

1: Arthur Conan Doyle :: Crime, Scandal, Spectacle

Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle KStJ DL (22 May - 7 July) was a British writer best known for his detective fiction featuring the character Sherlock Holmes. Originally a physician, in he published A Study in Scarlet, the first of four novels about Holmes and Dr. Watson.

The place was the downtown A train in Manhattan, on which I, with so many others, was making my morning commute. But what I read on my ride that day would haunt me for the next 30 years. And why did Carr devote so little space to it in his adulatory biography? Article continues after advertisement The story, as sketched by Carr, was this: Just before Christmas , a wealthy year-old woman, Marion Gilchrist, was violently murdered in her Glasgow home. The Glasgow police quickly discovered a suspect: They also discovered that he was innocent: But under pressure to close the case—and delighted to rid Glasgow of a Jewish foreigner whose livelihood offended Edwardian bourgeois sensibilities—they pursued him all the same. Glasgow authorities followed Slater by ship to New York, where he had sailed on a long-planned trip—a voyage, they argued, that was a clear indication of flight. Extradited to Scotland, he was convicted in a trial that depended crucially on witness tampering, suborned perjury and the suppression of exculpatory evidence. In a telling detail that gives me chills to contemplate, he had already made arrangements for his own burial. In the spring of , he was consigned to life at hard labor in a Dickensian prison in a barren corner of northeast Scotland. There he would remain, hewing granite, for the next eighteen and a half years. In , Slater managed to smuggle a desperate message out of prison, tightly furled and concealed under the dentures of a newly paroled fellow convict. From the day I first read about it on the A train, and for years afterward, the story pulled at me. But I was scarcely in a position to do anything about it then: I was young and unknown, working at entry-level jobs in book publishing. I could lay no claim to being a professional writer: I had no books to my name, and my career at the New York Times was a decade in the future. So I filed the Slater story away in a dusty corner of my brain, and there it stayed for more than a quarter-century. About six years ago, when I had finished my previous nonfiction book, *The Riddle of Labyrinth*, and was casting about for what to write next, I aired out that dusty corner. It was fitting that I had retained the story in just such a place, for as Sherlock Holmes himself, in his very first adventure, *A Study in Scarlet*, tells Watson: A fool takes in all the lumber of every sort that he comes across, so that the knowledge which might be useful to him gets crowded out, or at best is jumbled up with a lot of other things, so that he has a difficulty in laying his hands upon it. Now the skillful workman is very careful indeed as to what he takes into his brain-attic. He will have nothing but the tools which may help him in doing his work, but of these he has a large assortment, and all in the most perfect order. It took me the next year and a half to go through it all. Doubly marginalized—first by being framed for murder, then by being largely written out of his own history—Oscar Slater has, I hope, emerged as a flesh-and-blood human being at last. Above all, the book brings to life the man at the heart of the case, Oscar Slater—in many respects an immigrant Everyman—who in the few previous accounts had been a cipher at the center of his own story. The sun will yet bring all to the light of day. In the end, after living with the case for so many years, I can answer the question that seized hold of me that day on the train: I suspect that those writers, in considering the Slater case, dismissed it as a thing of the past—a dusty Edwardian artifact that had little relevance to the modern age.

2: Conan Doyle's detective - crossword puzzle clue

conan doyle for the defense: the true story of a sensational british murder, a quest for justice, and the world's most famous detective writer by margalit fox random house, pp., \$ But.

Premise[edit] Sherlock depicts "consulting detective" Sherlock Holmes Benedict Cumberbatch solving various mysteries in modern-day London. Although Metropolitan Police Service Detective Inspector Greg Lestrade Rupert Graves and others are suspicious of Holmes at first, over time, his exceptional intellect and bold powers of observation persuade them of his value. Both ordinary people and the British government ask for his help. Molly Hooper Louise Brealey , a pathologist at St. Production[edit] Conception and development[edit] Steven Moffat and Mark Gatiss, Sherlock Holmes fans with experience of adapting or using Victorian literature for television, devised the concept of the series. He will use the tools that are available to him today in order to find things out. The same unwinnable war. During the audio commentary, the creative team said that the BBC were "very happy" with the pilot but asked them to change the format. List of Sherlock characters Moffat and Vertue became interested in casting Cumberbatch as the title character after watching his performance in the film Atonement. The actor was cast after reading the script for the creative team. He is one step ahead of the audience and of anyone around him with normal intellect. Once Benedict was there it was really just making sure we got the chemistry for John [Watson]â€”and I think you get it as soon as they come into the room, you can see that they work together". Steven Moffat said that Matt Smith was the first to audition unsuccessfully. He was rejected for being too "barmy", as the producers required someone "straighter" for Watson. Martin finds a sort of poetry in the ordinary man. I love the fastidious realism of everything he does. The writers referred to the character as "Inspector Lestrade" during development until Gatiss realised that in contemporary England the character would have the title "Detective Inspector". Moffat and Gatiss pointed out that Lestrade does not appear often in the stories and is quite inconsistently portrayed in them. They decided to go with the version that appeared in " The Adventure of the Six Napoleons ": Moffat said, "We knew what we wanted to do with Moriarty from the very beginning. Moriarty is usually a rather dull, rather posh villain so we thought someone who was genuinely properly frightening. The first episode of series 3 featured Derren Brown. Paul McGuigan directed the first and third episodes and Euros Lyn directed the second. Production of the first two series was based at Upper Boat Studios , where Doctor Who had been produced. He would not, she says, live somewhere "too suburban" or "too modern". I also went for slim-cut shirts and a sweeping coat for all the action scenesâ€”it looks great against the London skyline. Gatiss and Moffat reflect that in the modern world the door would only display the number of the house, and there would be doorbells for each flat. The full house number is so iconic that they felt unable to change it. Director Paul McGuigan came up with the idea of putting text messages on the screen instead of having cut-away shots of a hand holding the phone. Cumberbatch and Freeman both worked on the film The Hobbit: List of Sherlock episodes Four series, each consisting of three episodes, have been produced. The series has been sold to territories.

3: Arthur Conan Doyle - Wikipedia

WELCOME TO THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, CREATOR OF THE MOST FAMOUS DETECTIVE OF ALL TIME. Over years after his creation, Sherlock Holmes remains the most popular fictional detective in history.

The Doyles were a prosperous Irish-Catholic family. At the age of twenty-two, Charles had married Mary Foley, a vivacious and well educated young woman of seventeen. Mary Doyle had a passion for books and was a master storyteller. He was in tears all the way to England, where he spent seven years in a Jesuit boarding school. Arthur loathed the bigotry surrounding his studies and rebelled at corporal punishment, which was prevalent and incredibly brutal in most English schools of that epoch. It was during these difficult years at boarding school that Arthur realized he also had a talent for storytelling. He was often found surrounded by a bevy of totally enraptured younger students listening to the amazing stories he would make up to amuse them. By , graduating at the age of seventeen, Arthur Doyle, as he was called, before adding his middle name "Conan" to his surname , was a surprisingly normal young man. With his innate sense of humour and his sportsmanship, having ruled out any feelings of self-pity, Arthur was ready and willing to face the world. Years later he wrote, "Perhaps it was good for me that the times were hard, for I was wild, full blooded and a trifle reckless. But the situation called for energy and application so that one was bound to try to meet it. My mother had been so splendid that I could not fail her. One can get a fairly good idea of the dramatic circumstances which surrounded the confinement of his father to a lunatic asylum in a story Arthur Conan Doyle wrote in called *The Surgeon of Gaster Fell*. Family tradition would have dictated the pursuit of an artistic career, yet Arthur decided to follow a medical one. This decision was influenced by Dr. Bryan Charles Waller, a young lodger his mother had taken-in to make ends meet. Waller had trained at the University of Edinburgh and that is where Arthur was sent to carry out his medical studies. The young medical student met a number of future authors who were also attending the university, including James Barrie and Robert Louis Stevenson. However the man who most impressed and influenced him was without a doubt, one of his teachers, Dr. The good doctor was a master at observation, logic, deduction, and diagnosis. All these qualities were later to be found in the persona of the celebrated detective Sherlock Holmes. A couple of years into his studies, Arthur decided to try his pen at writing a short story. The *Hope* first stopped near the shores of Greenland, where the crew proceeded to hunt for seals. The young medical student was appalled by the brutality of the exercise. But apart from that, he greatly enjoyed the camaraderie on board the ship and the subsequent whale hunt fascinated him. The Arctic had "awakened the soul of a born wanderer" he concluded many years later. This adventure found its way into his first story about the sea, a chilling tale called *Captain of the Pole-Star*. Without much enthusiasm, Conan Doyle returned to his studies in the autumn of . A year later, he obtained his "Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery degree. On this occasion, he drew a humorous sketch of himself receiving his diploma, with the caption: Unfortunately he did not find Africa to be as seductive as the Arctic, so he gave up that position as soon as the boat landed back in England. Then came a short but quite dramatic stint with an unscrupulous doctor in Plymouth of which Conan Doyle gave a vivid account of forty years later in *The Stark Munro Letters*. After that debacle, and on the verge of bankruptcy, Conan Doyle left for Portsmouth, to open his first practice. He rented a house but was only able to furnish the two rooms his patients would see. The rest of the house was almost bare and his practice was off to a rocky start. But he was compassionate and hard-working, so that by the end of the third year, his practice started to earn him a comfortable income. During the next years, the young man divided his time between trying to be a good doctor and struggling to become a recognized author. In August of , he married a young woman called Louisa Hawkins, the sister of one of his patients. He described her in his memoirs as having been "gentle and amiable. Conan Doyle much preferred his next novel *Micah Clark*, which though well received, is by now almost forgotten. There was *Sherlock Holmes*, who very quickly became world famous, in stories its author considered at best "commercial" and there were a number of serious historical novels, poems and plays, for which Conan Doyle expected to be recognized as a serious author. During that time, he also wrote a very

strange and confusing tale about the afterlife of three vengeful Buddhist monks called The Mystery of Cloomber. He invited Conan Doyle for dinner in London at the elegant Langham Hotel which was to be mentioned later in a number of Holmesian adventures, and he also asked Oscar Wilde, who by then was already quite well known. Oscar Wilde appeared to be a languorous dandy whereas Conan Doyle, in spite of his best suit, looked somewhat like a walrus in Sunday clothes. Yet Oscar and Arthur got along famously. To write The Sign of Four, Conan Doyle had to set aside for a time The White Company, a historical novel he always said was the work he had most enjoyed writing. This is not surprising, for the main characters had the same traits of decency and honour, which guided the author through his life. Thirty years later, he told a journalist, "I was young and full of the first joy of life and action, and I think I got some of it into my pages. When I wrote the last line, I remember that I cried: He decided the time had come to leave Portsmouth, and go to Vienna, where he wanted to specialize in Ophthalmology. A foreign language turned that trip into somewhat of a fiasco and after a visit to Paris; Conan Doyle hurried back to London followed by the gentle Louisa. Conan Doyle opened a practice in elegant Upper Wimpole Street where, if you read his autobiography, not a single patient ever crossed his door. This inactivity gave him a lot of time to think and as a result, he made the most profitable decision of his life, that of writing a series of short stories featuring the same characters. By then, Conan Doyle was represented by A. Watt, whose duty was to relieve him of "hateful bargaining. The "image" of Holmes was created by the illustrator Sidney Paget who took his handsome brother Walter as a model for the great detective. This collaboration lasted for many decades and was instrumental in making the author, the magazine and the artist, world famous. Pencil Sketch of Sherlock Holmes by Sydney Paget In May of , while writing some of the early Sherlock Holmes short stories, Conan Doyle was struck by a virulent attack of influenza which left him between life and death for several days. When his health improved, he came to realize how foolish he had been trying to combine a medical career with a literary one. I should at last be my own master. During a trip to Switzerland, he found the spot where his hero was to come to his end. Now freed from his medical career and from a fictional character that oppressed him and overshadowed what he considered his finer work, Conan Doyle immersed himself into even more intensive activity. By the time he finally became aware of how sick she was Louisa was diagnosed with Tuberculosis. Although she was given only a few months to live, her husband ministrations kept her alive well into the New Century. Writing incessantly, looking after Louisa, no longer a wife, but a patient, and then losing his father, deeply troubled Conan Doyle. It may well have been his resulting depression which caused him to become more and more fascinated by "life beyond the veil". He had long been attracted to Spiritualism, but when he joined the Society for Psychical Research, it was considered to be a public declaration of his interest and belief in the occult. As Sherlock Holmes said to Watson, "Work is the best antidote to sorrow" Conan Doyle accepted to go to the United States to give a series of lectures. He sailed for New York in September of with his younger brother Innes. He was booked to give talks in more than thirty cities. The tour was a huge success, judging by an article in the Ladies Home Journal. His personality is a peculiarly attractive one to Americans because it is so thoroughly wholesome" The author returned to England in time for Christmas, as well as for the publication in The Strand Magazine, of the first of the "Brigadier Gerard" stories, which was an instant hit with the readers. A trip with Louisa during the winter of to Egypt, where he hoped the warm climate would do her good, produced another of his novels: The Tragedy of the Korosko. Aged twenty-four, she was a strikingly beautiful woman, with dark-blond hair and bright green eyes. Her many accomplishments were quite unusual for those times: What further attracted Conan Doyle was that her family claimed to be related to the Scottish hero Rob Roy. During that same period, Conan Doyle wrote a play about Sherlock Holmes. It was not to give him new life but to shore-up his bank account. The very successful American actor William Gillette having read the script, asked for permission to revise it. Conan Doyle agreed, and when the actor asked permission to alter the Holmes persona, he replied, "You may marry him, murder him, or do anything you like to him. The British critics panned it, but as it often happens, vox populi prevailed, and the play was a huge success. When the Boer War started, Conan Doyle declared to his horrified family that he was going to volunteer. Having written about many battles without the opportunity to test his skills as a soldier, he felt this would be his last opportunity to do so. Not surprisingly, being somewhat

overweight at the age of forty, he was deemed unfit to enlist. Without losing an instant, he volunteered as a medical doctor and sailed to Africa in February of 1900. There, instead of fighting bullets, Conan Doyle had to wage a fierce battle against microbes. During the few months he spent in Africa, he saw more soldiers and medical staff die of typhoid fever, than of war wounds. *The Great Boer War*, a five hundred-page chronicle, published in October of 1901, was a masterpiece of military scholarship. It was not only a report of the war, but also an astute and well-informed commentary about some of the organizational shortcomings of the British forces at the time. Exhausted and disappointed, Conan Doyle opted for yet another change of direction when he returned to England. He threw himself head first into politics by running for a seat in Central Edinburgh, which he described as being the "premier Radical stronghold of Scotland. To his credit, he lost the election by only a narrow margin. He then returned to London and continued writing. Conan Doyle in uniform as a volunteer during the Boer War The inspiration for his next novel came from a prolonged stay in the Devonshire moors, which included a visit to Dartmoor prison. At first, it was based mainly on local folklore about an inhospitable manor, an escaped convict and a huge black sepulchral hound. As the novel progressed, he came to realize that his story lacked a hero. He is quoted as having said, "Why should I invent such a character, when I already have him in the form of Sherlock Holmes. Writing, looking after Louisa, seeing Jean Leckie as discreetly as possible, playing golf, driving fast cars, floating in the sky in hot air balloons, flying in early archaic and rather frightening airplanes, spending time on "muscle development," as body-building used to be called, kept Conan Doyle active but not really contented.

4: Arthur Conan Doyle

Arthur Conan Doyle takes on the mantle of his own fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes, in the true crime case of an innocent man, German Jew Oscar Slater, convicted of the murder of the rich, elderly, unlikeable 82 year old woman, Marion Gilchrist in , in Glasgow.

Sherlock Holmes[edit] Doyle struggled to find a publisher for his work. His first work featuring Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Doyle felt grievously exploited by Ward Lock as an author new to the publishing world and he left them. Doyle wrote the first five Holmes short stories from his office at 2 Upper Wimpole Street then known as Devonshire Place , which is now marked by a memorial plaque. He takes my mind from better things. In December , to dedicate more of his time to his historical novels, Doyle had Holmes and Professor Moriarty plunge to their deaths together down the Reichenbach Falls in the story " The Final Problem ". Public outcry, however, led him to feature Holmes in in the novel The Hound of the Baskervilles. In , Doyle published his first Holmes short story in ten years, " The Adventure of the Empty House ", in which it was explained that only Moriarty had fallen, but since Holmes had other dangerous enemiesâ€”especially Colonel Sebastian Moran â€”he had arranged to also be perceived as dead. Holmes was ultimately featured in a total of 56 short stories â€”the last published in â€”and four novels by Doyle, and has since appeared in many novels and stories by other authors. The latter popularised the mystery of the Mary Celeste [42] and added fictional details such as the perfect condition of the ship which had actually taken on water by the time it was discovered and its boats remaining on board the one boat was in fact missing that have come to dominate popular accounts of the incident. The Challenger stories include what is probably his best-known work after the Holmes oeuvre, The Lost World. He was a prolific author of short stories, including two collections set in Napoleonic times featuring the French character Brigadier Gerard. Barrie on the libretto of Jane Annie. He was an occasional bowler who took just one first-class wicket, although one of the highest pedigree as it was W. Doyle wrote, "I was much inclined to accept However, the distance and my engagements presented a final bar. He had moved to Little Windlesham house in Crowborough with Jean Leckie, his second wife, and resided there with his family from until his death in July She was the youngest daughter of J. Louisa suffered from tuberculosis. He had maintained a platonic relationship with Jean while his first wife was still alive, out of loyalty to her. He had two with his first wife: He had an additional three with his second wife: He stood for Parliament twice as a Liberal Unionist â€”in in Edinburgh Central and in in the Hawick Burghs â€”but although he received a respectable vote, he was not elected. Morel and diplomat Roger Casement. During he wrote The Crime of the Congo , a long pamphlet in which he denounced the horrors of that colony. He became acquainted with Morel and Casement, and it is possible that, together with Bertram Fletcher Robinson , they inspired several characters in the novel The Lost World. When Casement was found guilty of treason against the Crown after the Easter Rising , Doyle tried unsuccessfully to save him from facing the death penalty, arguing that Casement had been driven mad and could not be held responsible for his actions. The first case, in , involved a shy half-British, half-Indian lawyer named George Edalji who had allegedly penned threatening letters and mutilated animals in Great Wyrley. He resigned from the Lodge in , but returned to it in , only to resign again in These included attending around 20 seances , experiments in telepathy and sittings with mediums. Writing to Spiritualist journal Light , that year, he declared himself to be a Spiritualist and spoke of one particular psychic event that had convinced him. Nevertheless, during this period, he remained, in essence, a dilettante. The New Revelation was the title of his first Spiritualist work, published two years later. In the intervening years, he wrote to Light magazine about his faith and lectured frequently on the truth of Spiritualism. War-related deaths close to him certainly strengthened his long-held belief in life after death and spirit communication, though it is wrong to claim that the death of his son, Kingsley, turned him to Spiritualism, as is often stated. His two brothers-in-law one of whom was E. Hornung , creator of the literary character Raffles and his two nephews also died shortly after the war. His second book on Spiritualism, The Vital Message , appeared in Doyle found solace supporting spiritualism and its attempts to find proof of existence beyond the grave. He was a member of the renowned supernatural organisation The Ghost Club.

Some later commentators have stated that he declared the clairvoyance manifestations to be genuine. He reproduced them in the book, together with theories about the nature and existence of fairies and spirits. Initially suspected of being falsified, the photos were decades later determined to be faked along with admissions from the photographers. Doyle was friends for a time with Harry Houdini, the American magician who himself became a prominent opponent of the Spiritualist movement in the s following the death of his beloved mother. Houdini was apparently unable to convince Doyle that his feats were simply illusions, leading to a bitter public falling out between the two. Ernst, in which Houdini performed an impressive trick at his home in the presence of Conan Doyle. Houdini assured Conan Doyle the trick was pure illusion and that he was attempting to prove a point about Doyle not "endorsing phenomena" simply because he had no explanation. According to Ernst, Conan Doyle refused to believe it was a trick. Doyle defended Hope, but further evidence of trickery was obtained from other researchers. In Julius and Agnes Zancig confessed that their mind reading act was a trick and published the secret code and all the details of the trick method they had used, under the title *Our Secrets!!* Leslie Curnow, a spiritualist, contributed much research to the book. Milner says that Doyle had a motive—namely, revenge on the scientific establishment for debunking one of his favourite psychics—and that *The Lost World* contains several encrypted clues regarding his involvement in the hoax. Doyle was staying at the Lyndhurst Grand Hotel during March and made his most ambitious foray into architecture: The plans were realised in full, but neither the golf course nor the buildings have survived.

5: Sherlock (TV series) - Wikipedia

Peter Costello's Conan Doyle: Detective is one of the most fascinating true crime books published in the 21st Century. Like his fictional creation, Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was a detective.

6: Conan Doyle for the Defense by Margalit Fox | www.enganchecubano.com

Conan Doyle owned a criminological library and often acted as a consulting detective. Past biographers overlooked this part of his life. Chapter 1 tells of an incident in Dr. Conan Doyle's life when his resident patient died while under his care.

7: Arthur Conan Doyle | Biography & Facts | www.enganchecubano.com

Author Arthur Conan Doyle wrote 60 mystery stories featuring the wildly popular detective character Sherlock Holmes and his loyal assistant Watson. On May 22, , Arthur Conan Doyle was born in.

8: Was Sherlock Holmes based on a real person? - HISTORY

Arthur Conan Doyle did not rely on imagination for the amazing cases tackled by his hero, Sherlock Holmes, after all. Drawing on new research that follows the tracks the author left in the real world, Peter Costello details how Conan Doyle's fictional outpourings were the direct result of his hidden.

9: The Return of Sherlock Holmes by Arthur Conan Doyle (PDF)

In Conan Doyle for the Defense, Margalit Fox takes us step by step inside Conan Doyle's investigative process and illuminates a murder mystery that is also a morality play for our time—a story of ethnic, religious, and anti-immigrant bias.

Crisis of missions John Adairs 100 greatest ideas for amazing creativity Forest management and planning Ishwar Chander Nanda American Experiment Volume 1 2nd Ed Portrait of America Volume 1 8th Ed Food, cooking the kitchen Bismarck, by E. Eyck. Engineering Fluid Mechanics, 8th Edition, 2006 JustAsk! Set (Justask! Set) The Bravest of the Brave (Large Print Edition) Chapter 16: Nancy McWilliams: The Wisdom of Not Knowing Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Research The mediation of Christ Camouflage Cuisine Wild Game Seafood Cookery of the South Hp designjet 650c user manual Elena ferrante my brilliant friend Food chain and food web A refutation of the official collapse theory Judy Wood Metropolitan America in contemporary perspective Pictorial progression First American frontier Nolos essential guide to sharing Pc jain engineering chemistry Alexander, Whos Not Do You Hear Me ? I Meam it! Going to Move Ing triumphs grade 4 Pseudoangiomatous stromal hyperplasia. Islam (Simple Guide) The promise of failure: memory, prophecy, and temporal disjunctures of the South African twentieth centur Virtual worlds on the Internet The suborder ensifera Baby Boomers Can My Eighties Be Like My Fifties? (Springer Series on Life Styles and Issues in Aging) The 2007-2012 World Outlook for Girls School Uniforms Raisin in the sun full text A Great and Glorious Romance Education of Asian and Pacific Americans Vistas pocket dictionary language guide. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon Photomicrography Comprehensive Treastise Imitation and celebration Game of thrones indir Saving a ms project in not respondi