. In some cases he gets it wrong (although rarely) and it some cases he does very little. In others, like “The Resident Patient”, he determines from clues like smoking cigar butts
and a screwdriver, that a man who has appeared to have hanged himself was in fact murdered.

There is perhaps less of Holmes personality in these stories, compared to *Study in Scarlet* or *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, but each is entertaining and original. One thing I particularly liked was the wide range of settings and characters. Each story starts out in Watson has parlor but as the events are recounted, the settings range from the Boer war to the high seas. Doyle is so descriptive, you really feel you’re seeing the people and streets of London through Watson and Holmes eyes.

“The Final Problem” is very different from the other stories. It is in “The Final Problem” that Holmes meets his match. In this story, rather than someone coming to Holmes to solve a problem, Holmes has decided of his own accord to hunt down a criminal. He drops in on Watson looking pale and frightened, which is out of character; Holmes usually seems impervious to danger. He tells Watson of his pursuit of Professor Moriarty, who is brilliant but “A criminal strain ran in his blood, which, instead of being modified, was increased and rendered infinitely more dangerous by his extraordinary mental powers.”

Holmes goes on to explain that “For years past I have continually been conscious of some power behind the male factor, some deep organizing power which forever stands in the way of the law, and throws its shield over the wrong-doer. Again and again in cases of the most varying sorts – forgery cases, robberies, murders – I have felt the presence of this force, and I have deduced its
action in many of those undiscovered crimes in which I have not been personally consulted… He is the Napoleon of crime. He is the organizer of half that is evil and of nearly all that is undetected in this great city. “

Holmes dedicates himself to stopping Moriarty; but unfortunately Moriarty is hot on his trail and has no attention of being captured. There is a moral element to this story that is missing in the others. Typically, Holmes does not pick and choose his cases based on the severity of the crime or the need to right a wrong. He solves crimes because people ask him to, because he has genius at it, and because he enjoys it. In this story, Holmes says he has willing to die if it means ridding London of its greatest evil.