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The Elements of Detective Fiction in *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*

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Declaration

I declare that this study has been composed solely by myself and that it has not been submitted, in whole or in part, in any previous application for a degree. Except where states otherwise by references or acknowledgment, the work presented is entirely my own.

Abdelaziz RAMDANE

Dedication

“No one walks alone, and when you are walking on the journey of life, you have to start to thank those that joined you, walked beside you, and helped you along the way”.

David H. Hooker

I dedicate this modest work to my lovely dear parents, who gave me everything I needed in my life. And thanks to them, I was able to reach this level of study. And I will repay them with my success in it. No homage could be equal to the love with which they never cease to fill me, may Allah give them good health and long life.

To my dear two brothers Yasser and Youcef for their support, no one can ever take your place.

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Abstract

This is a master's dissertation entitled *The Elements of Detective Fiction in The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle* has many aims. The first aim is to give two definitions of detective fiction genre and talk about its history since its establishment in the nineteenth century. In addition, there is going to be a mention of two examples about its pioneers, Edgar Allan Poe and Agatha Christie, and two of its literary works that are *Hide and Seek* by The British novelist Willkie Collins and the short story of *The Oblong Box* by Allan Poe. And finally, stating two of its fictional detectives who are Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Porot. The second aim of this study is to introduce The British Victorian novelist Sir Arthur Ignatuis Conan Doyle as well as evoking his personal life. Besides, discussing his book *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* which was published in 1894, consisting of twelve short stories, is manifest throughout this work. Then, it will move to reveal the characteristics of detective fiction in each short story of the memoirs. The third and last aim of this research is to show the impact and legacy of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Keywords: Detective fiction, Criminology, Readership, Legacy.

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General Introduction

General Introduction

Detective fiction has always had a great and a known position in the world of literature. Thanks to its various literary works like novels, short stories, poems, plays. Which were produced by many of its pioneers since its first appearance in the literary history. This literary genre -which was not like other genres- many disagreed about the date of its inception. Detective fiction is very popular with readers. Regardless of their genders, ages, origins or nationalities, and their aims for reading it. Some of them, read it for fun, and some to try to solve the crime stories alongside the detectives. Others for doing academic researches or study it or teach it. Detective fiction has a good reputation among its readers.

This genre has different definitions and definers as well. But, they all agreed that it is a genre that deals with all detective fiction works like the literary studies, which its aim is to present this genre to the readers. Besides, with the detective stories in which, the hero is the detective and usually his companion too. Who work on their missions to discover the mysteries of the crimes that were entrusted to them. It helps them to do that, their collecting of evidences. And they doubted some people for committing them. It usually ends with deciphering these crimes or mysteries and explaining them, At the end, discovering there responsables.

This genre is popular with too many pioneers to this day. Among them was Edgar Allan Poe, who was considered the first who wrote a detective story in this genre and its father too, according to some accounts. The British novelist Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who has a great deal of this study, and a big role in the development of this genre. Besides, Agatha Christie, the writer of many detective stories. The Moroccan writer Abdelilah El-Hamdouchi, who represented The Arabs writers in detective fiction. The French writer Firmin Le Bourhis,

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in addition to The German author Gert Prokop. Besides, many other writers of this amazing genre.

Detective fiction is famous too with many literary works that are always produced in this genre. Either by its famous writers or by its amateurs and followers. Among them, literary studies books like *The Longman Anthology of Detective Fiction* by Deane Mansfield-Kelley and *Golden Age of Detective Fiction (Illustrated): 100 classic detectives* written by a group of most popular writers in literature, and pioneers of this genre. Who are Willkie Collins, Edgar Allan Poe, Charles Dickens, Arthur Conan Doyle, G.K. Chesterton, Fyodor Dostoevsky and finally, Robert Louis Stevenson. Besides, *Talking About Detective Fiction* by P.D. James. Novels like *The Last Thing He Told Me: A Novel (Suspense Detective Fiction)* by Laura Dave, in addition to *And Then There Were None* by Agatha Christie. Short stories as *The Man With The Twisted Lip* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and *The Idol House of Astarte* by Agatha Christie. Plays including *The Mousetrap* By Agatha Christie too and *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson. These were some examples of detective fiction literary works.

Detective fiction is also known with its fictional brilliant detectives. Who worked on various criminal cases. In which they usually succeed in solving them thanks to their genius and the various skills that they have. Among them is the fictional detective of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Sherlock Holmes. Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple the fictional detectives created by Agatha Christie. The Hardy Boys or the brothers Joe and Frank the creation of Franklin W. Dixon. As well as other fictional detectives too.

Detective fiction has also gained fame in the world of television. This was thanks to the TV programs such as movies and series that adapted its stories of crimes and investigations. Among these programs are the movie of *Le crime de l'Orient-Express*, and

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both series Sherlock, and Father Brown. These TV shows have received a lot of follow-up by fans of detective stories.

The reasons that made detective fiction an important and widespread genre is that it has produced to its public an amazing crimes stories. Despite that some of these stories can be true and adapted from real cases. They narrate to the readers crimes that happened in the real lives of people. And some of them, can be a figment of their writer's imagination too. But at the end, these stories are amazing and beautiful too. Detective fiction is also important because in its stories, and besides the detective, it gives the reader an opportunity to solve the crimes with him. In addition to reading, this is can be a mental game that helps the reader to develop his intelligence.

This genre is also important because –Somehow- it helps the workers in the security professions to know how detectives and police sometimes solve their criminal cases. This may give them ideas later on to how to work on the cases that are assigned to them. This genre is considered important too, especially for children, because it develops on themselves the love of crimes and detective stories. As well as reading in general, starting from an early age. And it makes them, also, interested in this genre. Like what happened with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle with his mother in his childhood. She used to tell him stories. Although perhaps not all of them were detective literary works. Detective fiction has produced works about literary studies of this genre. They helped the reader to get acquainted well and more with the genre and its history, writers, the literary works produced in it. The importance of detective fiction are many and incalculable. That what made it so popular since its inception. And widely among its audience of readers and viewers of its plays and television programs that were adapted from his stories.

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The theme of this study is “The Elements of Detective fiction in *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*” by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. It will focus on stating the six characteristics that are found –Generally- in any detective story in literature. And it will apply them on the memoirs short stories later on.

The study in three chapters, will deal with detective fiction, its history, and the elements of detective fiction in each story of this genre. It will mention some examples about its writers and its literary works. Besides, its well known fictional detectives. In addition, it will talk about the case study book’s writer The British novelist Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and a part of the theme of the study. This book is *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. Which was published in the year 1894 and originally written in The English (UK) language. As well as, consists of 279 pages. Preceded by *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (1892)* and followed by *The Hound of the Baskervilles (1912)*. Which are both Doyle's detective fiction works too. The book consists of 12 short stories in which the characters were varied on them, but the detective Sherlock Holmes remained the one who were present in all of them. The most prominent of these stories was the one that known the fake death of Detective Holmes in Switzerland. This study will also extract the characteristics of detective fiction from each short story in the memoirs. Finally, it will discuss the impact of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle on his followers. Plus his legacy after his death.

In chapter one, the study will talk about detective fiction in general. It will mention two of its different definitions as well as its history since its establishment in the 19 century. Then, the elements of the detective fiction story will be stated in details. Later on, the study will mention again two examples of a worldwide writers of detective novels. Who are Edgar Allan Poe and Agatha Christie. Then, another two examples of two literary works in detective fiction which are the novel *Hide and Seek* by The British novelist Wilkie Collins. Besides, the short story of *The Oblong Box* by Edger Allan Poe. Finally, the study will introduce two

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famous fictional investigators in detective fiction stories, Sherlock Holmes who was created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. And Hercule Poirot who was created by Agatha Christie. This was the overview of chapter one.

In the second chapter, the study will introduce the talented writer Sir Ignatius Conan Doyle. In which it will narrate his childhood. Secondly, his career in medical college and as an ophthalmologist. Thirdly, about his married life. Fourthly, about his career as a writer of detective fiction, spiritual and historical literary works and other works as well. And finally, it will talk about his death in 1930. Then, the study will discuss the author's literary work *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* which was published in the last decade of 19 century. In which it will give an overview about it, and the literary elements that were present in it too. Besides, the characteristics, the themes, the figures of speech and finally some quotes from the memoirs short stories. The study will reveal at the end, the elements of detective fiction in the twelfth short story in the book. This what will be included in chapter two.

In the third and last chapter, the study will tackle to the impact of Sir Conan Doyle firstly, and his legacy secondly. Along with, it will discuss the impact of his brilliant detective Sherlock Holmes on his audience. And how crazy they were about him and his popularity bad side. And finally, it will talk about the television shows from movies and series in which they adapted them from the stories where he was their hero. This was an idea about the third chapter of the study.

After finish dealing with what will be included in the three chapters, the study now will show its value. Due to the rising interest in detective fiction, and its importance in the world of literature, this study was made to shed the light on this genre. In order to make people know more about it. As well as to learn how to discover detective stories by the elements of detective fiction used inside them. In addition, to introduce one of the pioneers of

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this genre who is Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. And to discover one of his works that is *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*.

The results extracted from this study are the abundant information about this genre. As well as, mentioning the elements which indicate that this story is a detective fiction story. And giving enough information about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and his impact on the world. Besides, the legacy that he left behind him after his death. Also information about his book *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* in details.

The importance of this research in literature appears in defining detective fiction to the readers and to those who are interested in this genre. And to discover the elements that reveal detective fiction stories. Beside, Introducing The British writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and talk about his life. As well as, discussing his book *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. And stating the elements of detective fiction in the 12 short story of the collection. At the end, tackling to his impact and legacy. This study also, is a good addition to literature and to the field of detective fiction.

Some of this genre's writers were not only satisfied with writing detective stories, but they also organized it. They created definitions for it and wrote down its history, and talked about its writers and literary works too. They made a plan that everyone one should follows it in order to write a good detective fiction story. Edgar Allan Poe was the first one who made this plan as some claimed. And publish them in a group of literary studies books. These writers added a new literary genre in the world of literature as the case of romanticism, realisms and Gothicism. At the end, the number of people interested in literature in general increased as well as the number of the literary works was added to literature.

This study entitled *The Elements of Detective Fiction in The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle* aims to introduce detective fiction. As well as talks about its history. In addition to mention some of its writers and its literary works. Besides, the

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prominent fictional detectives in it too. Finally, It will state the characteristics of the detective story. Then this academic study, will introduce The British novelist Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Talks about his childhood, studies, professional and marital life, his successes and fame in writing. And his death at the end. Then the study will discuss his book *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. In addition, the elements of detective fiction story will be extracted from the 12 short story of the collection. The final aim of this study is to deal with the influence of the writer and his legacy that he left after his death. These are the aims that this study wants to achieve.

The research questions that were created for this study are three:

1. How can we define detective fiction? Beside, can we have only one definition for it? Also, what are the characteristics that reveal this genre?
2. How can we relate the work of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to detective fiction? And to other literary works of this genre as well?
3. What was the legacy of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle? And what was different reactions of his readers about him in worldwide?

The following hypothesis can answer these research questions:

- a. We can define detective fiction as a literary genre that deals with crime stories in which only one brilliant detective is responsible for the solutions of the cases. Yes we can have only one definition. The characteristics that reveal this genre are four. The crime, the criminal, the detective, the solution.
- b. There are many points which show us that *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* is a detective fiction work. First, they introduce the detective in the twelfth short story who was Sherlock Holmes. Secondly, it presents crimes and criminals. Thirdly, it was classified in literature by the critics in the column of detective fiction literary works.

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- c. The legacy of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was only his literary works that he left after his death in detective fiction and. The reactions of his readers differed from one time to another. For example, when he decided to kill his detective Sherlock Holmes, not everyone welcomed this idea. And when he wrote more stories about Sherlock Holmes, his audience in worldwide get sick of the detective.

This was a general introduction of the study entitled *The Elements of Detective Fiction* in *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. In which it talked about detective fiction and what will be covered in this study. And talked about the genre's importance in literature besides its expansion in life too. Later on, the study gave a general idea about the theme which will be discussed. And clarified the contents of the three chapters besides, the focus of this study. And answered the following questions: Which work will be discussed? To which genre it belongs to? What can be said about this genre?. After this, it responded to the following questions: Why this study was made?, What are its results?, Why it is important in literature?. Then it stated the several aims of the study. Finally, it putted up three research questions and gave three possible hypothesis for them.

This is all what was mentioned in the general introduction of the study. Afterwards, it will move to its first chapter. In which it will define detective fiction, discuss its history, and mentioning some of the genre's most notable writers and literary works, as well as the most well-known fictional detectives in this genre. The study will conclude by stating the characteristics of detective fiction stories. This was an overview of chapter one.

1. Introduction

The study in the first chapter will deal with detective fiction. First of all, It will give two different detailed definitions of this genre. Secondly, It will move to talk about its history. Which there is no consensus on one opinion about its beginnings. And mentioning some examples of detective fiction works and fictional investigators too. Thirdly, it will state the six elements of detective fiction that are found in every detective fiction story. Which are the crime, the detective, the clues, the suspects of the crime, the criminal and finally, the crime's solution. Then, fourthly, it will mention two brilliant authors of this genre in the world of literature who are The American writer Edgar Allan Poe and The British novelist Agatha Clarissa Christie. Later on, fifthly, the study will introduce some of detective fiction works which are the novel of *Hide and Seek*, written by The British novelist Wilkie Collins as well as the short story of *The Oblong Box*, by The American writer Edgar Allan Poe. Sixthly and finally, the research will reveal two famous fictional detectives who are, the one who was created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, William Sherlock Scott Holmes. And the other, who was created by Agatha Christie, Hercule Poirot. All this is an overview about what it will be included in the first chapter of the study.

2. Variations in Defining Detective Fiction

As defined by Katie Surber, a college teacher of English: “Detective fiction is a genre of writing where a detective works to solve a crime. The audience is challenged to solve the crime by the clues provided before the detective reveals the answer at the end of the novel” (Surber). In detective fiction literary works, the detective who is usually the protagonist, works on solving the crime. The audience or the readers try to solve the case using the provided clues before the crime is solved at the end of the story by the detective. “In the beginning of the novel, a crime is introduced. Oftentimes, it seems like the perfect crime. The detective works to gather clues and may, at times, seem like he or she is making mistakes or may even seem inept” (Surber). The crime is introduced in every beginning of any detective fiction story. In every case, the detective gathers the crime’s clues. And sometimes, he makes mistakes in his investigation. “In some novels, the wrong person is accused based on just a little evidence. Eventually, the detective begins to piece together the crime and, usually because of some unexpected event, the detective solves the crime and finds the guilty culprit” (Surber). In some detective works, there is a suspect. A wrong person blamed on doing the crime on just weak evidences. The real criminal is discovered at the end of each story when the detective starts to gather the clues or interrogating some people. After the full investigation, the crime is usually solved. Or stays without any solution. An expected events can lead to crime’s solution too.

Michael Cox, Professor of International Relations defined too detective fiction as: “Detective fiction is a subgenre of crime fiction and mystery fiction in which an investigator or a detective—either professional, amateur or retired—investigates a crime, often murder” (Cox). The detective whoever he was, make the crime or usually the murder’s investigations. “The detective genre began around the same time as speculative fiction and

other genre fiction in the mid-nineteenth century and has remained extremely popular, particularly in novels” (Cox). This genre began at the middle of nineteenth century at the same time with other genres of fiction. From that time, it remained so popular. Specifically in novels. “Some of the most famous heroes of detective fiction include C. Auguste Dupin, Sherlock Holmes, and Hercule Poirot. *Juvenile stories* featuring *The Hardy Boys*, *Nancy Drew*, and *The Boxcar Children* have also remained in print for several decades” (Cox). In every detective fiction story, we find the fictional detective who make the investigations. And each detective fiction writer, use his own method in his stories. Like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s detective Sherlock Holmes or Agatha Chrisite’s one Hercule Poirot. These fictional detectives remained alive until nowadays.

Detective fiction has many varied definitions. Either defined by dictionaries or by literary or academic figures specialists in this genre. Or it was defined by other people interested in it. The previous definitions were two examples. They both defined detective fiction genre. But there are some differences between the two. In definition one, it was mentioned that the audience help the detective to solve the case. In definition two, it was not mentioned. And it talked about the detective more it did in definition two. Some characteristics of detective fiction story were mentioned like The crime, the detective, the clues and the criminal in definition one. On the other hand, they were not mentioned in the second one. In definition two, some types of the investigators and the fictional detectives were mentioned. But, in the definition one, they were not. The second definition leans on the history of the genre, unlike the first one.

3. History of Detective Fiction

“The first detective story is a hard thing to call. *The Three Apples* in *Arabian Nights* is sometimes given the honour, was the first” (Tearle). It is difficult to know the real first

detective story in the history of literature. Some thinks that *The Three Apples* was the first one ever. “But whether this is a detective story even in the loosest sense is questionable, since the protagonist fails to make any effort to solve the crime and find the murderer of the woman” (Tearle). But still there are doubts either this is a detective story or not. Since the protagonist, did not make any progress in solving the crime in the story. “Many say the mantle should go to another tale with a title beginning ‘*The Three ...*’, namely ‘*The Three Princes of Serendip*’, a medieval Persian fairy tale set on Sri Lanka (Serendip being a Persian name for the island)—the princes are the ‘detectives’ and find the missing camel more by chance (or ‘serendipity’; this word was coined by Horace Walpole, author of the first Gothic novel, and has been in use ever since) than by their powers of reasoning” (Tearle). But many people say that *The Three Princes of Serendip* tale was the first detective story. Where the three princes who were the detectives solved their case of finding a missing camel by chance. Then, by their investigative work.

“The first modern detective story is often said to be Edgar Allan Poe’s *The Murders in The Rue Morgue (1841)*” (Tearle). This is a story written by the American novelist Edgar Allan Poe. They said that it was the first modern detective story. “But in fact E. T. A. Hoffmann’s *Das Fräulein von Scuderi* predates it by over twenty years” (Tearle). But Theodor Hoffmann’s work preceded Poe’s novel years before. “There is also a story titled ‘*The Secret Cell*’ from 1837, and written by Poe’s own publisher, William Evans Burton, which predates ‘*Rue Morgue*’ by a few years and is an early example of a detective story. – in the tale, a policeman has to solve the mystery of a kidnapped girl” (Tearle). Some believe that this story -where the detective is a policeman- wants to solve the case of a kidnapped girl. But that was written by Poe’s publisher preceded *The Murders in The Rue Morgue*.

“The first detective novel is often held to be *The Moonstone (1868)* by Dickens’s friend and collaborator, Wilkie Collins. However, *The Notting Hill Mystery (1862-3)* predates

it by five years. It was published under a pseudonym; the real author has never been conclusively proved” (Tearle). Some said that *The Moonstone* (1868) was the first detective story in literature. But *The Notting Hill Mystery* (1862-3) that predates Collin’s novel by five years is the first detective story. “Some argue that the first detective novel had appeared over a century before: *Voltaire’s Zadig* (1748) was an influence on Poe in the creation of C. Auguste Dupin” (Tearle). Others said that *Voltaire’s Zadig* (1748) was the first detective novel published in the eighteenth century. And the creation of the fictional detective Dupin by Poe was influenced by this novel. “Others mention Dickens’s own novel, *Bleak House* (1853), as an important book in the formation of the modern detective novel, since it features Inspector Bucket, the policeman who must solve the murder of the lawyer, Tulkinghorn” (Tearle). *Bleak House* (1853) novel where the inspector Bucket work on solving Tulkinghorn’s murder, played an important role in the formation of the modern detective novel according to some people.

“Sherlock Holmes is the most famous fictional detective ever created, and has to be one of the most famous fictional characters in the world, alongside Hamlet, Peter Pan, Oedipus (whose history may qualify as the first detective story in all of literature), Heathcliff, Dracula, Frankenstein, and others” (Tearle). Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s fictional detective Sherlock Holmes is regarded as the most popular investigator in detective fiction. As well as famous besides others in the world of literature like Oedipus. “Holmes was created, of course, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and is largely a mixture of Poe’s Dupin – several of Dupin’s ‘tricks’ even turn up in the Sherlock Holmes stories – and Dr Joseph Bell, a real-life doctor who taught Doyle at the University of Edinburgh when Doyle studied Medicine there” (Tearle). Doyle was influenced by both Dr. Joseph Bell, the one who taught him medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Poe’s Dupin. This appears on Sherlock Holmes in the stories. “Nobody can decide whether Holmes’s creator should be known as ‘Conan

Doyle' or just 'Doyle', by the way. Is Conan a middle name, or part of a (non-hyphenated) double-barrelled surname? The jury's out" (Tearle). There is a disagreement in naming the creator of Sherlock Holmes. Not everyone agreed on the nickname of The British writer. Some call him Conan Doyle. As well as others call him only Doyle. Besides, there are also questions about whether Conan is his family name or a double-barrelled surname. This matter has not yet been decided or became clear.

"Sherlock Holmes doesn't really make deductions: strictly speaking, his reasoning takes the form of induction, which is slightly different. In logic, deduction means drawing conclusions from general statements, whereas induction involves specific examples (the cigarette ash on the client's clothes, the clay on their boots, etc.)" (Tearle). Holmes uses the induction method in his work in cases according to some logicians. "Alternatively, some logicians have also suggested that Holmes's reasoning is something called abduction, rather than either deduction or induction: Abductive reasoning involves forming a hypothesis based on the evidence to hand, which is a rather neat summary of what Holmes does. Perhaps he is a master of abduction, rather than induction (and certainly not of deduction)" (Tearle). But Holmes use neither induction nor deduction according to some logicians suggestions. Instead of this, He uses abductive reasoning which is a way used to form a hypothesis or more then one after gathering the clues of the crime. Holmes uses this method in solving his cases. And maybe he is the perfect one in this method.

"Following the success of the Sherlock Holmes stories, and the rise in popularity of the ghost story and horror novel during the late nineteenth century, a new subgenre emerged: the 'psychic detective', who solved crimes of a (possibly) supernatural origin, often in a Sherlockian style" (Tearle). After the success of Holmes stories, and the rise of the ghost and horror stories during the ends of nineteenth century, a new subgenre appeared that is the psychic detective. Who use the Sherlockian style in figuring out the solutions of the

supernatural crimes. “Sheridan Le Fanu’s Dr Hesselius is often cited as the first such character, although he doesn’t do much solving himself: most of the time he merely sits in a chair and listens” (Tearle). Dr Hesselius is an example of the psychic detective. “The most popular character to emerge out of this subgenre was the ‘psychic doctor’ John Silence, created by horror writer Algernon Blackwood” (Tearle). The psychic detective gave birth to a famous character who was John Silence the psychic doctor. The creation of The British horror novelist Algernon Blackwood. “Blackwood’s John Silence: *Physician Extraordinary* (1908) was the first volume of fiction to be advertised on roadside billboards, and became a bestseller as a result”. The use of advertising to promote Blackwood’s book.

“In the twentieth century, Endeavour Morse (who was always a Chief Inspector, never plain old ‘Inspector Morse’, despite the title of the television series) was merely one in a long list of Oxford detectives” (Tearle). Inspector Morse appeared both in detective fiction series and novels written by Colin Dexter. “Some notable detectives who predate him are Lord Peter Wimsey, created by Dorothy L. Sayers, and Oxford professor Gervase Fen, created by ‘Edmund Crispin’, real name Bruce Montgomery, who was a contemporary of Philip Larkin and Kingsley Amis at Oxford during the early 1940s” (Tearle). Those detectives predated Inspector Morse. “Crispin has been called one of the last great exponents of the classic detective novel. Montgomery was a skilled painter and composer, too: among other achievements, he composed the musical scores for numerous Carry On films” (Tearle). Robert Bruce Montgomery who was known as Edmund Crispin was a brilliant classic detective novel writer and talented in many arts.

“The most popular writer of detective fiction of all time is probably Agatha Christie” (Tearle). That because of many reasons like, her many and valuable works are the most admired by readers of detective fiction genre. As well as which were translated into many languages and still on sale until nowadays. As it was mentioned in her play *The Mousetrap*.

“Thanks to her Outsold only by the Bible and Shakespeare, Agatha Christie is the best-selling novelist of all time. She is best known for her 66 detective novels and 14 short story collections, as well as the world’s longest-running play” – *The Mousetrap* (Christie). Her works that were represented as novels, short stories collections and plays were the outsold in the world after the bible and her countryman William Shakespeare’s works.

4. Characteristics of Detective Fiction story

“C. Hugh Holman’s *A Handbook to Literature* defines a detective story as “a novel or short story in which a crime, usually a murder – the identity of the perpetrator unknown – is solved by a detective through a logical assembling and interpretation of palpable evidence, known as clues” (mseffie). Holman is an American educator and writer. In his dictionary, he stated that in every detective story, there is a crime and an anonymous victim. The crime is solved. Thanks to the clues that the investigator collects in his work. “The first detective stories were written by Edgar Allan Poe, and Conan Doyle acknowledged their influence on his writing. A good detective story generally follows six unwritten rules” (mseffie). Edgar Allan Poe wrote the first detective stories, and Conan Doyle acknowledged their influence on his writing. The elements of any good detective story are six. The crime, the detective, the clues, the suspects of the crime, the criminal and finally, the crime’s solution.

- ✓ The crime must be interesting and deserves the attention. The events of the story from the beginning to the end. The roles of the various characters in it, especially the investigator's role. Sometimes, some crimes do not end with solutions as well as other reasons. That what makes the story important, and attracts the public's attention.
- ✓ The detective has to be a memorable character in some way. He or she must be highly intelligent, unusually smart and observant. But also odd, with weird behaviors that set him or her apart. The brilliance, the genuineness, the sense of

observation and the strangeness of the character. All these characteristics can make the detective unforgettable in the eyes of the readers.

- ✓ All the clues uncovered by the detective must be made available to the reader too. The writer should show to his readers the crime's clues in his stories. And these clues, can help the readers to discover the cases solutions before the detective figures them out.
- ✓ Because a large part of the attraction of a detective story has, it is the opportunity for the reader to figure out the solution with the detective. All of the crime suspects must be introduced early in the story.
- ✓ In addition to an exceptional detective, there must be an outstanding antagonist. A criminal as clever as the hero. It can't be too simple to solve the case. Whereas there is a supernatural detective the protagonist, there is his opponent who usually is the genius criminal the antagonist. Who makes the case hard to solve.
- ✓ The last element of a detective fiction story is the case's solution. It must appear obvious, logical, and feasible at the end of the story. The solution must be consistent with the crime and not deviate from it. The crime must have been committed intentionally. Not have been committed by accident or by a supernatural intervention. And the detective must be able to, Reasonably, explain all aspects of the case at the end of the story. (Effinger)

When the reader of a detective fiction story meet these elements in his reading, it reveals that its writer had succeeded in creating a cohesion and an organized detective story. The popular detective fiction works throughout the history which were liked by many people. As well as, some of them, were a bestseller novels. And were translated into many various languages. They remained alive until nowadays. Their writers were the most famous detective

fiction pioneers in the history. These were the elements of a detective fiction story. And each one of them, should be met in a passable detective story.

5. Renowned Detective Fiction Writers

Detective fiction has been known since its start by many great writers in all over the world. It is a genre full of wonderful literary detective works that have gained worldwide fame. Among the producers of these literary works are The American writer Edgar Allan Poe and The British writer Agatha Christie. Both of them had a rich cultural legacy that still exists to the present.

5.1. Edgar Allan Poe

“Edgar Allan Poe was an American writer, poet, critic and editor best known for evocative short stories and poems that captured the imagination and interest of readers around the world” (Biography). The American writer worked in several positions related to literature. His literary works, rich in memories, have attracted many readers all over the world. And that proves too that he was a genius writer. “His imaginative storytelling and tales of mystery and horror gave birth to the modern detective story. Many of Poe’s works, including “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” and “*The Fall of the House of Usher,*” became literary classics” (Biography). His various and amazing literary works have given birth to literature and to the world modern detective story. Many of his works have been promoted to classic literature. “Some aspects of Poe’s life, like his literature, is shrouded in mystery, and the lines between fact and fiction have been blurred substantially since his death” (Biography). Mystery accompanied some aspects of Poe's life, such as in his literature.

“Edgar Allan Poe was the undisputed "Father" of the Detective Story” (Thomas). This is what Poe was called by among his followers and in the world of literature. No writer

in detective fiction has matched him. “He created so much that is of importance in the field -- literally creating the template for all of detective fiction to follow” (Thomas). He helped in establishing many important things in detective fiction. Like, creating the model of detective story that detective fiction writers follow it in writing their stories.

“In just three stories, Poe created the amateur detective and his narrator friend” (Thomas). Like any detective novelist, Poe had his own fictional detective, an amateur investigator his name is Le Chevalier C. Auguste Dupin. Who appeared in three short stories which are; *The Murders in The Rue Morgue*, *The Purloined Letter* and *The Mystery of Marie Roget*” (Thomas). In addition to Dupin, Poe created another brilliant character was called in - His stories- by The narrator. He appeared in the short story of *The Oblong Box* . “The locked-room mystery¹, the talented but eccentric amateur sleuth outwitting the official police force” (Thomas). Dupin was an odd detective who surpassed in solving the crimes over the police combined. This is an evidence of his sharp intelligence and the strong sense of observation that he owns. “What Haycraft calls the "catalogue of minutia," interviews with witnesses” (Thomas). The American critic described Dupin as someone who knows a lot of details when it comes to his work. And makes Interviews with those who saw the crimes. “The first fictional case of an animal committing a perceived murder” (Thomas). After crimes were confined only to humans, they later moved to animals. Dupin worked on a case whose criminal is the orangutan animal. That was in the short story of *The Murders in The Rue Morgue (April 1841)*. “The first armchair detective², the first fictional case which claimed to solve a real murder mystery previously unsolved by police” (Thomas). August was the first armchair detective who solved a crime using the information that he took from another

¹ **The locked-room mystery:** “A crime has been committed in a room or other location that’s been sealed from the inside, with no way out (Pandian, CrimeReads)”

² **The armchair detective:** “Is a phrase that describes a type of fictional detective who solves crimes solely on the basis of secondhand information, rather than through personal observation of evidence” (oxford reference).

person rather than making his own personal observations of the clues. And he was too the first fictional detective who worked in solving the crimes that police never faced it before. “The concept of hiding something in plain sight so that it is overlooked by everyone who is searching for it (except for the detective, of course)” (Thomas). This detective also worked on a case in which something was hidden from everybody. And every one who looked for it, failed in finding it. While Dupin succeeded in finding it “Scattering of false clues by the criminal, accusing someone unjustly, the concept of "ratiocination" (later called "observation and deduction" by Sherlock Holmes and others!)” (Thomas). In his career as a detective, Dupin came across a case in which a criminal produced false evidence. In another case, someone was unjustly accused of being responsible for a crime. And that usually happens in many cases. “Other stories by Poe introduced cryptic ciphers, surveillance, the least-likely person theme (in one case, the narrator of the story is the murderer!)...” (Thomas). Dupin had a vast knowledge about cryptic ciphers which appeared in one of his stories. As well as a story about censorship. And the subject of the least suspicious of the crime. In one of his stories, the narrator was the killer. Besides, this was a trick from the criminal to keep himself from suspicions.

5.2. Agatha Clarrisa Christie

“Agatha Christie was a great crime writer of the 20th century” (T. Lambert). Agatha Christie rose to prominence thanks to her detective works in the twentieth century. She was ranked as the greatest crime story writer of that century too. “She was born Agatha May Clarissa Miller on 13 September 1890 in Torquay, Devon, England. Her father was named Alvan Miller and her mother was called Clarissa Margaret. The family was well off. Sadly when Agatha was 11 her father died” (T. Lambert). She was born into a wealthy family in the late of the 19 century in Denvon, the south west of England. She took her mother’s first name Clarissa. Her father

Alvan died in her late childhood. “On 24 December 1914 Agatha married an aviator named Archibald Christie. They had a daughter named Rosalind in 1919” (T. Lambert). The author discussed Christie's marital life. She married with Archibald, a military aviator when she was 24 years old. And she gave birth to Rosalind her only daughter after 5 years of marriage. “During the First World War, she volunteered to work in a red cross hospital. In 1917 she became a dispenser” (T. Lambert). Before she became a detective writer, Christie worked during the World War I at the Red Cross Hospital in her home Torquay. A year before the end of this war, she became a pharmacist.

“Agatha turned to writing” (T. Lambert). After working in the medical field, she turned to a profession that will makes her globally famous. That is writing. “Her first novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* was published in the USA in 1920 and in Britain in 1921. It introduced the Belgian detective Hercule Poirot. Miss Marple appeared in 1927”. She presented her fictional detective the mustached Belgian Hercule Poirot in her first novel that was published in two different countries and years. Then her second fictional detective appeared who is Miss. Marple the first time in the novel of *The Tuesday Night Club*. “Agatha was a prolific writer. She wrote many books including *Murder on The Orient Express* (1934), *Death on the Nile* (1937) and *And Then There Were None* (1939)” (T. Lambert). The British novelist has produced too many literary works. And the previous examples are some of them.

“In December 1926 Agatha disappeared. She went to Harrogate and booked into a hotel. After 10 days she was recognized. Archie and Agatha Christie were divorced the same year, 1928” (T. Lambert). Some sources said that she disappeared for 11 days. Christie did that because she was at the end of her married life with her husband Archibald Christie. And finally, they divorced. “On 11 September 1930 Agatha married an archaeologist named Max

Mallowan” (T. Lambert). She met him in an archaeological site in Iraq. And their relation finished with marriage. “During the Second World War, Agatha Christie worked as a pharmacist, which gave her a good knowledge of poisons. Agatha Christie died on 12 January 1976. She was buried in a churchyard in Cholsey, Oxfordshire” (T. Lambert). The British novelist lived the second world war. In that war, she came back to work again in her ancient job as a pharmacist. Agatha Christie died in 1976 in Winterbrook, England after she lived 86 years. And she left behind her - like any great writer - a valuable and beautiful literary legacy that still exists to this day.

6. Renowned Detective Fiction Works

The world of literature is full of different literary works. Which could be novels, short stories, prose, poems, plays or thoughts... and other works. There are also, many writers who belong to it, with their various literary orientations, and the eras in which they lived on them. Detective fiction, as an example, has a lot of detective literary works that belongs to it. Despite the lack of clarity of its first appearance in the world of literature, and considering it as not an antiquated genre. Thanks to its pioneers, detective fiction produced a beautiful and a wonderful literary treasures. And attractive to the audiences who follow it from all over the world. Besides, its writers shone in their works. As a result, they received praises, compliments, and sometimes prizes too. There are those whose works have been translated into many foreign languages, or reformulated or simplified by some interested in detective fiction. And still this genre of literature produces - to this day - many writers from different origins. As well as, wonderful works in various topics and languages. *Hide and Seek* novel by The British writer Wilkie Collins, which was published in (1854). And *The Oblong Box* short story, by The American novelist Edgar Allain Poe, which was published in (1844) are two simple examples of two literary works in the detective fiction.

6.1. *Hide and Seek* by Wilkie Collins

The first detective fiction work is *Hide and Seek* by Wilkie Collins. It is a British detective fiction novel. Written by Wilkie Collins. "Collins's third novel, published in 1854; dedicated to Charles Dickens 'As a token of admiration and affection'. Dickens wrote to Georgina Hogarth: 'I think it far away the cleverest novel I have ever seen written by a new hand.' .Reviews were enthusiastic but despite praise from the Athenaeum and The Leader sales were disappointing; Collins believed this was due to the effect of The Crimean War³ on the book-reading public" (GASSON).

It is the third novel of the author published in 1854. Collins dedicated his work to the American realist writer Charles Dickens because of the friendship that related them together. As he said: "As a token of admiration and affection" (GASSON). Dickens praises Collins work when he wrote to his sister in law, the housekeeper and his adviser Georgina Hogarth that it is a clever work written by a new author. Sales were weaker than expected despite the positive comments Collins received from readers. And praises from The Athenaeum and The Leader about his work. This is due, according to Collins, to the impact of the Crimean War -in present-day Ukraine- between 1853 and 1856 on the readers.

"The novel is the first by Collins to explore the positive aspects of physical handicap" (GASSON). In spite of the obstacles that the physical handicaps can cause in anyone's life, Collins believes that it has positive features too. "It is also one of his least sensational, laying emphasis on domestic affections" (GASSON). This work is less exciting because it focuses on the emotional side. "The quieter atmosphere may in part be attributed to the influence of Dickens" (GASSON). The influence of the American writer Charles Dickens, Collins friend, is present in the story. And this is due to the quieter atmosphere in this work.

³ **The Crimean War:** "The Crimean War (1853-1856) stemmed from Russia's threat to multiple European interests with its pressure on Turkey..." (A. D. Lambert).

“And also to the use of autobiographical material in the first half of the book” (GASSON). As well as representing the life story of the author in a shape of an autobiography in the first half of the novel. “The ebullient and rebellious Zack shares many of Collins's early experiences as well as some of his characteristics” (GASSON). The ebullient and rebellious Zack has some characteristics of the English author. Who also represents some of his early experiences of life in the story. “The description of Valentine Blyth's studio was taken from that of William Collins at Devonshire Terrace, Bayswater” (GASSON). The studio of Valentine Blyth is similar to Collins studio at Devonshire Terrace building in Bayswater region in London city, England. “Collins was already careful to carry out background research” (GASSON). The author made a careful background research. The experiences of the deaf-mute Madonna are closely modelled on examples in Dr John Kitto's *1845 The Lost Senses*” (GASSON). Madonna's experiences, who is one of the characters in the Collins novel, are represented in the book of *The Lost Sense (1845)* of The English biblical scholar Dr John Kitto. “The character of Mat Marksman was probably influenced by the novels of Fenimore Cooper...” (GASSON). The influence of the American writer Fenimore Cooper was prenested in *Hide and Seek* novel over the character of Mat Marksman.

6.2. *The Oblong Box* by Edgar Allan Poe

The second work is the short story of *The Oblong Box* by Edgar Allan Poe. “In this story the narrator is on a summer seavoyage from Charleston, South Carolina to New York City. He finds out that one of his former college friend named, Cornelius Wyatt and his wife and two sisters was on the voyage also. The Wyatt family had reserved 3 rooms which was odd one was either for a servant or extra baggage. But instead there was a long oblong pine box. Everyone said that Mr. Wyatt's wife was stunning, but she was the opposite.

The narrator noticed that the wife did not sleep in the same room as her husband, but in one of the extra rooms. The narrator could not sleep one night, and heard the prying of oblong box and then Mr. Wyatt laying inside next to it” (Roy, Prezi).

The narrator in the story was in a seavoyage. He found his old friend in the college Cornelius with his family in it. The family reserved three rooms in the ship. But they did not want to stay in one of these rooms. And they kept it either for a servant or for their extra baggage which the long oblong box was there. Hardy noticed that his old friend’s wife slept in a room other than the one in which his friend is sleeping in it. One of the seavoyage nights, the narrator heard the prying of the oblong box. And it was discovered that Mr. Wyatt who was laying inside the baggage’s room next to the box.

“The narrator was on his seventh day of the voyage and there was big storm on its way, Then the sail split into ribbons and bringing much water into the ship, but still held on for an hour or more. The carpenter announced that there was 4 feet of water and the pipes weren't holding up and had to lighten the ship. The clouds finally cleared up and they were transferred onto the longboat. Mr. Wyatt jumped overboard to go back to the other boat to get the oblong box immediately as he got on the boat it sank quickly. The other ship sailed away and landed on an island for rescue help. After a month the narrator happened to meet Captain Hardy and talked about the disaster and he found out what was Mr. Wyatt's box, it was his former young and beautiful wife's corpse. The new wife was to be a fake just to perform as a wife and was unknown to others” (Roy, Prezi).

The narrator faced a big storm in his seventh day of the voyage to New York City. The storm caused the split of the sail and the access of the sea water into the ship. Which stayed

for an hour or more inside it. The carpenter said that there are four feet of water inside the ship. And the pipes still work. Then he was obliged to lighten it to empty the water from it. Finally, the storm was over. And the passengers including the narrator were transferred from it to lifeboats. Mr Wyatt tried to take the oblong box from the other boat. Once he got into it, it sank. Later on, the ship found the rescue help on an island. The crime's mystery was discovered after the narrator met Captain Hardy a month from the day of the storm. What was hidden in the oblong box was the body of Mr. Wyatt's wife.

7. Prominent Fictional Detectives

The fictional detectives have always played the most important roles in every detective fiction story. They are the ones who took on the task of investigating, searching for evidences and criminals, and discovering the causes of crimes and their solutions too. With the help of their comrades, of course, to a lesser extent, and the police or other people sometimes. They are the protagonists in every detective story. These are four some of the prominent figures in the works of some the global detective fiction writers.

7.1. William Sherlock Scott Holmes

“Sherlock Holmes is the fictional creation of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who wrote about the amazing detective in a series of 60 stories published between 1887 and 1927” (Who 2 biographies). Sherlock Holmes is the fictional investigator in the detective fiction stories of The British writer Sir. Arthur Conan Doyle.

“Sherlock Holmes was famous for his extra-keen powers of observation and deduction, which he used to solve perplexing crimes and mysteries” (Who 2 biographies). Holmes had a strong sense of observation and deduction too. These two mental characters helped him in solving complex cases. “He operated from his flat at 221b Baker Street in London, assisted by his friend Dr. Watson” (Who 2 biographies). He used –Sometimes- to

work in his cases with the help of his friend Dr. Watson from his home in London. “The nefarious criminal Professor Moriarty appears as Holmes’s antagonist in some of the tales” (Who 2 biographies). Professor Moriarty was the smart criminal opponent of Sherlock Holmes in some of Doyle’s stories like the short story of *The Final Problem*.

“Sherlock Holmes was an immediate hit in Doyle’s day and has remained so popular that he is sometimes mistaken for a real historical figure” (Who 2 biographies). It was believed that Detective Sherlock Holmes is a real character. And this is thanks to the tenor and the great and rapid success that this fictional character achieved among humans when Conan Doyle was still alive. “Among the most famous Holmes stories are *A Study in Scarlet*, The first Sherlock Holmes story, 1887. As well as *The Hound of the Baskervilles (1902)*” (Who 2 biographies). These were two of Doyle’s most popular detective stories.

“Sherlock Holmes was played by actor Basil Rathbone in a popular series of movies from 1939-46 .In the 1980s and 1990s, Holmes was portrayed on television by Jeremy Brett; Holmes was played by Robert Downey, Jr. in the 2009 action feature film *Sherlock Holmes* (and a 2011 sequel); and in 2010, the BBC began a modern-day version of the tales with Benedict Cumberbatch as Holmes...” (Who 2 biographies). Some of Holmes stories have been turned into television programs like movies and series since 1939. “Sherlock Holmes has an older brother, Mycroft, who appears in a few of the stories. Mycroft has powers of deduction which are supposedly even greater than Sherlock’s, but lacks the energy to pursue them” (Who 2 biographies). Mycroft Holmes is the old brother of Sherlock Holmes, he participated in some of Doyle’s detective stories. This man has –perhaps- a great deduction powers bigger than his young brother ones. But he do not used them in solving the cases. He appeared in the short story of *The Adventure of the Greek Interpreter* in Doyle’s detective fiction book *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. “The Guinness Book of World Records said in 2012 that Sherlock Holmes had been portrayed more times on film and

television than any other literary character” (Who 2 biographies). Sherlock Holmes is the most popular literary character seen in films and television, according to the Guinness Book of the World Records.

7.2.Hercule Poirot

“Hercule Poirot: the world-renowned, moustachioed Belgian private detective, unsurpassed in his intelligence and understanding of the criminal mind, respected and admired by police forces and heads of state across the globe” (THE HOME OF AGATHA CHRISTIE). He is the fictional detective of The British writer Agatha Christie. He appeared in her detective stories. He is known in the detective fiction with, The Belgian detective with mustache. Besides, the most understanding of the minds of criminals and what they hide. He is highly respected by police and state rulers all over the world. “Since his inception over 100 years ago, Poirot has stolen the hearts and minds of audiences from Azerbaijan to Vietnam” (Christie). And the stealer -in spite he is a detective!- of the minds and hearts of his audiences in all over the world. “And his celebrated cases have been recorded across 33 original novels and over 50 short stories” (Christie). He appeared in more than eighty Agatha Christie's detective story. That was a very big glorification of Porot's character!.

“Standing at a diminutive 5’4” – although there have been various interpretations of this on stage and screen – Porot’s described in writing as having an egg-shaped head, often tilted to one side, and eyes that shine green when he’s excited. He dresses very precisely, and takes the utmost pride in his appearance” (THE HOME OF AGATHA CHRISTIE). His physical appearance was differed a lot. And they were not agree on one shape. Meticulous in his dress, and a proud personality with his appearance.

“Perhaps even more famous than the man himself, is his moustache. Luxurious, magnificent, immense, and dedicatedly groomed, the moustache precedes Poirot into a room;

it's a unique talking point, it's provocative, and it has a character all of its own" (THE HOME OF AGATHA CHRISTIE). What makes Hercule stand out a lot is his awesome mustache, which he takes great care of it.

"Poirot's friend Hastings puts us straight in the picture in their first book, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, where we're informed that "as a detective, Poirot's flair had been extraordinary" (THE HOME OF AGATHA CHRISTIE). Hasting, Porot's friend, described his friend's style of working as the unusual. And this was in the book that brought them both *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*. "While some detectives scabble around on the floor searching for clues, Poirot uses psychology and his extensive knowledge of human nature to weed out the criminals" (THE HOME OF AGATHA CHRISTIE). The unusual Porot's style of working appears in his use of the psychology and his large knowledge of human's nature to find the criminals. Which is the opposite to the traditional methods used by other investigators in solving their cases. "He will of course take physical evidence into account, but more often than not his combination of order, method and his little grey cells⁴ does the trick" (THE HOME OF AGATHA CHRISTIE). His mental powers, system and way of working all help him in solving his cases. Without neglecting the physical clues, of course. "Porot's cases are invariably finished with a typical, dramatic denouement, satisfying his own ego and confirming to all that he is truly "the greatest mind in Europe" (THE HOME OF AGATHA CHRISTIE). The solutions that Hercule Poirot finds to his cases, finish each time with dramatic conclusions. Which proves that he is one of the greatest minds of the old continent.

⁴ **Little Grey Cell** : A phrase used by the Belgian detective Hercule *Poirot in novels by Agatha *Christie. He states on many occasions that in order to deduce the identity of a murderer one must use the 'little grey cells' (Oxford reference).

7.3.Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Porot

Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Porot were a brilliant fictional detectives. Thanks to their genuineness, unique personalities and their ways of working on their crimes. However, the two guys have common and differences points. The obvious and known thing is that they were both detectives. They were created by two British detective fiction novelists. Holmes by Doyle, and Porot by Christie. The two used to wear classic outfits and smoking pipes. Both were genius and has a strong sense of observation, and weird behaviors. Both were known by a special thing, Holmes by his pipe and Porot by his mustache. Both fell in love, but did not married and had their own families. They both lived in London city in England and were globally famous. The two had their own methods of detection. Both their roles in detective stories were turned into series or films. Both had their best friends who made investigations with them sometimes, Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson, Hercule Porot and Arthur Hasting. And sometimes, other parties joined them in solving their cases like inspectors. The two had their strong opponents or antagonists who were stubborn criminals and smarter as them. Holmes against Professor Moriarty as well as Porot against Stephen Norton. Both were competent and had knowledge about other fields. Holmes had it in chemistry, anatomy and The British law. In the contrary, Porot has a good knowledge in psychology. Both were killed by their writers. Holmes died in the short story of *The final case*. And Porot died in the novel of *Curtain, Poirot's Last Case*. But Holmes was back again in the short story of *The return of Sherlock Holmes* book. And Porot did not back again. This can be considered both as a common and a difference point between the two fictional detectives. These were the many similarities between The British detective Sherlock Holmes and the Belgian detective Hercule Porot.

Despite the many similarities between the aforementioned detectives, there are many differences. Holmes was a British detective while Porot was a Belgian. Holmes was tall and

thin, had a black hair and grey eyes, a thin lips and a Roman nose. On the other hand, Porot was short, had a brilliant hair and a unique mustache. Porot was an arrogant, loving himself too much and paranoid, while Holmes did not possess these qualities. Holmes lived in the Victorian age and Porot in the Edwardian age. Their creators were different. Holmes was created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Porot by Agatha Christie. Holmes was addicted to opium and cocaine, but it was not mentioned that Porot was addicted on something. Despite the success that the two detectives made, their reactions to it were not the same. Porot was struck by vanity and paranoid, as it was mentioned before, because of it. Unlike Holmes, who was not affected by vanity. Holmes used to take care about his chemistry works while Poirot with his mustache and look.

The most important difference between The British and The Belgian is in their ways of solving the crimes. Holmes used the inductive reasoning which is finding a crime solution by taking some observations (Kincaid). This is an example that can explain this more: “Picture Sherlock — a regal, brilliant obsessive-compulsive high on the drug of puzzles — snooping around a crime-scene, collecting his information” (Kincaid). In this passage, the writer depicts Sherlock Holmes working on his case. And collecting the information he needs at the crime scene. “He observes countless details about the scene and the victim (many of which the police seem to have overlooked) and then from that information arrives at a conclusion that is not necessarily true, but is probable based on the information available” (Kincaid). And he noticed at the crime scene so many details that the police have overlooked. And this proves the power of observation that Holmes has. But at the end, this detective, - According to the information he collected-, arrives at a conclusion that may be right or wrong. Usually it is right. In the opposite, Porot used the little grey cells method in his crimes solving. It is the power of thinking in a critical way. Porot said about it: “It is the brain, the little gray cells on which one must rely. One must seek the truth within--not without” (The

Hercule Poirot). In this quote, Hercule Poirot described the brain with the small gray cells. On which he relies personally to solve his crimes. Others are also advised to rely on it too. Because the truth is in a person's mind, not in reality. And the little grey cells phrase used by him in many stories. He states it on many occasions that in order to discover the murder, one must use it.

These were the similarities between Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot. Like their residence and some of their personality characters. Besides, the differences between them such as the physical structure and methods of solving the crimes.

8. Conclusion

The study reached the end of the first chapter. In which, it defined detective fiction. And talked about its history and the six elements of a detective fiction story. In addition to stating, as an examples, two of the genre's writers who were Edgar Allan Poe and Agatha Christie. Besides, two genre's literary works that were *Hide and Seek* by Wilkie Collins as well as *The Oblong Box* by Edgar Allan Poe. And finished with mentioning two renowned famous fictional detectives in literature who were Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot. After the finish of chapter one, the study will move now to chapter two to talk firstly about the life of the novelist Sir. Arthur Conan Doyle. It will narrate his early childhood, his career as a medicine student, doctor and a writer, his married life, his achievements in literature, his death at the end. Secondly, the study will discuss the book of *The memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. It will give an overview about it, its literary elements, characters, the themes, the figure of speech and finally, some of its quotes. Thirdly, the study will reveal the elements of detective fiction in the memoirs twelve short stories. That was all what will the coming chapter include.

1. Introduction

In chapter two, the study will deal with the life of The British novelist Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. His early years, medical education and career. His personal, works and Sherlock Holmes. And finally, his tragic death. Next, the research will tackle with the study case book *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. It will start with an overview about the collection, Its literary elements, Its notable characters. Then it will tackle to the themes which were revealed. Later on, it will mention some of the figures of speech in the collection. Finally, stating some quotes from the short stories with their explanations. At the end, this research will reveal the six elements that any detective fiction story consists of from the short stories of the memoirs. This is a general idea about what the second chapter of the study will revolve around.

2. Who was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle ?

His full name was Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle. He was a British Scottish doctor and a novelist lived in The Victorian era of Britain. He worked in two professions. As a doctor and as a writer. His married life was not quite stable. Especially in its early years. He made many globally known achievements in writing reverse his career in medicine. His death was very cruel to his fans and the world.

2.1. Early Years

Doyle was born on May 22, 1859, in Edinburgh, Scotland. His family was an Irish-Catholic, conservative and wealthy. Despite the fact that Doyle's family was well-known in the world of art, his father, Charles Altamont Doyle, was a lifetime alcoholic with little achievements. Unlike his father, his mother, Mary Doyle, was a vibrant and well-educated woman who enjoyed reading. She was very fond of telling her young son Arthur outlandish stories. The child's imagination was sparked by her great excitement and liveliness as she narrated wild tales to him. As Doyle later, said in his biography that in his childhood, the stories his mother used to tell him, were making him forgetting the reality he has living. "In my early childhood, as far as I can remember anything at all, the vivid stories she would tell me stand out so clearly that they obscure the real facts of my life" (Arthur Conan Doyle).

At the age of nine, Conan moved from Scotland to England to study at Hodder Place, Stonyhurst, a Jesuit preparatory school, from the year 1868 to 1870. Then he moved to study at Stonyhurst College for the next five years. The school used to practice corporal punishment on its students, including Doyle. But he discovered later, his passion in storytelling, and formed his own passionate younger audience.

2.2. Medical Education and Career

After Sir Arthur Conan Doyle graduated from Stonyhurst College in 1876, He chose to study medicine at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. This surprised his parents because they expected that their son would follow the footsteps of his family and choose to study art. Arthur met his mentor, Professor Dr. Joseph Bell, at medicine college. Thanks to Bell's great powers of observation, Arthur was inspired by him in his creation of his famous fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. He met his classmates and future fellow authors too James Barrie and Robert Louis Stevenson in the university of Edinburgh. While studying medicine, Doyle began writing for the first time. His first achievement was the short story of *The Mystery of Sasassa Valley*. Then he produced a second story, was published in London Society. Which was *The American Tale*. Doyle worked as a ship surgeon on a whaling ship sailing to the Arctic Circle in his third year of studying in the medical college. This seavoyage, awakened in Doyle, the sense of adventure. Which made him express it in his literary work *The Captain of the Polestar and Other Tales*.

He returned to the medical college at the University of Edinburgh in 1880. He became increasingly interested in Spiritualism, or Psychic religion. Afterwards, he tried to promote this belief system through a number of his literary works. Doyle's first paid work as a doctor was as a medical officer on the steamship *The Mayumba*, which was sailing from Liverpool in England to Africa. Doyle spent some time in Plymouth, England after his experience on *The Mayumba*. He moved to Portsmouth and began his first business when his funds were nearly depleted. He worked over the following few years to find a balance between his growing medical career and his ambitions to earn fame as a writer.

2.3. Personal Life

Doyle met and married his first wife, Louisa Hawkins, in 1885, while still trying to make himself a writer. The couple moved to Upper in Wimpole Street and had two children, a daughter and a son. Louisa had Tuberculosis⁵ in 1893. Doyle developed feelings for a young woman named Jean Leckie while Louisa was sick. In 1906, Louisa died of Tuberculosis in Doyle's arms. Doyle remarried the following year to Jean Leckie, with whom he had two sons and a daughter.

2.4. Books, and Sherlock Holmes

Doyle began to write the mystery novel *A Tangled Skein* in 1886, when he was newly married and still trying hard to make it as a writer. The novel was renamed *A Study in Scarlet* and republished in Beeton's Christmas Annual two years later. *A Study in Scarlet*, the first novel that introduced the widely famous characters detective Sherlock Holmes and his companion, Watson, finally brought Doyle the fame he wanted. It was the first of Doyle's 60 stories about Sherlock Holmes that he would write over the course of his writing career. Doyle also wrote two letters to a weekly Canadian periodical called *Light* in 1887 explaining his conversion to spiritualism.

Doyle stayed active in the Spiritualist movement from 1887 to 1916. And during that time, he published three books that are largely autobiographical, according to experts. *Beyond the City* (1893), *The Stark Munro Letters* (1895), and *A Duet with an Occasional Chorus* (1899) are some few examples. Doyle chose to leave medicine world after achieving success as a writer. During this time, he also posted a set of historical novels, such as *The*

⁵ **Tuberculosis:** "Is a potentially serious infectious disease that mainly affects the lungs. The bacteria that cause tuberculosis are spread from person to person through tiny droplets released into the air via coughs and sneezes" (Mayo Clinic Staff).

Great Shadow, a novel about The Napoleonic era, published in 1892 And *Rodney Stone*, his most famous historical novel, released in 1896.

During the 1890s to the 1900s, the brilliant writer also wrote four of his most successful Sherlock Holmes books, *The Sign of Four* (1890), *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (1892), *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (1894), and *The Hound of Baskervilles*, that was published in 1901. Doyle attempted to kill off his detective Sherlock Holmes in 1893. Much to displeasure of his readers, in order to devote more time to write about Spiritualism. Doyle, on the other hand, revived Sherlock Holmes in *The Hound of the Baskervilles* in 1901. And then brought him back to life in *The Adventure of the Empty House* in 1902. So that the profitable character could help Doyle pay his missionary work.

Doyle also wrote a number of books, such As *The New Revolution* (1918), *The Vital Message* (1919), *The Wanderings of a Spiritualist* (1921), and *History of Spiritualism* (1926) to spread his faith, Doyle's last twelve Sherlock Holmes stories were gathered in *The Casebook of Sherlock Holmes*, which was published in 1928.

2.5. His Death

Doyle, who had recently been diagnosed with Angina Pectoris⁶, ignored his doctor's advice and embarked on a spiritualism tour through Netherlands in the autumn of 1929. He went back home with so much severe chest pains that he had to be carried onshore. And he spent the rest of his time at his home in Crowborough, England, nearly fully bedridden. Doyle died suddenly in his garden on July 7, 1930, gripping his heart in one hand and a flower in the other.

⁶ **Angina Pectoris:** “Angina is a type of chest pain caused by reduced blood flow to the heart. Angina... is a symptom of coronary artery disease” (Mayo Clinic Staff).

So, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was a British Scottish writer. He lived in a well-to-do, devout Catholic family when he was a child. He had an alcoholic father, Charles, who was not really successful in Art. Despite that it was known about The Doyle's family their prominence in the world of Art. In the other hand, his mother Mary, had a high sense of education that appeared in her passion in reading. Arthur was influenced by his mother's personality and not by his father's one. The imagination was grown in Arthur's mind in a huge way. And that was thanks to the stories that his mother, who loved to read, used to tell him in his childhood. To the point that these stories made him forgetting the reality he was living in.

Before finishing the first decade of his life, Conan left his family and went to study in England at the school of Hodder Place, Stonyhurst. His enrollment in this school and to the next one, reflected his upbringing in a religious family. He moved afterwards to another Catholic school, which it was very harsh with its students. Nevertheless, He discovered his passion in telling stories like his mom used to do when he was among his family.

Ignatius chose to pursue the medical path after graduating from Stonyhurst college after he returned to his native country, Scotland. And studied it exactly at the University of Edinburg. Rather than following the profession that his family was known with, the art. This is what his artistic family did not expect it from him. His meeting with his mentor Professor Bell, was the main reason in the creation of his fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. Besides, he met his future fellows when he will become a writer, J.Barrie and R.L. Stevenson. Doyle afterwards, started his writing career, which will turns him into a global novelist in the future. And his first success revealed in his two short stories. *The Mystery of Sasassa Valley (1879)*, and *The American Tale (1888)*. And another book which is *The Captain of the "Polestar" and Other Tales (1890)* In which his adventures in a seavoyage to the north pole on a ship, where he worked there as a surgeon, were narrated in 10 short stories.

After his seavoyage to the north pole was finished, he came back again to his study of medicine. But this time, he was interested in something new that will effect him in the future as a person and as a writer. That was spiritualism. In which he tried to apply it in some of his literary works. Doyle started a new seavoyage. And this time was in The Mayumba ship which sailed from Liverpool in England to Africa. Where Doyle started getting paid for his work as a doctor for the first time. After the end of the seavoyage, He came back to Portsmouth, England. And worked again both as a doctor and as a writer too. And he tried to balance between the two professions.

Doyle has a bad side surfaced when he cheated his wife Louisa Hawkins who had two children with her, when she was sick with Tuberculosis that was the direct reason of her death at the end. He betrayed her with another young woman Jean Leckie, who will marries her later on and have two sons and a daughter with her.

The first detective literary work he wrote was *A Tangled Skein* in 1886. *A Study in Scarlet* (1887) later on. The detective Sherlock Holmes and his companion Dr. Watson appeared the first time in this novel. This literary work brought a global fame to Doyle as a writer. And then, he carried on writing other 59 detective fiction stories in which its big hero was the detective Sherlock Holmes and his companion Dr. Watson. And these works made The Scottish novelist more famous and rich. Beside this, he talked about his entering to the world of spirituality in two letters he wrote them to The Canadian magazine light (A. C. Doyle, Project Gutenberg).

His activity in spiritualism appeared in his representation of himself in three autobiographical books according to experts. The success and the wide fame that he gained from being a writer, made him leave his job as a doctor of Ophthalmology. In which he spent years in studying for it in the medicine college in Edinburgh the capital of Scotland. And that revealed too that Doyle as a doctor, did not get enough fame and a good life financially that

he liked. Doyle really was a great writer. In addition to write detective stories and about spirituality, he wrote too in the historical field. As an example about that, *The Great Shadow* (1892) was a historical novel that dealt with The Napoleonic era. Which was a period in the history of France and Europe lasted for 16 years from 1799 to 1815.

However, Doyle had four most successful detective fiction books which he wrote them from the period 1890s to 1900s, he killed his genius detective Sherlock Holmes in the short story of *The Adventure of The Final Problem* in the book of *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (1894). Doyle's decision had negative results. It caused him the discontent of his public around the world who were in love with his detective. The death of Holmes caused a big losses to the novelist. And the number of his followers started to reduce too. That showed how Sherlock was loved. As well as how many people around the world were following him.

At the end, Doyle brought his detective back to life in order to get again the profits and the audience which he lost them before. He returned again to write about spirituality to talk about his faith when he published a new books in the field. Starting with *The New Revolution* (1918). *The Casebook of Sherlock Holmes* (1927) was the last of Holmes books. And it was published separately from the ancient ones.

Doyle had Angina Pectoris illness in 1929. Despite that, his love of spirituality made him ignoring his doctor's advice about his illness. And went for a spiritualism tour in Holland in the same year. Later on, his chest pains increased in the degree that he was carried from Netherlands to his home in England. And he became paralyzed and unable to move from his bed.

The British Victorian novelist and doctor, who was born in Scotland and of Irish descent, whose life was full with adventures and the love of reading, telling and writing stories, and an Ophthalmologist who retired from his profession to engage in writing, died

suddenly in the form of a person holding a rose in a hand and clasping his heart with the other hand in his garden.

3. The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes

This memoir by the novelist Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has won an universal admiration at all times since it was first published in 1894 in *The Strand Magazine*. And this was thanks to Doyle's beautiful expression and writing style, As well as the 12 wonderful stories in the book where its themes varied between theft, murder and transgression of The British law... Also, thanks to the heroism of the beloved detective Sherlock Holmes and his companion in many times, Doctor Watson. This book is still available and read to this day. Besides, it is a wonderful legacy that Doyle left after his death in 1930.

3.1. An overview about the book

After each of the stories in *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* had appeared separately in *The Strand* magazine, it was first gathered and published in 1894. *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (1892), which introduced the detective Sherlock Holmes and his loyal friend Dr. John Watson, was followed by this book. The memoirs are generally believed to be preferable to the first book, but not as strong as the stories he solved after his return in the second book. Yes, *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* ended with Dr. John Watson depressed in his belief that Holmes and his antagonist Professor Moriarty died in a fight atop Reichenbach Waterfalls⁷.

Before that fateful meeting, which may or may not have played out as Watson imagined, Sherlock starts on a series of adventures that begin with his brilliant solution of a lost racehorse thanks to what the dog notably did not do in the night. After that, there's a memorable story of sibling rivalry and vengeance gone horribly wrong. Which opens with the

⁷ **Reichenbach Waterfalls:** Reichenbach Falls is a large waterfall located outside the village of Meiringen in Switzerland. This was the scene of the apparent death of Sherlock Holmes at the end of *The Final Problem*.

arrival of one of Holmes most horrible clues: two cutted ears inside a box delivered to a house.

The collection then took a slight dip in interest before picking up again as Holmes putted his skills to the test to solve a riddle that would reveal the location of one of Britain's lost treasures. A warm visit to a friend of Dr. Watson served as a breather for the reader before diving into five of the best stories in the entire book. *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* concluded with a whirlwind of stories that included back-to-back adventures of some of the best revenge stories in the entire canon. Before introducing a three of the most evil criminals who managed to escape from England before Holmes succeeded in arresting them. And yet, another government official who, with his extremely sloppy idea of state-secrets security, nearly putted all of Europe at risk. All of this concluded with Holmes facing Professor Moriarty, The Napoleon of Crime, high above the raging waters of a waterfall.

In fact, *The Final Problem* proved to be an overly optimistic title, since fans would not let Sir Arthur Conan Doyle let Holmes die. Sherlock Holmes would be revived three years after his first appearance in the short story of *The Empty House* (1903). Which might be the first installment of the next collection of mysteries solved by Holmes in *The Return of Sherlock Holmes* (1905).

Each short story in the book was published separately at the first time, in The Strand Magazine⁸. But later on, it was gathered in one book in orther to make it easy for the readers to find them and read them in one book. Sherlock Holmes and his companion Dr. Watson appeared for the first time, in the book of *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* (1892). Later on, they appeared again in the short stories of the book in *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (1892). Both books contained set of short stories. The book was seen as better then the first

⁸ **The Strand Magazine:** “The Strand Magazine was a monthly magazine first published in January, 1891. It was founded by George Newnes and aimed at a mass-market family readership. It contained a mixture of factual articles, short stories and serials, most of which were illustrated to some extent...”

one *The Sign of Four* (1890). But not better than the stories in which he solved their crimes in the second book *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (1892). In *The Final Problem*, the twelfth last short story in the memoirs. Dr. Watson believed that Sherlock Holmes and Professor Moriarty died after they fought and fell from Reichenbach waterfalls in Switzerland. That caused him depression and thought that he had lost his friend forever.

The first short story in the book was *The Silver Blaze* in which Sherlock Holmes found the solution of the mystery of the disappearance of Silver Blaze the racehorse. The second story involved rivalry and revenge. And the worst evidence ever received by Sherlock Holmes.

The interest in the book waned a bit. But it returned again in one of the cases that finished with Holmes finding one of the lost treasures of his country. The following stories were suspenseful and finished with the disappearance of the detective Sherlock Holmes in *The Final Problem*. And some of them, believed that he has been killed after falling from a high waterfall in Switzerland.

After the death of Sherlock Holmes by the hands of his creator, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has been contested by his readers. This also caused their indignation. And the writer lost a large number of his followers. Until he returned again to revive his beloved detective, and this is in his appearance again in *The Empty House*, the first short stories in the coming Doyle's detective book.

3.2. Literary Elements in The Book

Like any work in literature, *The memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* had its own literary elements which were discovered in the twelfth short stories. The book was classified under the category of detective fiction works, that is a subgenre of crime fiction. The settings and contexts were at various locations in the United Kingdom during the late 1800s. Doctor John Watson, the narrator and the point of view in the collection, told the short stories as if he

was the one who wrote them. Despite the awful nature of many crimes in the collection, Dr. Watson never lost faith in his friend's skills Sherlock Holmes. And the tone remained strong and reverent in every story.

The protagonists, Sherlock Holmes and Dr. John Watson, faced numerous antagonists throughout the collection. The major conflicts were the crimes of the various criminals in the stories. Which were then retold to Sherlock and Watson, ending to his final bow. The final collection's short story, *The Final Problem*, in which Sherlock was believed dead, was the work's climax. His companion Watson was able to use dramatic foreshadowing to create suspense for the readers. Sherlock frequently despised his own skills. Saying that when he explains himself, people become upset that the solution was really obvious and no longer consider him as a genius. He also attacked Watson of being an untrustworthy storyteller and of being overly dramatic in his crime-solving tales.

Doyle employed a lot of allusions in his work. As a scientist, Sherlock often referred to the scientific breakthroughs of the time. As well as, the kingdom's political and financial circumstances. He also used imagery. The stories revolved around Holmes, who was frequently compared to a bloodhound in his investigation of evidences. Doyle used a lot of animal symbolism in his work. In this collection, there was a paradox too. Although Sherlock often tells his clients that he and Watson keep the facts of the crimes they solve private, the stories themselves were written as if Watson was writing for public perusal.

Many literary elements were used in the book. Except parallelism, metonymy synecdoche and personification which Doyle did not employ them in this work (anonymous, GrAde Saver).

3.3. Characters

There were many different characters in the collection. What was striking about his literary work was that he employed a dog in the first story *Silver Blaze* as a character. The main characters in this collection were Sherlock Holmes, Dr. Watson, Professor Moriarty, The Dog and finally, King Charles I.

Sherlock Holmes, the first protagonist, of course, the brilliant detective of 221-B Baker Street was the central figure in this series of stories. Nevertheless, *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* concluded with the tragic death of the world's greatest—and only—consulting detective, which made his participation in this book different from the rest in a truly unique way.

Dr. John Watson was the memoirs second protagonist. The ever-faithful friend and recorder of Sherlock Holmes. He was also a significant character in these stories. He was the one who told the world what happened when Holmes finally met with his opponent Professor Moriarty, the evil Napoleon of Crime, in *The Final Problem*. Of course, because Watson came after the accident, he had to create his story from the available facts using Holmes deductive reasoning. It should come as no surprise that Watson's narrative of the final moments of the detective's in *The Final Problem* was untrustworthy, since Holmes' constant emphasis on Watson's need to develop his thinking skills.

The third eminent character in the book was Professor Moriarty, Holmes worst antagonist. Moriarty had an iconic status in Sherlock Holmes life that went beyond the stories. He had become a kind of shorthand symbol for one's personal enemy, and his stature and representation in film and television adaptations has far exceeded his limited literary limitations. It may come as quite a surprise. Many Holmes new followers maybe surprised to know that Moriarty made his first appearance in Doyle's original stories in *The Final*

Problem. Which also happened to be the story in which he died. But, Moriarty only reappeared in one other story, *The Valley of Fear (1915)* which was a flashback story about one of the detective's early cases. Another iconic character was Mycroft Holmes, who made his first appearance in *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. The readers of this collection learnt in *The Adventure of The Greek Interpreter* that Holmes had an elder brother who was a shadowy figure in Queen Victoria's political structure having enormous power. Unlike Moriarty, Mycroft Holmes appeared in the stories several more times. In the modern adaptations and updates of the Sherlock universe, Mycroft, like Moriarty, became increasingly important.

Another unique character in the collection was the dog. Doyle used him in his literary work, specifically in the short story *Silver Blaze*, as a character. As a result of a weird accident late at night, it was the dog who helped Holmes in solving the case in the story. The strange thing about this story was that the dog did nothing in the night when, if the story was true, he should have done something. This dog became well known that he inspired Mark Haddon's award-winning mystery novel *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time*.

The last character was King Charles I. The memoirs also featured an unusual hidden appearance by the long-dead ill-fated King of England, Charles I. Although the King did not appear in the work, his reign, forcible removal from the throne, and the mystery of what happened to his crown were all central to the mystery that must be revealed in *The Musgrave Ritual*. (Sexton, Grade Saver)

3.4. Themes

In the book, there are three prominent and important themes. And these themes were the following: All in the Family, In plain view under your nose in front of your face and betrayal and revenge.

The first theme in the collection was all in the family. Several of the stories had plots that showed criminal investigations began at home. In *The Greek Interpreter*, a future brother-in-law proved to be untrustworthy. The two cutted ears found inside a cardboard box were the final horrific conclusion to sibling rivalry's long-term consequences. The drama in *Reigate* centered around a father-son relationship. While *The Greek Interpreter* suffered terribly as a result of the guys with whom his sister got involved. A jealous husband's suspicions of marital cheating turned out to be proof of a mother's profound love for her daughter.

The second theme in the book was in plain view under your nose in front of your face. A common theme in these stories was how precious items that were actively searched after turned out to be hidden in plain sight or right under the nose. Where do you hide a champion horse race that is recognisable thanks to a white spot on its head? As long as you cover up that white silver blaze, you can go anywhere you want. What's a good place to put anything you don't want anyone else in the house to find it? In the very furniture you're sitting on. How do you make sure an impressive oak central to your treasure map never gets cut down? By making the oak a decoration at the highest point on your house.

The third and final theme in this work was betrayal and revenge. The plot of several stories here centered on another's treachery, that sparked long-simmering plans for vengeance. In *The Resident Patient*, a guy who was forced to build his entire life around the fear of becoming a victim of the revenge of those who have deceived him. The Crooked Man's deception not only crippled his body, but it also cripples the heart of the man he deceived in order to steal the woman they both loved. The story of *The Cardboard Box* gives an illustration of what happens when revenge plans are derailed by the loss of a critical piece of information (Sexton, GrAde Saver).

3.5. Figures of speech

Arthur Conan Doyle in his book used a number of figures of speech in many times. In order to make his literary work beautiful and attractive for the readers. And sometimes, to give a deep meanings. Not simple and devoid from creativity. These figures of speech were Simile, metaphor, symbolism, motifs, allegory, irony, hindsight and finally, imagery. And these were some of their examples in the book of *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*.

The first figure of speech was simile. “The sight of it was to me like a fire in a Snowstorm” (A. C. Doyle, The memoirs of Sherlock Holmes). In the middle of a snowstorm, there was a fire. This simile was used to describe a prisoner's joy at seeing another prisoner who was calm and content in his prison. Surrounded by gloom and doom, the speaker was trapped in a metaphorical snowstorm. But his neighboring prisoner, who later helped him flee but revealed out to be cruel and murderous, was all warmth and fiery to him.

Another figure of speech that was used was metaphor. “I’d a partner,” said he, “a rare good man, as true as a stock to a barrel” (A. C. Doyle). To most readers, a criminal described his companion as “a rare good man” sounded to be an oxymoron. But to the speaker, he was a man who can be trusted. Having participated in his fair share of murder and other crimes (anonymous, Grade Saver).

Arthur used Symbolism too. The trains, Although the fact that the vast majority of the collection took place in Baker Street, Holmes and Watson frequently traveled long distances outside of London to solve the cases. The trains they took provided diversity in settings and personalities. Insuring that the reader is not boring with the crimes if their imagination were limited to a small part of London. The mysteries and villains must be different, as must their

settings. The train then reflected the mental journey that both Sherlock and the reader had to take to solve the mysteries.

The Key, a motif. The writer used motif too. The idea of the key appeared throughout the Sherlock Holmes Memoirs, both metaphorically and literally. It was in *The Crooked Man* in which the missing key became the key to determine who committed the crime. In the most of the stories, a specific object or truth was hidden from Sherlock, the readers, or both. Until the crime was solved or the killer was revealed.

Allegory, The footprints. Holmes was usually angered by policemen who investigated the crime scenes before he comes. They destroyed proof by stomping footsteps into the ground and erasing the criminal's footprints. When a police detective told Sherlock that a tarp was laid down to walk on and protect initial evidence in one case, Sherlock was taken aback. The footprint was both real and symbolic for Sherlock, since it indicated the mark the killer left behind at the crime scene. They left a bit of themselves everywhere they go. No matter how clean or careful they were. And Sherlock had the ability to figure out which part it was and followed it until the mystery is solved (anonymous, GrAde Saver).

Irony was stated in The Memoirs too on many occasions. Cocaine for example, Holmes had no addictions except for the occasional consumption of cocaine, which he used as a protest against the monotony of life when cases were rare and the papers uninteresting. Stranger!, even his friend, a doctor in his own right, would be so used to it that he would casually remark it.

Hindsight in the collection. When Sherlock made his deductions, he often observed and interpreted details that others ignore. His perceptive nature allowed him to find meaning in the apparently insignificant. Despite the fact that the observations were clear, many people failed to see them and lack Sherlock's ability to comprehend them until they were explained

It's ironic. Though, that only when they've been stated in the most simple terms can many others notice the clues that Sherlock has discovered, despite the fact that they assumed Sherlock could not be all that brilliant because of his simple reasoning (anonymous, GrAde Saver).

Finally, the last figure of speech in the the memoirs was imagery. Holmes' pipe, When making inferences and conclusions, Holmes usually sits with his pipe, as if in a trance. He smoke while he solves the mysteries that have been revealed to him. Because of its link with Holmes, the pipe has become a well-known image in relation to the Sherlock stories. And it has played a significant role in the marketing of all of the books (anonymous, GrAde Saver).

These were some examples about the figures of speech that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle used them in his book *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* in many times.

3.6. Quotes from The Book

The Memoirs was full with beautiful passages that reflected the good work of Sir. Arthur Conan Doyle. In 12 short stories, the author succeeded in using various characters and dialogues. These were some quotations from the book with their explanations.

“It’s every man’s business to see justice done” (A. C. Doyle, The
Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes)

Sherlock Holmes was a man of justice, although he had never worked in law or as a policeman. Justice was the reason that made him devote himself to solve various criminal cases. He solved them in order for justice to prevail and for the criminal to take the punishment he deserves. And that the oppressed, against whom the crime was committed, regain his rights. Not for money, fame, or other reasons. Justice at the end, was his goal.

“At least I have got a grip of the essential facts of the case. I shall enumerate them to you, for nothing clears up a case so much as stating it to another person” (A. C. Doyle, *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*)

In the short story of *The Silver Blaze*, and at its beginning, Detective Holmes was talking to his companion, Doctor Watson, about their new case concerning the racehorse Silver Blaze. When he had the basic facts about it, he wanted to show them to Watson. Because, according to him, any case becomes clear when it is presented to another person in order to know his opinion about it. He might come up with something or new things about it. Which could help them to reach a solution to their case.

“I follow my own methods, and tell as much or as little as I choose. That is the advantage of being unofficial” (A. C. Doyle, *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*)

This was an excerpt from the first short story of the book when Holmes was talking to his friend and companion Dr. Watson about Colonel Ross. Sherlock Holmes was an unconventional crime detective. He was not officially affiliated with the police. Although they sometimes cooperated with him in solving some crimes. And not for any other parties. He had his own methods of solving crime cases entrusted to him by his clients. He was the own controller of his work. He chooses what to do. And he always succeeded, at the end, in detecting criminals and solving cases.

“Save for the occasional use of cocaine he had no vices, and he only turned to the drug as a protest against the monotony of existence when cases were scanty and the papers uninteresting” (A. C. Doyle, *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*)

This was a quote from the short story of "*The Yellow Face*" when Doctor Watson was talking about his friend, the detective Sherlock Holmes. He touched on his moral side when

he stated that his friend was free of vices. Except for his use of cocaine from time to time. And which Holmes ignored its negatives on his active mind. Despite this, Doctor Watson was condoning this matter about his friend. This was his only vice, according to him. And the reason that made him consume it, was when there were fewer or no criminal cases that he usually works on.

These were some quotations of the brilliant detective Sherlock Holmes and his faithful friend and companion Doctor Watson from *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* book.

4. Elements of Detective Fiction in the Short Stories of the book

In a twelveth short story of the the memoirs, Sherlock Holmes has always worked on solving the cases. Beside his companion, Doctor Watson, whom often worked too. And the London police and some investigators sometimes who collaborated with Holmes and worked in solving the mysteries of the crimes entrusted to them. So they set out to solve these cases by going to the places where they occurred. Collecting sufficient clues, and doubting some people in committing these crimes too. But at the end of each story, the writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle gave us the details of each case and its solution. Except for some crimes in which the criminal either was not -for example- discovered or escaped. Or its responsible was an animal. Like in the case of *The Adventure of Silver Blaze*.

4.1. The Adventure of Silver Blaze

This was the first short story in the collection. It talked about the disappearance of a titular racehorse named Silver Blaze. A well-known horse winner on the night of an important race, and the assassination of its trainer John Straker. Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr. Watson and Inspector Gregory, the three were assigned the task of investigating in this crime.

After the beginning of the investigation, five clues were discovered. The curried mutton, the curious incident of the dog in the night-time, Simpson's cravat that was found in Straker's hand, The latter's coat that was found too draped over a furze bush. And finally, the knife that was found at the crime scene. A peculiarly delicate-looking one, with a small blade. Like any crime, there are suspects. In this story, they were two guys. Fitzroy Simpson, a London bookmaker who has come to Dartmoor precisely to King's Pyland. And the second suspect was someone who had a relation with John Straker and whom Inspector Gregory arrested him later on.

After the unveiling of the crime in the story, it turns out that it was not committed by a human being. Since Doyle's work contains sometimes some illogical things, we can consider the racehorse the culprit. Even though this goes against logic. The midnight visitor was Straker whom the dog knows him well. This guy removed Silver Blaze from his stall and led him out the moor. Straker's aim was to use the cataract knife to make a little wound to one of the horse's legs. He had planned to use Simpson's cravat as a sling to hold the horse's leg while cutting it (which the latter had lost when he was expelled from King's Pyland). But, Straker was murdered when the horse frightened and punched the trainer in his head because he felt something was wrong (Baker Street Wiki).

4.2. The Adventure of the Cardboard Box

The second story in the book was one of the most horrible crimes that Holmes was entrusted to solve. The titular item which was a cardboard box contained two cutted human ears. As much as it was a crime story, it was too an examination of the corrosive consequences of sibling rivalry, jealousy, and a desire for revenge.

The crime in the story was when Sarah Cushing, who attempted to seduce Browner alone and planned to ruin his marriage to her sister Mary. So, Sherlock Holmes worked in

this case with a new Inspector who is Lestrade. The clues in this case were the knot, the cardboard box contained two severed human ears covered with coarse salt, the written address on the package with a spelling correction as clues. Six people were considered as suspects. The Three medical students, Jim Browner, Miss Cushing and finally Miss Cushing's sister Sarah Cushing.

The criminal was revealed at the end of the story. She was Sarah Cushing Mary's sister. She was discovered to have attempted to seduce Browner herself. And When he denied her advances, she tried to disrupt his marriage to her sister Mary (Baker Street Wiki).

4.3. The Adventure of The Yellow Face

The third story in *The Memoirs*. Notable for being one of the rare cases in which Holmes deductive reasoning appeared to be incorrect. This story was an unusual examination of racism, with a good dose of typical spousal paranoia. The crime was when Effie Munro used one hundred pounds to bring her daughter Lucy and her nurse to England and settle them in the Munro house's cottage.

This story known the back of Sherlock Holmes best friend and companion Doctor Watson. So the two were responsible for solving the case. The two friends found three clues. The hundred pounds, the secret liaisons and the yellow mask. And two people were suspected by doing the crime, Effie Munro and her first husband John Hebron.

After Munro's invitation to Holmes and Watson, the three entered the cottage. Despite Effie Munro's entreaties. They discovered the odd yellow-faced character, revealing a young black girl under the mask. John Hebron, Effie Munro's first husband, was a black man who died in America. But their daughter Lucy survived. Unfortunately, there was some more bad news. Afraid that if Grant Munro discovered that she was the mother of a mixed-race kid, he would reject her love. Lucy's presence has been kept a secret by her. Effie Munro, overcome with desire to see her child again. So she paid one hundred pounds to bring her

daughter and her nurse to England. And settle them in a cottage near the Munro home. So, the criminal in this case was Miss. Effie Munro (Baker Street Wiki).

4.4. The Adventure of The Stockbroker's Clerk

It is one of the most popular Sherlock Holmes short stories adventures written by Sir Author Conan Doyle. When readers reach to this story, which, like the last classic, revolves around an unnecessarily complicated plot to remove an inconvenience from an attempted theft, a chronological reading of The Holmes stories will surely remind them of *The Red-Headed League*.

In this case, Pycroft's signature was obtained in order to use a fake Pycroft at Mawsons. Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson collaborated with the police to solve the case. The detectives found three evidences. A document, a letter of resignation and a gold filling. Arthur Pinner, Harry Pinner, an Imaginary character, and Beddington were the suspects of this forgery crime. At the end, it was discovered that Beddington or Pycroft and his brother Pinner)were the criminals. But how?

It was learnt from the newspaper that Mawson and Williams had been the victims of a robbery attempted. And also that the thief had been arrested. The criminal was Beddington, the forger and cracksman, who pretended to be Pycroft. While his brother pretended to be Pinner. Nearly a hundred thousand pounds worth of American railway bonds, with a large amount of scrip in mines and other firms, was taken. But recovered by the police from the thieves. Pinner was arrested by the police (Baker Street Wiki).

4.5. The Adventure of The Gloria Scott (Holmes's First Case, Described to Dr. Watson)

The story is unique for being recounted from Holmes' perspective rather than Watson's, and for being a flashback description of his early career. Holmes used too his deductive skills, which he had previously ignored as a mere hobby. Mr. Trivor, whose real name was James Armitage (J.A), was a robber who stole money from the bank where he worked and was arrested later on.

Again, as in *The Adventure of the Cardboard Box*, Dr. Watson was absent from the scene. So, Sherlock Holmes and The police collaborated again in order to solve the robbery crime. The investigators succeeded in having three clues. The sore spot, a letter and the confession's document. This case known man suspects. They were six. The elder Mr Trevor or Armitage who is Victor's father, Hudson, Evans, the prisoner Jack Prendergast and his crew among them officers and finally, a chaplain who was not a clergyman.

The result of the case investigation revealed that Mr. Trivor or James Armitage, Jack Prendergast and his crew, and Evans were the criminals in this case. But there were two different points of views for the case. Hudson was believed that he killed Beddoes according to the police narration. While it was believed that Evans killed Hudson according to Holmes opinion. And believing that he had told everyone everything. But he appeared to have done so but he didn't tell. And then escaped with as much money as he could get his hands on. James Armitage, on the other hand, was sentenced for Transportation (Baker Street Wiki).

4.6. The Adventure of The Musgrave Ritual (A Second Case Told by Holmes to His Friend Dr. Watson)

Holmes recollects one of his first cases in a conversation with Watson. This case contained a mysterious ritual and a disappearance of two of Musgrave's staff members.

Rachel Howells, a maid. And Richard Brunton, the longtime butler who was discovered death later.

Sherlock Holmes made the investigation without his companion Dr. Watson. But with one of Musgrave's family member who was Reginald, and with the collaboration of London's police. The detectives got many clues. The family document which was the Musgrave ritual, the chart or a map, the bed, Rachel Howells footprints, the sack that rusty mangled bits of metal, some of the colored stones or glass that was found, The elm and oak trees, the stone slab with an iron ring on it. And finally, the empty rotten chest.

The maid, Rachel Howells and the guarding were accused of doing the crime that was not solved at the end. And the criminal remained unknown! (Baker Street Wiki).

4.7. The Adventure of The Reigate Squire

This story was known too by *The Adventure of the Reigate Squires* and *The Adventure of the Reigate Puzzle*. It was about a land dispute and an unwise attempt of a blackmail. But before this, a visit to the house of an old friend of Dr. Watson revealed more about his personality before he met Holmes.

It was a case of murdering of the coachman William Kirwan. Sherlock Holmes took the charge of the investigation without Watson. But this time, with another new inspector who was Forrester. And again, with a collaboration with the police of London. The team Holmes, Forrester and the police found some clues that led them, later on, to solve this case. Which were the torn piece of paper, the long-standing legal dispute between The Actons and the Cunninghams, the gun and the rest of the note. The team suspected both Alec and his father, the burglar whom Holmes has describe it as a fabrication, and William's mother too

After his arrest, the elder Cunningham's confidence was broken, and he confessed everything. The night his two employers broke into the Acton estate (Holmes had already deduced that it was them, in search of documents supporting Mr Acton's legal claim, which they did not discover). William appeared to have followed them. Then he began to blackmail his employers, unaware of the fact that doing so to Alec was dangerous. They considered using the latest burglary scare as a plausible excuse to get rid of him. They might have gotten away with it if they had paid a little attention to detail. So the criminals were Alec and his aged father (Baker Street Wiki).

4.8. The Adventure of The Crooked Man

In a list of his nineteen favorite Sherlock Holmes stories, Doyle ranked this story in the fifteenth place. A tragic story of friends betrayal, undying love, and sweet revenge that lasted decades. Included a mongoose, and was inspired by *The story of David and Bathsheba*⁹

The crime in this case was the death of colonel James Barclay. This case has known the back of the team work of the detective Sherlock Holmes with his best friend Dr. Watson. So both worked in solving it. The detective found many clues in their investigation. And these evidences were the colonel's bouts of deep depression and moodiness, the blinds in the morning room. The opened glass door which lead onto the lawn, the crach, the pool, the peculiar clublike weapon, The mystery man's footmarks and the animal. And finally, the wooden box. And they suspected some people in murdering the colonel James Barclay. Either the responsible of the crime was the colonel's wife Nancy or the mysterious man or Miss Morrison, or the bent deformed old man Henry Wood.

It turned out at the end, that none of these people had committed the murder. And the colonel James Barclay dead because of an apoplexy (Baker Street Wiki).

⁹ **The story of David and Bathsheba:** "The story told in eleventh and twelfth chapters of 2nd Samuel, as well as in first and second chapters of 1st Kings must be read in their full context — both historical and biblical. Bathsheba was married to Uriah, one of King David's generals... (Rogers)"

4.9. The Adventure of The Resident Patient

In a list of his nineteen favourite Sherlock Holmes stories, Doyle ranked *The Adventure of the Resident Patient* eighteenth. This was one of the best and most frightening of the many revenge murders Holmes has been entrusted to solve.

Sherlock Holmes with his faithful friend Dr. Watson and a new Inspector called Lanner worked on the case of hanging Blessington by his mates in the gang, that robbed banks in the past. The discovered clues led the team, at the end, to the solution of the mystery. Which were the footprints, The hook, the cigar ends and the other evidences. But Biddle, Hayward, Moffat, Blessington's (Sutton) and Cartwright were the suspects in the case.

At the end, Sutton's case falls apart due to a lack of proofs. And the criminals were revealed too. Biddle, Hayward, and Moffat were the gang members who hunged their old mate Blessington. The three, they were never heard from again (Baker Street Wiki).

4.10. The Adventure of The Greek Interpreter

This story introduced the appearance Holmes's elder brother Mycroft Holmes. In a list of his nineteen favorite Sherlock Holmes stories, Doyle ranked *The Greek Interpreter* in the seventeenth place. Perhaps the most complex short story of any Holmes stories, with a plot that twists and turns around the sadism of some of the most horrible and despicable criminals that Holmes has ever encountered. Also remarkable is the fact that, Holmes and Watson's best efforts, these psychopathic criminals managed to avoid facing justice.

The crime was the kidnapping of the Greek interpreter Melas. And Kratides who was discovered that he was, later on, death. The investigation team this time consisted of Sherlock Holmes and his elder brother Mycroft Holmes, Dr. Watson. And a new inspector who is Gregson. The suspects in this case were Harold Latimer, Wilson Kemp, the thin man

and finally Sophy. The clues which were at the hands of the detectives were the windows, the bludgeon and the papers,

Both Latimer and Kemp the criminals were brutally murdered. According to an official report, the two of them had a fight in Hungary. Nevertheless, Holmes believed that Sophy had her vengeance on them (Baker Street Wiki).

4.11. The Adventure of The Naval Treaty

In a list of his nineteen favorite Sherlock Holmes stories, Doyle ranked *The Adventure of the Naval Treaty* twentieth. A moral lessons were given in this story. Never, ever leave the most important paper you'll ever have to deal with alone for even a minute. Simply because you love one of their family members, potential in-laws should not be considered above suspicion. And finally, anyone looks for something they've lost, is right under their nose.

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson worked beside the police in solving the mystery of stealing of a secret naval document from Percy Phelps's office. They suspected the commissionaire and his wife, Phelps's colleague Charles Gorot and the interloper Joseph Harrison. The team succeeded only in finding two clues which were a cab and a bell.

At the end of the story, Holmes explained the crime to the others. It happened like this. Knowing that he had rung the bell before seeing the document and that Phelps mentioned his relatives had been seen inside, Joseph Harrison the robber knew his way around the office well the fact that Joseph had intended to stop in and see Phelps on his way home. And that the theft had occurred just before the train was planned to depart for Woking. The fact that the thief had arrived in a cab, despite the fact that it was a rainy night with no wet footprints in the passage. And the fact that too the burglar who attempted to break into Phelps's room was familiar with the house's design (Baker Street Wiki).

4.12. The Adventure of The Final Problem

The Final Problem, the last short story in *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* was later ranked fourth on Conan Doyle's personal list of the twelve best Holmes stories. Conan Doyle intended it to be the last Sherlock Holmes story when he wrote it, as he wanted to move on to other literary pursuits. This story putted Sherlock Holmes skills to the test when he was confronted by England's greatest criminal mind Professor James Moriarty, who has attempted to kill Sherlock Holmes on numerous occasions. The story talked about the tragic death of Sherlock Holmes occurred during a fight with Professor Moriarty at Reichenbach Falls. Does it, or does it not?

Moriarty and his crew have been trapped in a plan which Holmes has managed. Watson agreed to join Holmes in this case of the final days of The Moriarity gang's arrests. Holmes gave Watson clear instructions for the next day's trip to the station. The next morning, Watson arrived at the station without difficulty .But Holmes was not in the carriage he mentioned the night before. Despite Watson's complaints, an elderly Italian priest (a suspect) entered the carriage. But just as the train was about to depart, Watson heard Holmes' voice. After all, it was discovered that the old man of religion was just a disguise, and Holmes had arrived safely at the station

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson reached to the last station of their trip to Switzerland. While in Meiringen, Holmes and Watson planed to travel to Rosenloui, resting briefly to see The Reichenbach Falls where Holmes will be killed there. Later on, a Swiss child (a suspect) stopped Watson in there way to leave the falls. And handed them a note (a clue). Watson was obliged to return quickly to help a dying woman, according to the note, which appeared to be from their hotel owner (a suspect). After planning to see Holmes that evening at Rosenloui, Watson departed to the hotel.

On his way up the hill, Watson noticed a black-clad figure (Moriarty the strongest suspect) following him. When Watson arrived at the hotel, he was informed that the letter was fake, and that there was no sick woman there. Watson realized that the guy he saw was Moriarty. And the Swiss boy was most likely acting. Watson rushed back to the waterfalls. He found there Holmes alpenstock (a clue) leaning against the rock where he had left him, but no sign of him. Watson discovered a letter (a clue) folded up and left on a rock under Holmes' cigarette case (a clue) after discovering two sets of footprints (a clue) going out along the muddy dead end path with none returning. Sherlock Holmes has written a letter to Watson. He said that he was about to face Moriarty for the last time. Despite knowing that the message from Meiringen hotel was fake. Holmes chose to confront his strong enemy Professor Moriarity.

At the end of the story, The Moriarty gang were all found guilty based on evidence gathered by Sherlock Holmes. During the fight between Holmes and Moriarty, both of them died after falling from over waterfall!. Watson concluded his story by stating that Sherlock Holmes was the best and wisest guy he had ever met.

These were the elements of detective fiction found in the twelve short stories in the Book of *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. Which were again; the crime, the detective, the clues or evidences, the suspect, and finally, the crime's solution that is found -usually- at the end of each detective story (Baker Street Wiki).

5. Conclusion

The chapter two ended here. In which it revolved around the writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and his book *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*, and the elements of detective fiction that were present in the twelfth short story of the collection. The study, firstly, dealt with the life of Doyle. His childhood, family, upbringing and his study in the religious schools in England. His postgraduate study in the college of medicine in the university of Edinburgh in the the capital of Scotland, and the events that he experienced in that period too. And when and how did he entered the world of writing through the gateway of detective fiction, who was preceded by some globally detective story writers, such as Edgar Allan Poe and Wilkie Collins for example, and others... His married life in which he was living some unstable periods due to his betrayal of his first wife, and her later on, here death due to Tuberculosis. His achievements in detective fiction. As he gained a worldwide fame from his readers. Especially when it comes to his brilliant and lovable genius detective Sherlock Holmes. And what was the reactions of his followers when he decided to kill him in the story of *The Final Problem*. As well as his other literary achievements too in the fields of spirituality and history. And finally, his death, and the events that preceded it and its cause. Secondly, the study tackled to his successful book *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. Besides, it gave an overview about it. In addition to, it mentioned each of the literary elements, the characters, the themes, the figures of speech and finally, some quotes from the collection. Thirdly, the study, revealed the elements of detective fiction in all the amazing twelfth short stories of the memoirs. That what chapter two revolved around. In the third and final chapter, the study will deal firstly, with the readership of Sir. Arthur Conan Doyle. Then it will move secondly to discuss his impact and legacy. In the writer's impact, the study will talk about his detective Sherlock Holmes, and the craziness of his fans on him. Besides, his influence on them too even after his death. And finally, the writer's legacy.

1. Introduction

This is the last chapter of the study. In which, this time, will firstly deal with the readership of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. the talented writer who produced various literary works since the beginning of his writing career, when he was in the medical college in Edinburgh, Scotland. Secondly, The study will discuss the impact of the writer who made the biggest step in the development of detective fiction genre thanks to his influence in the writing of the detective story. Besides, the impact that he planted on his audiences. And thanks, in addition, to the championship of his fictional detective Holmes on his fans around the world, In spite that there was a bad side in his popularity. As well as the author's great legacy, at the end, that he left after his death. That consisted of various literary works, and in several literary orientations, such as detective fiction, history and spirituality. And how many of his works were turned to television programs such as films and series. This is all what will be included in this chapter.

2. Readership of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

“Best known as the creator of the consulting detective par excellence Sherlock Holmes” (Rowman and Littlefield). The brilliant detective Sherlock Holmes is credited to The British writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. “Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) was a man of wide-ranging interests and talents, and his literary output went far beyond his Holmes and Watson stories” (Rowman and Littlefield). This writer, who lived 71 years, had a very great interests and talents. Not only did he produce detective fiction stories, but he also produced works in other literary genres such as spirituality, history, about his private life or autobiographies, and in other fields. The Sir Arthur Conan Doyle reader collects works from all the genres in which he wrote, including mysteries, historical adventure tales, science fiction stories, ghost stories, plays, memoirs, essays on spiritualism in which he was a dedicated believer and reports on The Boer War¹⁰ and World War I” (Rowman and Littlefield). Doyle had a very extensive encyclopedia of literary works. In addition to his spiritual, historical, and his autobiographical works, he wrote stories of mysteries and ghosts. And reports about some wars, such as the First World War. The one who reads the works of The British novelist, discovers that Doyle wrote in many literary fields previously mentioned. “This collection features the account of Watson's first meeting with Holmes from A Study in Scarlet, an account of the dinosaurs inhabiting The Lost World, tales of Doyle's Napoleonic hero Brigadier Gerard, a condemnation of Belgium's exploitation of the Congo, and the complete text of his apocalyptic book The Poison Belt, in addition to several other stories and excerpts” (Rowman and Littlefield). These were some examples about one of his collections. And each work in the collection is classified in a specific literary genre. Such as detective fiction, Imagination, or history. Besides to other works too.

¹⁰ **The Boar war** : “South African War, also called Boer War, Second Boer War, or Anglo-Boer War; to Afrikaners, also called Second War of Independence, war fought from October 11, 1899, to May 31, 1902, between Great Britain and the two Boer (Afrikaner) republics—the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State—resulting in British victory (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica)”

3. Impact and Legacy of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

As it was mentioned earlier, the British and Scottish writer of ancient Irish descent had a great influence on his audience all over the world. In which still exist to this day. Thanks to his literary works in spirituality and history, for example. And thanks to the many and varried detective stories as well. And whose hero was the fictional English detective Sherlock Holmes. Holmes had a special effect on his followers, who were said to have gone crazy with their love for him. He was considered a brilliant, intelligent and talented investigator. And this influence persisted even after his last heroic in a literary Doyle's work. Despite all this, there was a bad side to his fame. It will be discovered in this part of the research.

3.1. Author's Impact

The development of the detective story has been a long and eventful process. Arthur Conan Doyle was the one who made the biggest step in the detective story. He brought to the world Sherlock Holmes, who was widely regarded as the greatest detective in the history of detective fiction. In the history of detective fiction, Sherlock Holmes was a unique. "... The reader's interest is captivated not only by the detective's "unique methods," but to perhaps to even a greater degree by "the singular personality of this remarkable man" (Sayers 10) (Megaessays). Doyle also gave the world Dr. Watson, Holmes' sidekick. Other authors could have written about this pair, but none could match Doyle. "Doyle was a master storyteller" (Snow, 8) (Megaessays). According to Snow, the amazing character of Detective Sherlock Holmes has captivated his followers more than his unique methods of investigation. "Without Doyle the detective story would never have been what it is now" (Megaessays), Cresterton stated. Doyle played a major role

in the development of the detective story, according to Christerton. "With Conan Doyle, the detective story at last came to full fruition" (Christerton, 170) (Megaessays). Thanks to Conan Doyle, the detective story flourished well. Doyle's stories were incorporated into all later detective stories in some ways. By using a third-person limited perspective, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle influenced the way detective stories were written in the twentieth century, using an arranged plot line, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was the first detective story writer to make good use of the third person limited perspective by making Holmes investigate. Holmes companion and friend Watson was a smart man, but he cannot be compared to Holmes' genius. When Holmes was solving a case, he frequently left Watson perplexed. Holmes would do things that Watson would find ridiculous. Watson, on the other hand, would understand Holmes by the end of the story.

3.1.1. Impact of his Detective Sherlock Holmes

The brilliant and genius detective Sherlock Holmes, who differed from the rest of the humans with his mental abilities, had a great influence on his audiences who read his stories and watched his series and movies. But their reactions against the death of his detective Sherlock Holmes was unexpected.

In 1893, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle killed his beloved detective Sherlock Holmes in the short story of *The Final Problem* in the collection of *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*, that was published in 1894. Doyle said about this accident in the words of Dr. Watson in *The Final Problem*: "It is with a heavy heart that I take up my pen to write these the last words in which I shall ever record the singular gifts by which my friend Mr Sherlock Holmes was distinguished". Doyle announced the death of his detective Sherlock Holmes, whom Watson in *The Final Problem* witnessed his unique excellence in investigations on this story.

Doyle wrote after this: "I have had such an overdose of him that I feel towards him as I do towards paté de foie gras, of which I once ate too much, so that the name of it gives me a sickly feeling to this day." It was clear from this saying that Doyle wrote too many detective stories about his detective Sherlock Holmes. So much so that he got tired of it, and started to feel nauseous about it. Like the day he ate too much paté de foie gras. As he put it.

Everyone reacted differently and very strongly to the murder of their beloved detective Sherlock Holmes and the statements of his creator, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Doyle may have believed that when he finished Holmes in his writings, it going to be the end of the detective fiction series. If he truly believed this, this is means that he had a limited understanding of Holmes fans. The public's reaction to the death was more than 20,000 Strand magazine's members canceled their subscriptions. Survived barely. Its employers referred to Holmes' death as "The tragic accident"

Some of the Sherlock Holmes fans were so impressed that in the month following Holmes' death, it was said that a young men all over London wore black mourning crepes on their hats or around their arms. The angry readers, after writing to The Strand Magazine, called Doyle a brute!. "Let's Keep Holmes Alive" clubs were created by Americans. Despite the protests, Conan Doyle stuck to his guns, calling Sherlock's death with the "justifiable murder" . Likely referring to his own justifications, not Moriarty's justifications.

The readers, later on, accepted what occurred in their favorite books and then moved on. They started taking their popular culture more seriously, and they were expecting their favorite words to meet their specific expectations. They appeared to expect a mutual relationship with the works they loved.

3.1.2. Craziiness of His Fans

To this day, Holmes has a loyal followers. A historian said one day that Conan Doyle was “As well-known as Queen Victoria”. Because of his fictional detective Holmes, and thanks to him, he had a great literary positions globally and in The British society in particular.

In the novelette of *A Study in Scarlet* (1887), Holmes made his first appearance. He gained a big popularity from the start. To the extent that Conan Doyle began to regret creating him when he became so well-known. Since Conan Doyle's many great works, such as his historical novel *Micah Clarke*, was completely overshadowed by Holmes stories. When a new Sherlock Holmes story was published in *The Strand Magazine*, readers lined up at newsstands on publication day.

Holmes' populist admirers were belonging to the emerging middle class, whose tastes were distorted by the snooty critics for more than a century to come. They were the ones who could not afford to go to concerts and had to wait for cheaper editions of popular novels. They were “largely the lower-middle and middle-middle classes of the cities, the non-intellectual, non-public school, hardworking, rising... people — the first true mass moderns,” according to the description of the historian David Payne. And It follows from what this historian said that most of Doyle's followers in Britain belonged to all the social classes except the rich ones!. *The Strand* attracted them with exciting, high-concept genre stories – mysteries and science fiction – from authors like HG Wells and Jules Verne.

The demand for Holmes stories seemed endless. Conan Doyle would be well paid for whatever he could provide to the *Strand*. However, he had no intention of spending the rest of his life writing and solving fake crimes. He had intended to make some money so he could support his true passion, writing novels that contained significant ideas and political

statements. In 1903, he took a step further by reviving Holmes, saying that only Moriarty had died in the accident.

Conan Doyle had enough when he reached 34. He wanted to be the next Sir Walter Scott. So, In *The Final problem* he used the evil Professor Moriarty to throw Holmes over the waterfall. However, by 1901, public pressure had grown to the point that Conan Doyle had to write a new story that was *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. Which featured Holmes before his fall from the cliff. In 1903, In *The Adventure of the Empty House*, published in 1903, he went even further, reviving Holmes and revealing that only Moriarty had died in the fall, while Holmes had faked his own death. And finally, his fans became delighted.

3.1.3. Bad Side in Sherlock Holmes Popularity

The producers sometimes include a scene to wink at fans, like the entire first episode of Series Three, which was based around fan theories about how Sherlock faked his own death, also a nod to *The Adventure of the Empty House*. However, the show's co-creator, Steven Moffat, has been contemptuous of fans on several times, while Cumberbatch has uncomfortable described Sherlock fan fiction as ridiculous. He said once: "I think Doyle began the idea that super-intelligence comes at the price of some kind of social dysfunction" – Steven Moffat believed that Doyle's superior intelligence was due to his social disorder. Never mind that the show was based on Conan Doyle's Victorian-era work and could be called "Fan fiction".

3.1.4. Life after Death

Since then, Holmes followers have only become more obsessive. The only difference now is that everyone is used to super-fandom phenomenon. However, the BBC series Sherlock has created the most passionate strand of Holmes fandom in a long time. Fans of the show, which it star was Benedict Cumberbatch as a modern-day Sherlock Holmes, go to

Speedy's Café in London, where Sherlock and his Watson Martin Freeman usually visited it. When the team is filming on the location, they crowd the streets to the point in which it causes production issues. And an example of this, one day, about a 1,000 people went to The Baker Street location, which is actually Gower Street. In Japan, Sherlock manga was pored by Japanese fans. SHINee, a Korean pop group, produced a tribute song.

Sherlock's power to create such strong emotions in its fans is, of course, a sign of how much they love him. What's surprising is that Sherlock Holmes fans have been enthralled by the fictional detective for almost 120 years, thanks to numerous adaptations.

Mark Gatiss, who also played Mycroft, the detective's brother, and one of the show's co-creators, Conan Doyle was credited for inventing personalities who transcend time, according to him. He said to The Qatari news channel -Which its branch- in The United States (Al Jazeera America): "I think more than anything, what people have responded to is the fun of the show, which is so much what Doyle's stories were actually like".

According to this statement, Mark in the show in which he played the role of the detective Sherlock Holmes, likened the pleasure of the show to Doyle stories. "Over years and years of accumulating various versions and Victoriana, people had slightly lost sight of the fact that they're enormous fun! They're quick reads, they're jolly thrilling, blood-curdling thrilling adventures and really, that's what we wanted to do". In this statement too, he said that because of the recent releases that appeared so close, people lost some fun on them. Despite all this, he still believed that these adventures were fun and exciting. This was their purpose in producing this show.

Gatiss also stated that Sherlock Holmes is one of the first fictional detectives. And most of the future crime-solvers are either copies of him or a direct reactions to him. As he said too: "Everything onwards is people drawing a line from Sherlock and Doctor Watson.

Agatha Christie does it explicitly and makes Poirot short and round as opposed to tall and lean. He needs a Watson, so she creates Captain Hastings. Everywhere you go, this is the model. That's why it's imperishable I think". As he put it, every fictional detective should have a companion who tries to solve cases with him. As Sherlock Holmes and his companion, Doctor Watson. Another British detective fiction writer, Agatha Christie, became aware of this. So she made another companion for her detective Poirot, who was Captain Hastings. And this was a model of detective fiction stories.

Take a look at the current generation of TV heroes, many of them are based on Holmes' great but damaged model. "He's a genius, therefore he's a bit strange. I don't know how often that happens in real life, but it happens a lot in fiction". He likened The British novelist to a bit of a strangeness, but a genius as well. And this appeared in his works. Beside, throwing Sherlock Holmes off a waterfall won't kill him. He'll always return.

3.2. Author's legacy

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's literary works, specifically those in the mystery genre, made a notable mark on the world. More than a thousand books have been written, either inspired by Sherlock Holmes or featuring the iconic detective. Many films and television shows have been adapted from Doyle's stories, including *Sherlock* and *Elementary*¹¹ from The BBC. There are also fan clubs devoted to Doyle and Sherlock Holmes. Many of them refer to themselves as *Sherlockians*¹², and are frequently seen wearing deerstalker's hat and smoking pipes. Meanwhile, Sherlock Holmes novels still are available in bookstores, and are extremely popular. Holmes is almost universally known, and no body need to read Sherlock Holmes to know who he is. (NHD: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle)

¹¹ **Elementary:** "Elementary is an American crime drama television series produced by the commercial broadcasting television network CBS. It is based on short stories and novels about Sherlock Holmes, written by Arthur Conan Doyle. Robert Doherty created the television series, and also serve as a executive producer and writer on the show. The series consists of seven seasons which completed on Aug 15, 2019" (FANDOM).

¹² **Sherlockians:** "Of or resembling the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes especially in the exercise of unusual powers of deduction" (Wheelwright)

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson were created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. His stories have inspired more than 200 films and 400 fans organizations throughout the world. Even those who have never read a Sherlock Holmes story know who was the detective.

Doyle and his family lived in a home he called it Undershaw from 1897 to 1907, where he wrote some of his most remarkable works and celebrated some of his greatest achievements. Undershaw, designed by Doyle himself, was a large house with a two-story entrance hall, eleven bedrooms and dressing rooms, a dining room that could seat 20 persons, and even a power plant for the house's electricity.

During part of his time at Undershaw, Doyle was a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 257. While there, he was honored and authored more than 15 of Sherlock Holmes' 56 stories, including the famous work *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. Guests included J. M. Barrie, the author of Peter Pan, and Bram Stoker, the writer of *Dracula*. Doyle formed The Undershaw Rifle Club in order to train English men to become marksmen. Others copied the idea, and at the start of WWI, the British Army welcomed the trained marksmen.

Undershaw is currently run-down and damaged, owned by a developer whose plans for the building include destroying Sir Conan Doyle's historic home and legacy. The Undershaw Preservation Trust was established with the purpose of preserving Undershaw and maybe turning it into a museum.(Morris)

4. Conclusion

In this chapter, the study talked about the readership of The British novelist Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The author whose written works were divided between detective stories, spiritual and historical novels, for example. And short stories which usually were about criminal cases their hero was the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, and other literary works too. The study then discussed the writer's works on his global audience. Especially the influence of his detective Holmes on them. And how they interacted with him at many times. And why he received inappropriate reactions from some people that affected his fame negatively a little. Finally, the study mentioned Conan Doyle's legacy in literature that he left it to the world after his death in 1930. This is what the study dealt with it in its third and final chapter.

General Conclusion

General conclusion

The study reached its conclusion. In which it discussed the theme of *The Elements of Detective Fiction in The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*. In three chapters, Firstly, covered the genre of detective fiction, its history, and the elements of detective fiction that are found in each story of this genre. It gave also, several examples of its writers and literary works. Besides, some of its well-known fictional detectives. Secondly, it talked about the case study book's author, The British novelist Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. And explored his book *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*, which was published in 1894. The elements of detective fiction were also extracted from each 12 short story in the memoirs. Thirdly and finally, it discussed Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's impact and legacy after his death. This is all what was mentioned in the three chapters.

This study dealt with three points. The first point was that it focused on detective fiction in general. It discussed two of its different definitions as well as the history of the genre since its inception in the nineteenth century. The elements of detective fiction story were then described in details. Later in this study, two examples of world writers and two literary works in this genre were mentioned. Finally, the study presented again, two well-known fictional investigators in detective fiction stories.

Sir Ignatius Conan Doyle, a remarkable writer, was introduced in the study. In which it discussed his childhood, his medical career, his marital life, his career as a writer, and finally his death. The study then moved on to the author's literary work, *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*, which was released in the late 19 century. It gave an overview about it, as well as the literary elements, the characteristics, themes, figures of speech, and finally a few quotes from the memoirs short stories. At the end, the characteristics of detective fiction in

General Conclusion

the book's twelve short stories were discovered. That was all about the second point of the study.

Thirdly, the study focused on the point of Sir Conan Doyle's impact. Then on his legacy. Besides this, it focused on the impact of his brilliant detective Sherlock Holmes on his audience. In addition, how crazy they were about him, and about the bad side of his popularity. Finally, the study talked about the television shows like movies and series that were adapted from Holmes stories in which he was the protagonist.

The significance of this literary research may be seen in how it defined detective fiction to readers and to those who were interested in the genre. Also, to figure out what characteristics that indicated detective fiction stories. In addition, to introduce The British novelist Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and explore his life. Besides to this, it talked about his book, *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. And identified the elements of detective fiction in the collection's 12 short stories. Finally, it dealt with his impact and legacy. This research is also a significant contribution to literature and the field of detective fiction.

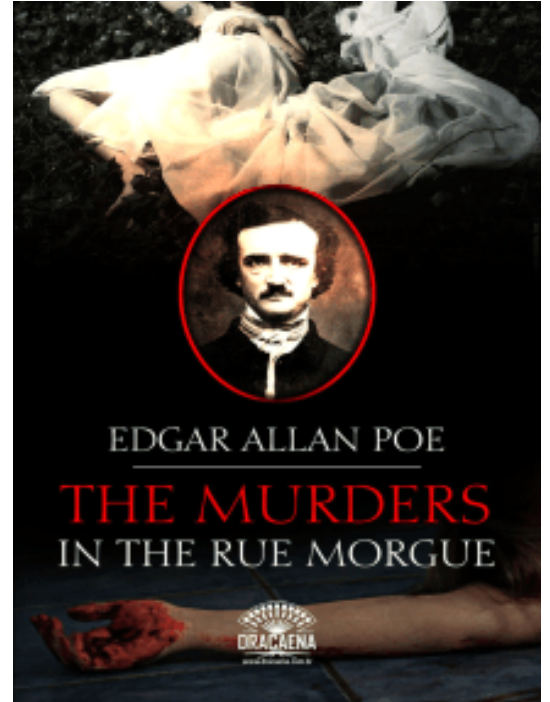
The success of this research can be seen in its introduction of detective fiction genre and its history, as well as some of his books and literary works, as well as certain imaginary detectives in detective stories. And presenting Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the British novelist, and talking about his entire life and his book "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes." Finally, showing his influence and legacy in the world. That was all what this dissertation discussed it.

Appendix

1. Appendice One



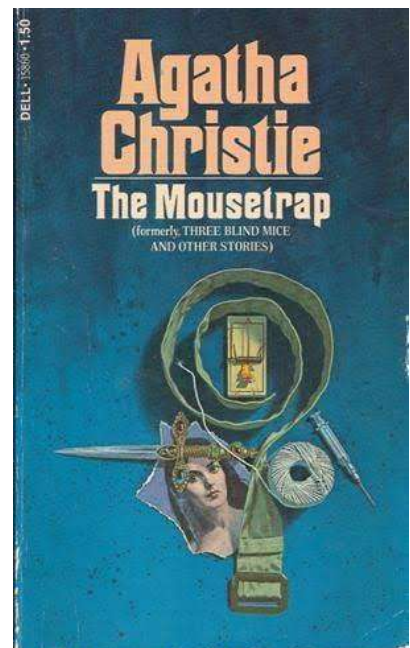
A detective fiction wallpaper



The picture of the first detective story by The American writer Edgar Allan Poe who appears in the book's cover. In which some believe that it was the first detective story in the history of literature



This is Agatha Christie



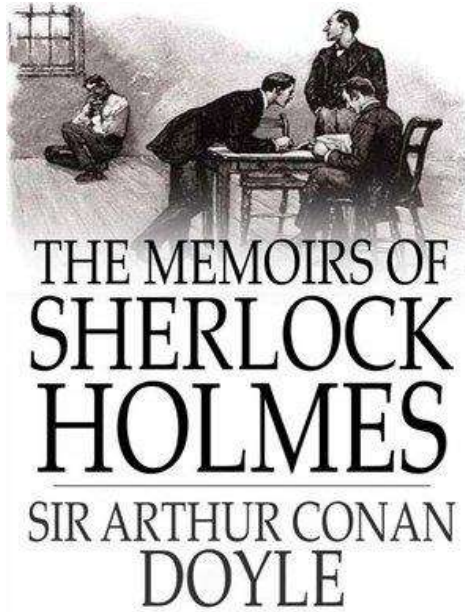
One of Agatha Christie's plays

Appendix

2. Appendice two



Sir Ignatius Conan Doyle



The Target Book



Sherlock is a BBC TV series



Doyle with his first wife and their kids



Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr. Watson

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