

2006—2007 SEASON

WU?[@]therep

SHERLOCK HOLMES: THE FINAL ADVENTURE

A play by Steven Dietz

Based on the original 1899 play by

William Gillette and Arthur Conan Doyle

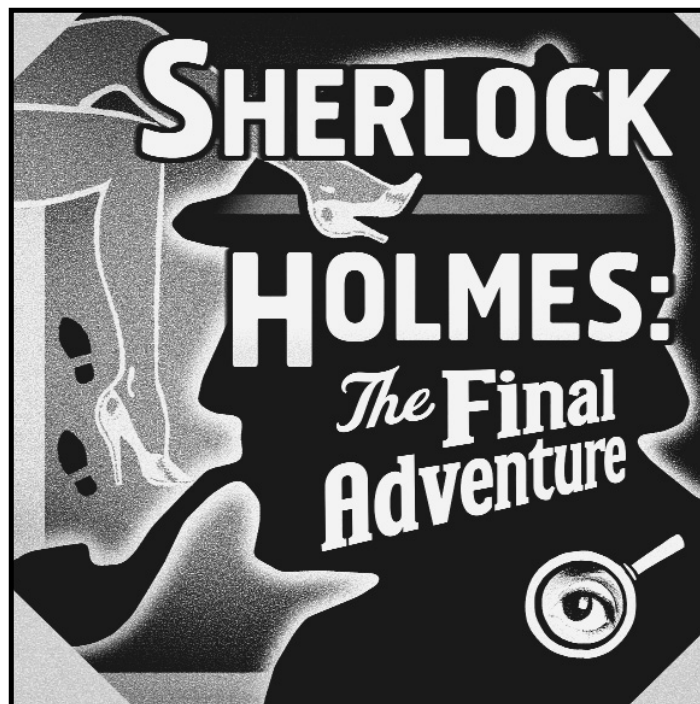
Directed by Edward Stern

MAJOR SPONSOR: CENTENE CORPORATION

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At The Rep, we know that life moves fast—okay, really fast.

But we also know that some things

are worth slowing down for. We believe that live theatre is one of those pit stops worth making and are excited that you are going to stop by for a show. To help you get the most bang for your buck, we have put together

WU? @ THE REP—an IM guide that will give you everything you need to know to get at the top of your theatergoing game—fast. You'll find character descriptions (**A/S/L**), a plot summary (**F2F**), biographical information on the playwright (**F2F**), historical context (**B4U**), and other bits and pieces (**HTH**). Most importantly, we'll have some ideas about what this all means **IRL**, anyway.

CU@therep!

The Teacher's Lounge



In an effort to make our educational materials more accessible to students and easier for educators to incorporate into the classroom, we have adopted a new, more student-oriented format. We hope that you will circulate this guide among your students in the weeks preceding your visit to The Rep, encouraging them to browse it before and after class and as time allows, using it as a launch point for both pre- and post-performance discussions. You may also want to visit our website, www.repstl.org for additional information regarding the production elements, such as scenery, costumes, and lighting. Any materials, either from this guide, or from our website may be reproduced for use in the classroom. As always, we appreciate your making live theatre a part of your classroom experience and welcome your feedback and questions.

NEATO!

Show Me Standards: CA 2, 3, 5, 6, 7; FA 2, 3, 4, 5; SC 7; SS 2, 3, 6 and Illinois Learning Standards: 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 13, 16, 18, 25, 27.

MIHYAP: TOP TEN WAYS TO STAY CONNECTED AT THE REP

10. TBA Ushers will seat your school or class as a group, so even if you are dying to mingle with the group from the all girls school that just walked in the door, stick with your friends until you have been shown your section in the theatre.

9. SITD The house lights will dim immediately before the performance begins and then go dark. Fight off that oh-so-immature urge to whisper, giggle like a grade schooler, or yell at this time and during any other blackouts in the show.

8. SED Before the performance begins, turn off all cell phones, pagers, beepers and watch alarms. If you need to text, talk, or dial back during intermission, please make sure to click off before the show resumes.

7. TMI Not to sound like your mom, but "if you need to go now, you needed to go then." Leaving the theatre during the performance is disruptive, so take care of any personal needs before the show starts.

6. RTM When you arrive at the theatre, read the production program. It's like a deluxe version of liner notes and a free souvenir, all in one.

5. P-ZA? NW! Though your ability to eat ten slices at one sitting may impress your friends, no one wants to listen to you chew, slurp, or smack, so please leave all food, drink, and gum outside the theatre.

4. TLK-2-U-L-8-R We know that you will be dying to discuss what you see onstage with your friends, but please wait until intermission. Any talking—even whispering—is very distracting for both the actors onstage and the audience seated around you.

3. LOL Without you, we really wouldn't have a show. It's your job to laugh when a scene is funny or maybe even shed a tear or two in a tender moment. However, since you are not the audience at *The Jerry Springer Show* please refrain from inappropriate responses such as talking, whistling, making catcalls or singing along with the performers.

2. SOP While it's great that you want a celeb picture of your day at The Rep, the theatre is off-limits to the paparazzi. Flash photography interrupts the performance and along with videorecording is prohibited by Actors Equity rules. You can sneak a peek at production photos on our website, www.repstl.org.

1. LLTA Let the actors know that you respect their work by remaining for the curtain call at the end of the performance. Show your appreciation through applause.

A/S/L

SHERLOCK HOLMES, the Great Detective, the Bloodhound of Baker Street, one of the most brilliant detectives in London's history, may have gotten in over his head with this case.

Holmes' loyal friend and sidekick, DOCTOR WATSON is a valuable and intelligent helper who would follow his friend to any end.

Even though he considers PROFESSOR MORIARTY his arch enemy, Holmes admits he may have finally met his match in this criminal mastermind.

The KING OF BOHEMIA hires Holmes to protect his reputation by hiding a past indiscretion just days before his wedding.

Crafty opera singer IRENE ADLER seems to steal the heart of every man she meets, perhaps even Holmes.

Though he may think he does, former legal counsel JAMES LARRABEE has no real authority in Moriarty's band of criminals.

James' sister, MADGE LARRABEE, also works for Moriarty.

Weapons specialist SID PRINCE works for Moriarty and wants revenge on Holmes for arresting his former partner.

H/H

BAKER STREET IRREGULARS: Found in many of Holmes' adventures, this small group of street urchins is employed by the detective to perform various missions.

PHONOGRAPH: Sherlock Holmes used this device that reproduces sound by means of a needle riding in the grooves of a rotating disc to play the music of Irene Adler.

BOHEMIA: This historical region and former kingdom of present-day western Czech Republic became the core of the newly formed state of Czechoslovakia in 1918.

MONOGRAM: This design made up of letters usually indicates the initials of a name.

SEVEN PERCENT SOLUTION: In the 1880s, cocaine was a new drug used as a local anesthetic and as a nerve tonic. Cocaine or cocaine derivatives were used in throat lozenges, gargles and wines and were thought to be perfectly harmless.

GUN 'N' CUDGELS: Sid Prince uses this term to define his job as a weapons man.

SHILLING: Used in the United Kingdom prior to 1971, this coin is worth 1/20th of a pound, 5 new pence, or 12 old pence.

FORTNIGHT: This period of time lasts 14 consecutive days; two weeks.

MALEVOLENT: This adjective describes a person exhibiting ill will or wishing harm to others.

PRIMER: A textbook that is very basic or simple would be called a Primer.

PROXY: This person acts as a legal representative or substitute for another.



ON A DAMP, DARK London morning a man and a policeman are having a discussion on the street. Their topic of conversation revolves around a newspaper article the man is reading which bears the unfortunate news that Sherlock Holmes has been killed. Upon hearing the men's discussion, Dr. Watson, Holmes' closest friend and ally, thinks back six months prior to his own account of the last days of his friend's life. So the story begins.

IT HAD BEEN quite a while since Watson had seen the detective, when suddenly, a day six months prior, a letter arrived beckoning the doctor to his friend. Loyal as ever, Watson did not hesitate and soon found himself crawling through the cellar into Holmes' famous residence at Baker Street. Greeting his friend, Holmes quickly relates to Watson why he has called him again after so much time. It seems that after months of searching for a way to nab his arch enemy, Professor Moriarty, he may have finally found a way. A plan is in the works which calls for Holmes to leave London immediately and he wishes for his faithful sidekick to accompany him.

SUDDENLY, THE MEN hear a great noise coming from the second floor of Holmes' house. As Watson begins to panic, Holmes casually gives instruction that allows them to go unnoticed when a masked man bursts through the door seconds later. Once he feels the moment is right, Holmes makes his presence known and the masked man states his case. He is the King of Bohemia and he has come, in a rather odd manner, to request Holmes' detective services. The king has a wedding planned in just two weeks, and he is

being blackmailed with a revealing photo showing a past relationship with another woman. The past woman is none other than one of Holmes' own fascinations—the beautiful and cunning opera singer Irene Adler. Watson informs the king that he and Holmes are leaving town and will be unable to accept the case when, without explanation, Holmes agrees to take the job.

THE NEXT MORNING Holmes and Watson set off in search of Ms. Adler at Briony Lodge, where the king had assured them she was staying. Just as they reach the lodge they see a woman and man leaving in a carriage for the Church of St. Monica, so the two give chase. As they reach the church, Holmes and Watson find that the couple is Mr. Godfrey Norton and Irene Adler, who have just been married. Using the disguise of a clergyman, Holmes follows the couple home and enters their house to try and find where the photograph may be hidden. Sure he has the answer, Holmes returns under cover of darkness only to find that Ms. Adler has bested him. Only a letter is left behind at the Nortons' home and the couple has vanished.

RETURNING HOME to discuss his findings with Watson and the king, Holmes ponders the clues he discovered in the letter and house. The men come to the conclusion that Irene Adler is being held against her will by her new husband, who is not really Mr. Norton but the scoundrel and Moriarty man, James Larrabee! With Holmes' two cases now intertwined, he must find a way to save Irene Adler, find the photograph and capture Moriarty—before it is too late.



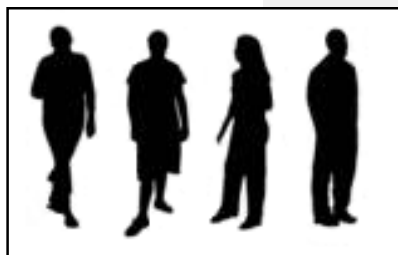
FORENSICS:

The use of science and technology to investigate and establish facts in criminal or civil courts of law.

IT'S ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE to turn on your television today without running smack dab into a mystery. Popularity is skyrocketing for shows like *CSI*, *Law & Order*, *Bones* and *The Unit*, which focus on solving and punishing crimes of all shapes and sizes. Thanks to shows like these, the American public is more interested in and knowledgeable about forensics, the legal system and criminology than ever before. Or are they? On television, a mystery is found, investigated and solved, all accomplished in an hour between commercials. Fingerprints, DNA, fibers, tire treads and other evidence are all used to nail the suspect, who then usually gives up and confesses to his or her crime. The world of investigation and crime



seems exciting, interesting and fun, though experts will tell you that real-life presents a very different picture. Finding and analyzing forensic clues is tough work that requires a lot of scientific training, and in the real world rarely works as easily as we see on TV.



Watch an episode of a mystery show and see if you can solve the crime. What forensic clues did the investigator use to solve the crime? Research one of these techniques. What really goes into catching a criminal? How must an investigation be performed for the evidence to be admissible in court? What is different and what is the same about what they showed you on TV?

Curtain Call

Now that you have seen the play, compare the way crimes were studied in Sherlock Holmes' time with what can be done today.

- What techniques did Holmes use and how have they been updated? How might Holmes have solved his case differently using the tools we have today?

UNSOLVED MYSTERIES

EVEN WITH detectives as successful as Sherlock Holmes, some mysteries never get solved. Whether evidence is destroyed or witnesses disappear, there are some stories that move from mystery to legend status because no one can prove or disprove their truth. Have you heard of these famous unsolved mysteries?

LOCH NESS MONSTER

For more than 1,300 years, people have reported seeing a mysterious creature in Loch Ness, a lake in Scotland. The beast, nicknamed Nessie, has been searched for using cameras and underwater sonar gear, but nothing has yet been discovered. Some researchers think Nessie may have actually been a sturgeon, which have been reported to reach sizes of 20 feet long and 500 pounds.

BERMUDA TRIANGLE

The Bermuda Triangle is an area of ocean created by making a triangle between Florida, Puerto Rico and Bermuda. The area is known for the many ships and aircraft that have either wrecked or disappeared while passing through. In 1945, five military planes reportedly vanished without a trace in the triangle, many ships also have been lost.

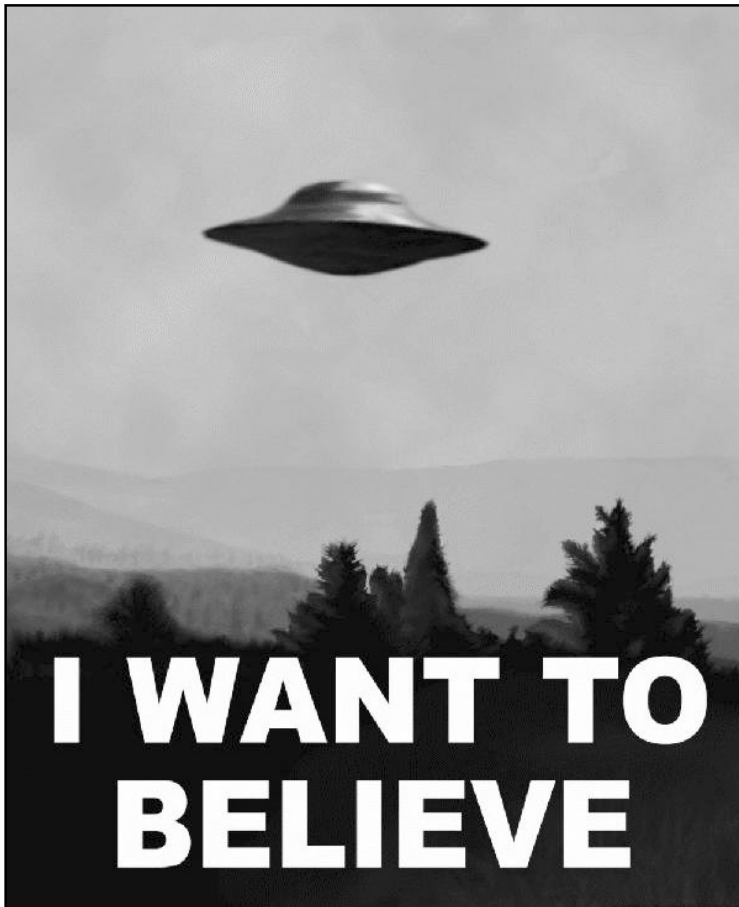


BIGFOOT

In 1967, brief video footage of a large, hairy creature fleeing through a clearing in a northern California forest appeared. After studying the tape, experts came to the conclusion that the scene shows a man in costume. Others say the film shows a living descendant of a kind of giant ape that once lived in China.

UFOs

Unidentified flying objects, or UFOs, have been reported by people all over the world. Many believe that alien aircraft has been sighted and even has landed at a military air base in Roswell, New Mexico, giving the area a reputation as an alien study center. Though hundreds of people claim to have seen a UFO or even been taken aboard a spaceship, no evidence has yet been found to back their claims.

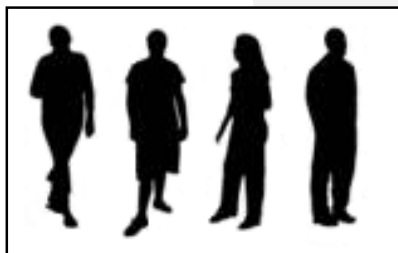
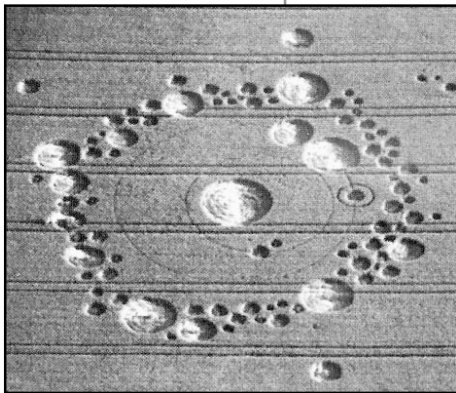


CROP CIRCLES

First appearing in England, crop circles have since been reported all over the world. These areas of land are made with crops in fields flattened to create a visible pattern from above. Usually composed of circles of various sizes, crop circles are said to have been produced by aliens. Claims have been made that the area of land where crop circles are found have a kind of permanent damage which keeps vegetation from ever growing there again.

YETI

Another Bigfoot-like creature said to live in the Himalayan mountains of Asia is the Yeti. Reported to be giant and ape-like, this being is also called the Abominable Snowman. People in Tibet and Nepal have told tales about this creature for centuries, but it has never been caught, dead or alive, or even photographed. Some experts believe it may really be some kind of bear.



- Research one of these or another unsolved mystery that you know of. Find out where this story originated and how it has progressed. What have experts found about this mystery?
- Do people still believe in this mystery? What evidence do supporters present to back their belief?
- What role does the media have in the life of this mystery?

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes, lived and worked during the time in England known as the Victorian Age. The term "Victorian" came to describe things and events of the mid to late 19th century, or roughly during the reign of Queen Victoria. Overall the age has often been characterized as a complex time in history which brought about great change and development in many areas of society.

MONARCHY

Born on May 24, 1819, Queen Victoria became queen at the age of 18, following the death of her uncle, William IV. Upon her accession, the young queen fell immediately in love with her German cousin, Prince Albert, and they were married in 1840. Like many others of this age,

Prince Albert was very interested in art, science and manufacturing, and he oversaw the creation of The Crystal Palace. This enormous glass and steel building was

originally constructed to house The Great Exhibition, or the first World's Fair, in 1851. Between 1841 and 1857, the Queen and her husband expanded their family with nine children—four sons and five daughters. The family was close-knit and happy until the Prince died suddenly in 1861 of typhoid. Queen Victoria was overcome with grief at the loss of her beloved husband and for a long time concealed her distress by cloistering herself from the public. Since this was a greatly unpopular behavior, however, after a time the widow continued her reign, expanding the British Empire over India,

Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Hong Kong and many more new colonies. A country which in 1851 consisted of a population of 21 million, at the end of Victoria's reign in 1901 numbered over 410 million people.

INDUSTRY

Though the industrial revolution had already passed, it was in the years following that the true effects of the movement were realized. The industrial revolution transformed Britain from a rural population centered on agriculture to a metropolitan society increasingly dependant on factory manufacturing. People began migrating to cities in mass numbers resulting in terrible living conditions. Cramped and overcrowded towns led to increased numbers of disease. Cholera, consumption and typhus killed thousands of English throughout the century. New class definitions began to emerge with these new occupations and lifestyles. The working class was comprised of men and women who performed physical labor and often made only 25-75 pounds a year. Members of the middle class were those men who found work as lawyers or clerics, or others performing what was considered mental or "clean" work. Annual income for the middle class ranged greatly with lower reaches only earning 150 pounds and the more successful bringing in up to 10,000 pounds a year. The upper class society remained very much the same as it had always been in English history. While upper class may make little more than the high end of the middle class members, this class was characterized by their status as gentlemen. The upper class was a group of aristocrats with inherited titles, land and investments that brought them around 30,000 pounds annually. Members of this society did not work and spent much of their time entertaining or studying art, history and religion.





SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

With the new attitude spurred by the industrial revolution, people in the Victorian Age began exploring innovations in many areas. New medical techniques were popularized by the upper class; even Queen Victoria approved the use of chloroform when she used it in the delivery of her fourth son. Scientific study advanced and grew into the discipline it is today. Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* was published and had a great impact on scientific and popular mindset. This new dedication to study also furthered technology and invention. Technological advances during this time included such ground-breaking creations as electric lights, photographs, electric telegraphs, motor cars and telephones.

RELIGION

Though the English had the reputation of being deeply religious, during the Victorian Age the Church of England reached a degree of power and wealth that was deemed unacceptable by much of the population. Favoritism took over as the means of appointing new leaders, and the size of a man's wallet or political ties became much more important than his moral worth when clerics were offered positions. As a result, the property and power of the church increased and high officials lived lives that rivaled that of the monarchy. Division ensued opening the gates for Methodists, Baptists, Quakers and Presbyterians to provide space for worship without limitations or expectations. Also during this time, new scientific advancements, such as Darwinism, led to disagreements among the people and even the clergy, with the introduction of new biblical, spiritual and philosophical theories. Masses of middle and lower-class citizens left the traditional Church of England, greatly reducing its tyrannical power over the society.

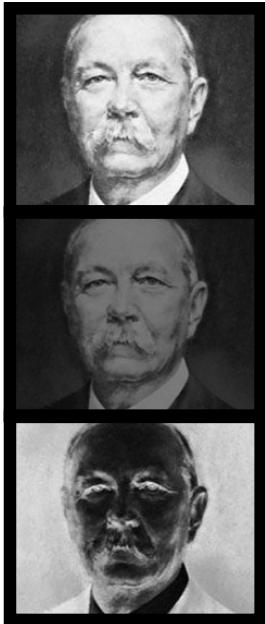
WOMEN

The Victorian Age upheld the distinction between the sexes as powerfully as any time before, limiting women of every class in all aspects of life. Upper class women began life at home being educated in the arts of music, dancing, drawing and entertaining. A very industrious girl might also learn a few practical skills like sewing or embroidery, though a proper young lady's duty was to become an attractive candidate for a mate. Securing a husband and then taking care of his household was the goal of all upper-class women. Seen first as the property of their fathers and then their husbands, aristocratic women were directed through their lives in everything they did.

Middle class women led quite a different life in that oftentimes, they were forced to work. If her family could afford to have her educated, a woman of this class had opportunities for employment as a nanny, teacher, clerk or secretary. This sort of white-collar work would earn the woman up to a few pounds a week which would then be turned over to her husband. If a middle-class woman was lucky enough to marry a husband who secured a good living, she could then stay home to raise her children and care for the household, her actions and decisions, of course, made with the approval of her husband.

As one would expect, the lower classes saw the most poverty and least opportunity of anyone in Victorian society. A poor woman with a few years education could probably find work in a factory alongside men or as a servant in an aristocratic household. If a family was unable to provide an education of some kind, poor women often fell into prostitution and lived their lives as outcasts.





face face

ARTHUR IGNATIUS CONAN DOYLE was born on May 22, 1859, in Edinburgh, Scotland. At the age of nine, he was sent from his family to a Jesuit boarding school in England where he spent the next seven years. Though he hated the school, he excelled in his studies and at sports, mainly cricket. It seems it was also this period in his life that Arthur first realized he had a talent for storytelling. A favorite of his pastimes was being surrounded by friends and classmates as he made up fantastic stories to amuse them.

UPON HIS GRADUATION in 1876, Arthur Doyle, as he was known then, decided on a career in medicine. Influenced by a young doctor his mother had taken in as a boarder, Doyle enrolled in the University of Edinburgh and began his medical studies. Though his time at the University allowed him to rub elbows with such future authors as James Barrie and Robert Louis Stevenson, the man who most directly influenced Doyle was one of his teachers, Dr. Joseph Bell. This man's incredible skills of observation, logic and deduction in making a diagnosis would later become the basis of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes.

A FEW YEARS into his medical studies, Doyle decided to try his hand at writing. His first short story, *The Mystery of Sasassa Valley* was published in the Edinburgh magazine *Chamber's Journal*. The success of this story prompted him to try a second, and later that same year *The American Tale* was published in *London Society* magazine. In 1881, Doyle finished his schooling and left the University of Edinburgh with a Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery degree. After a short run as a medical officer on the steamer *Mayumba*, Dr. Conan Doyle left for Portsmouth to open his own practice. With the little money he had, he rented a house and furnished two rooms, and after three years of struggle his practice finally started to earn him an acceptable income.

NOW ESTABLISHED as a physician, Conan Doyle began dividing his time between his practice, his writing and his new wife, Louisa Hawkins. In 1888 he published the novel which would launch his writing career. Introducing his immortal creations, Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson, *A Study in Scarlet* very quickly became the author's ticket to fame. This success, however, began a problem that Conan Doyle would fight the rest of his life. As famous and beloved as Sherlock Holmes stories would become, their creator considered them the lesser of his works. A number of historical novels and serious plays were what Conan Doyle hoped would be recognized.

AFTER THE SUCCESS he enjoyed with his first Sherlock Holmes work, Conan Doyle became quite well known in America. In 1889, publisher Joseph Marshall Stoddart came to London from Philadelphia to organize a new magazine. The businessman immediately met with Conan Doyle and commissioned another Sherlock Holmes story. Published in 1890, *The Sign of Four* was an immediate success and established both author and character in literature. Conan Doyle, however, was restless for a new adventure. He, his wife and new baby Mary, left Portsmouth for Vienna, where he intended to specialize in Ophthalmology. Soon after arriving in the foreign country, however, Conan Doyle decided to return to London and open a new practice. This office, in the elegant neighborhood on Upper Wimpole Street, was not busy and allowed the doctor much time to write. It was at this time that Conan Doyle made the decision which would earn him the most success of his career. Since Sherlock Holmes was so well liked, his creator decided to write a whole series of short stories on the same character. He struck a deal with *The Strand* magazine to publish his works, beginning a collaboration which would last decades.

SOON AFTER beginning these early Holmes stories, in 1891 Conan Doyle was stricken with influenza, which took him to the verge of death. After a long recovery he realized that his busy life was taking its toll on his health and made the decision to abandon his medical career, focusing solely on his writing. A year later, in a shocking move, the impulsive Conan Doyle got rid of Sherlock Holmes. During a trip to Switzerland he was inspired by the falls, and upon his return published *The Final Problem* killing both Sherlock Holmes and his nemesis, Professor Moriarty. The public reaction was immediate and severe, with 20,000 readers canceling their subscriptions to *The Strand*. Conan Doyle was unmoved, however, and sought to focus on the serious writing he longed to produce. Focus on this new writing venture, however, took up much of his attention, and before he realized how sick she was, Louisa was on the verge of death, diagnosed with tuberculosis.

LOUISA'S CONDITION coupled with the sudden death of his father, sent Conan Doyle into a deep depression. He threw himself into caring for his ailing wife and working on his writing. A new character, Brigadier Gerard, appeared in a 1894 publication of *The Strand* magazine and brought the writer back into the public's good graces. To supplement his income and continue Louisa's medical care, he also wrote a play about Sherlock Holmes which, after being revised by famous American actor William Gillette, enjoyed a triumphant tour of both the US and London. Meanwhile, Conan Doyle met and fell in love with Jean Leckie. He remained physically faithful to his wife, but began a courtship with Leckie that would last for years.

AGAIN FEELING the need for adventure, in 1900 Conan Doyle volunteered for service in the Boer War. Out of shape and overweight at the age of 40, he was deemed unfit to enlist, so offered his services as a physician. Upon his return to England, Conan Doyle began a novel inspired by the local folklore of the Devonshire moors. The book, about an ancient manor, an escaped convict and a huge black hound, became a world wide sensation when the author decided to include Sherlock Holmes. Written as a previously untold adventure happening before the detective's death, the first episode of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* appeared in *The Strand* in 1901 and immediately delighted frustrated fans.

THIS SUCCESS, new habits of golf, hot air ballooning and flying, as well as his romantic relationship kept Conan Doyle rather content until 1906 when Louisa finally died in her husband's arms. After months of deep mourning over his beloved wife, Conan Doyle finally married Jean Leckie and moved with his new family to Sussex. Over the next several years, he dabbled in science fiction and spirituality, creating *The Lost World* and *The Land of Mist* before Sherlock Holmes would make a final appearance in *His Last Bow*. Happy in his family and pursuits, Conan Doyle lived the remainder of his life in Sussex until he died, surrounded by his family, in 1930.



SWDYT?

"...“Your reputation, sir, precedes you.”

- The king, along with most of London society, knows of Holmes and his reputation for being a great detective. What builds a reputation like this? What must a person do to maintain this reputation? Do you think Holmes enjoys this reputation, or is it a problem he must live with? How might his reputation influence the way others see him?

“One of the most dangerous classes on earth is the drifting and vengeful woman. She inevitably incites in others their own latent criminality.”

- Holmes seems to think that Ms. Adler can make others do terrible things against their wills. Do you think this is possible? Can someone be so affected by another person that they will do something to which they would not normally consent?

“A man’s secrets belong only to himself...and, of course, his God.”

- In this statement, Holmes appears to be approving of a person keeping secrets from even his closest friends and relatives. When is it necessary to keep a secret? When is it harmful to lie? How do you make the distinction?

Holmes: “You and I must leave London at once...the game is afoot, Watson!— and it is a dangerous one....And should you change your mind...I shall not hesitate to travel alone.”

Watson: “My mind is made.”

- Clearly Watson has made the decision to stick with his friend no matter what the outcome, even putting his own safety in danger. Do you believe the sentiment is mutual? Do you have a friendship this strong with someone? What would make a person feel such devotion to another?

RBTL

LOGIC

AS A DOCTOR, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was acutely aware of using skills of logic and observation to reach a conclusion or diagnosis. Moving into the world of literature, Conan Doyle’s character Sherlock Holmes became the embodiment of these skills to the extreme. Holmes’ keen observation skills and his use of logic in problem solving allowed him to become the leading detective in England if not the world. In some cases, the value of Holmes’ mind for logic has been called into question by his faithful companion, Dr. Watson. On occasion, Watson remarks that Holmes is consumed by his logical brain and because of it is unable to feel or exhibit any real emotion.

GOOD & EVIL

THE DICHOTOMY of good and evil in Conan Doyle’s writing is mirrored by his own moral code. A fervent believer in justice, the writer spent time fighting in wars, dabbling in politics and practicing law, all to fight for the cause he believed was right. In his writing, Sherlock Holmes and Professor Moriarty are the very nature of good and evil. Holmes is good, logical and almost always comes out ahead, while Moriarty is only able to best the detective by using unfair and evil means. The men are both presented as brilliant, though Moriarty uses his intelligence to create chaos while Holmes uses his skill for good. It is fitting that the two men seemingly meet their end together, as neither good nor evil could exist alone.