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**Anthony Horowitz: The Legacy of Arthur Conan
Doyle and Ian Fleming**

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**Anthony Horowitz: The Legacy of Arthur Conan
Doyle and Ian Fleming**

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracovala samostatně a použila jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

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Poděkování

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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to present one of the United Kingdom's most successful and prolific author, Anthony Horowitz, and to examine whether he deserves to be called the legacy of Arthur Conan Doyle and Ian Fleming, or not. He has always been a fan of these two writers, and his dream came true when he was legally allowed to continue their work. He is the only person in the world who was commissioned both by Arthur Conan Doyle Estate and Ian Fleming Estate to write books, using their original characters like Sherlock Holmes and James Bond (Ian Fleming Publications 2012a).

This work is partly focused on the lives of all three authors. My intention was not just to describe their lives, but also to discover and highlight all the important, possibly life changing events that, according to me, were significant for them as for writers. I have researched these events and tried to connect them with their work. In other words, many different historical, but especially family occasions have influenced and shaped their lives as authors. For example, Ian Fleming's stay in Russia gave him ideas to write about Soviet spies. An unusual present, which Anthony Horowitz received from his father, has strengthened his desire to write.

The work is divided into five main parts. Three middle parts are the significant ones. The first part of the paper is an *Introduction* where I would like to present my intentions and methods. The first section of the middle part is called *Arthur Conan Doyle*, the second is called *Ian Fleming*, and the third one is called *Anthony Horowitz*. I decided to divide my work like this, in order to make it easier to understand. I will not distribute my work in a theoretical and practical part because I believe that in this case is more useful to provide a practical example directly with the connection to a theoretical information. I will work with different time slots and mix them together would make this work confusing.

Mainly because I want to focus on the works of these authors, disregard the time setting. However, it is easier to present their lives in a chronological, therefore to say, logical order. The second and the third part, *Arthur Conan Doyle* and *Ian Fleming*, have the same frame. I will divide each part into three other sections. These three sections will chronologically map the lives of two authors. However, it will not be only a description. All the information about their lives, that I will present, are connected to their works. The fourth part, *Anthony Horowitz*, has different distribution of sections than the previous two. It is because of the fact, that this part is the most important part of the paper. I will also describe Horowitz's life, but in a slightly different way. My attempt is to connect his work with the work of his predecessors. The last section of the part about Horowitz will be focused on his works *The House of Silk* and *Trigger Mortis*. I will describe in which way are these two novels connected to Arthur Conan Doyle and Ian Fleming. These books are special because they are the proof of Horowitz's skills. In this section I will evaluate his effort of being the successor of literary legends.

The last part, *Conclusion*, will be a summary of my findings. I will present the result of all my research, and I will explain why I think that Anthony Horowitz is a legacy of Arthur Conan Doyle and Anthony Horowitz.

2. ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

2.1 A curious boy

Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle¹ was born on 22 May 1859 in Edinburgh. The world history, the events around him and also people who changed the world, have shaped his life. He was obsessed with historical events. He would ask his parents questions for hours. Under the influence of his mother and due to the fact he was growing up in Edinburgh, a city soaked in history, he became curious and aware of the world (Coren 1996: 7).

Doyle was taught about traditions and was raised almost like a knight. His mother, Mary Doyle², proud of her heritage, had a fervent belief that they had aristocratic ancestors. It is possible that it was not the best way how to raise a child, but she taught a little boy a sense of pride in his family's history. His mother was a natural storyteller, and it was her who kept the family satisfied in spite of counting the pennies all the time. She made sure that there was always food on the table and that the children were able to wear clothes. Her husband was stinking of wine almost every night, but she ensured his habit did not blight young lives of her children. She is the lady responsible for maximising the potential of young Arthur Conan Doyle (Miller 2009: 24-25). In 1866, a new era of education had started as he was dispatched to a school in Salisbury Place, not far away from new home (Lycett 2007: 26).

He was sent to this school in Edinburgh when he was seven years old. He suffered there from the age of seven to nine. He felt like he was a character in a novel by Charles Dickens. The schoolmaster made his life miserable. For this reason, Conan Doyle became a bit of a rough boy (Coren 1996: 11-13).

¹ See picture 1.

² See picture 2.

It did not impress his mother. She did not expect this for her son, so she came up with the idea. She wanted to change his mind and made him focus on something. Regular reading was a solution. Initially, she had to force him to read books, but it did not take a long time before it was almost difficult to stop him. The books were a passion for him. He read and reread, borrowed books, searched for new ones. At this time, he also started to commit his fantasies on paper (Coren 1996: 11-13).

Being influenced by his mother storytelling, he wanted to create his own stories. Writing stories kept him focused when his family had to move from house to house a lot. At the age of ten, he left Edinburgh school and began at Hodder. All because of his mother who has decided that his Roman Catholic education had to be expanded (Coren 1996: 11-13).

A young priest, Father Francis Cassidy, has become a new hero for Arthur Conan Doyle during his time at Hodder. He kindly took care of a young, scared boy and helped him to soften the pain of being away from home. He used to tell him stories and Doyle could not get enough. He was able to listen to them until he could have easily repeat them. This small act of kindness fuelled Doyle's ambition to write. He was probably the only student at Hodder who discovered fifty new books in the library, only a while after they have been put there. He read and wrote. Soon he realised that writing is giving him an opportunity to escape from the shades of everyday life (Lycett 2007: 30-31). In 1875 he was sent to another school in Austria, to learn German. He liked this school much more because of its friendly atmosphere. He did well and he enjoyed himself. He played football and joined sports clubs. Conan Doyle was a robust, intelligent young man, widely popular within his classmates. They often nominated him as their spokesperson and leader. Many close friendships were formed at this time, but the only student with whom he remained close friend was James Ryan (Coren 1996: 17-19).

He wanted to be a doctor. One of the reasons why Doyle has chosen to be a doctor was the fact that his family did not have enough money. They were not wealthy, and he felt responsible for his other siblings. Pursuing a degree in medicine was a way how to provide money for his family (Stashower 2014). Another reason why he went to study medicine in Edinburgh was also money related. The University in Edinburg was close to his home and it meant cheaper education than in other cities. On the other hand, Edinburgh was a famous centre for medical learning. That is to say, that he was not completely unlucky. Unfortunately, a family could not afford to send him to Cambridge or Oxford. Nevertheless, the Edinburg university did not mean a waste of time (Coren 1996: 19).

He was never more than an average student during his time at university, but he made a big impression in his first year. He got an invitation to become a surgeon's clerk at the Royal Infirmary³. The person who invited him was no one else than Dr Joseph Bell⁴. A tall, charismatic and talented man with piercing eyes who inspired Doyle when writing about the world's most famous detective. Sherlock's description in *A Study in Scarlet* could have been easily Bell's characterisation. „In height he was rather over six feet, and so excessively lean that he seemed to be considerably taller. His eyes were sharp and piercing, save during those intervals of torpor to which I have alluded; and his thin, hawk-like nose gave his whole expression an air of alertness which marked the man of determination. His hands were invariably blotted with ink and stained with chemicals, yet he was possessed of an extraordinary delicacy of touch, as I frequently had occasion to observe when I watched him manipulating his fragile philosophical instruments.” (Arthur Conan Doyle, cit. dle Miller 2009: 49). Bell's students thought that he is a genius. He was master of logic and deduction and his observatory skills were legendary (Miller 2009: 49-51).

³ The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh is a major acute teaching hospital (NHS Lothian 2016).

⁴ See picture 3.

Also, other Bell's characteristic resembled Holmes a lot. They both loved to show off and making fun of others. To play tricks on others to present their skills. Doyle used all the experience he got when working with Bell, to improve his stories and made them look more realistic (Miller 2009: 49-51).

After completing his studies, Conan Doyle left for home with few stops in Austria. He went to visit his great uncle in Paris. He spent a couple of weeks with his uncle and made a genuine friendship with him. His uncle, Michael Conan, was a deep thinker, old and loud Irishman. Conan Doyle experienced fantastic time in Paris. He never forgot this visit. The stories of travel and adventure told by his uncle inspired him a lot. Some essayists and academics suggest that his uncle was a great inspiration for Doyle's book *The Lost World*⁵ (Coren 1996: 19).

⁵ The Lost World is a novel about an expedition travelling to South America. The character of Professor Challenger was introduced in this book. Challenger wanted to study creatures which live in a hidden place, like dinosaurs and other extinct animals (Feedbooks 2016b). See picture 4.

2.2 The doctor and the writer at once

His literary work has already begun during the time of university studies. After studies, he published first stories anonymously. While waiting for the patients at the practice in Plymouth, Doyle amused himself by writing short stories. For example, the story about ghost hunter *The Ghosts of Goresthorpe Grange*, which he sold to London Society magazine. Following the footsteps of famous writer Walter Scott⁶, he released his first historical novel *Micah Clarke*, in 1888. However, this work is almost unknown. Not a long time after that, he has created immortal Sherlock Holmes. A prototype of a private detective, who is solving all kinds of mysteries using purely rational and logical thinking. He presented this famous detective in a story called *A Study in Scarlet*⁷, published in 1887. After that, he wrote another three novels and fifty-six short stories (Horák 2016; Miller 2009: 94).

He enjoyed being a doctor and help people, but he also loved writing. Especially, after he published his first work and it made him extra money. At that time, it was not enough for him to live only off his writer's money. However, it was a good start. People at his medical practice liked him and knew that he is an amazing doctor. In the same way, the saw that he would not be a doctor forever. The patients described him as a sweet and gentle person. He always seemed to be interested in their problems and spoke politely to them. Some even suggested that he would be a good politician, but all knew that he is not destined to be just a doctor (Coren 1996: 32).

⁶ Walter Scott was Scottish novelist, playwright and poet. He was born on August 15, 177. Scott combined extensive writing and editing commitments with his daily work as Clerk of Session and Sheriff-Depute of Selkirkshire. His most famous works are *Ivanhoe*, *Waverley*, *The Abbot*, *The Talisman* and *The Monastery* (Edinburgh University Library 2007).

⁷ See picture 5.

Doyle's entire life was filled with a civic activity, a sense of justice and fair play. During Boer War⁸ he worked in South Africa as a doctor treating British soldiers. After his return home, Doyle wrote the history of the Boer War - *The Great Boer War* in 1902 also *The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct*. He defended British point of view on this war, which has helped to mitigate the anti-British attitudes in the world. On 24th October 1902 he was rewarded for his services to the British crown and could have been proudly called Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Also, copying the footsteps of his famous detective, he has successfully engaged in two cases of unjustly convinced people. He helped to prove their innocence (Horák 2016).

⁸Wars between British and Boers. Also called the Anglo-Boer Wars or The wars of independence for Boers. The first Boer War of 1880-1881 has also been named the Transvaal Rebellion. Scholars prefer to call the war of 1899-1902 the South African War. On 11 October 1899, the second Boer War broke out after Britain rejected the Transvaal ultimatum (Pretorius 2011).

2.3 The immortality of Sherlock Holmes

As mentioned before, after the success of *A Study in Scarlet*, Doyle published many other works. Not only novels, also short stories. The first story is called *Scandal in Bohemia*, published in 1891 and was a huge success (Horák 2016). Followed by *The Sign of the Four*. Sherlock Holmes kept attracting more and more people. Readers demanded other stories. A detective started to be popular in the whole world. For long ten years, Sherlock did not stop being popular, on the contrary. He became a part of almost every family. Both children and adults were obsessed with this brilliant mastermind. However, Doyle was not happy. Indeed, he appreciated the interest of readers in his books. He surely enjoyed the money, but there was something that worried him (Stashower 2014).

Doyle became tired of the huge success of the Sherlock Holmes stories. They, in his opinion, diverted a reader's focus from more serious topics. Eventually, he decided to get rid of Sherlock Holmes for once and all. The last story should have been *The Final Problem*, published in 1893 (Horák 2014).

The wave of protests and displeasure had spontaneously risen when Arthur Conan Doyle decided to rid the world of his hero, Sherlock Holmes. Doyle has chosen Professor Moriarty to be his his tool in this case. Moriarty, experienced genius and villain, Sherlock's arch enemy. These two characters were presented and the end of the famous detective. Author has planned that carefully and killed off Sherlock Holmes in the gloomy atmosphere of Reichenbach Falls. However, he did not expect what had happened when he killed him. The response from readers was almost unbearable. Especially, English and American readers had categorically refused to lose their favourite hero and refused to accept his death. When the story of his last case was printed, fans gathered in the streets and mourned. Doyle was honestly surprised (Doyle 1973: 292-293). Ultimately, Conan Doyle resigned in his attempt to kill off the hero. The demand for a new Sherlock Holmes story was enormous (Horák 2014).

Probably the best known, the most popular for readers, and also the most filmed story is *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. Story was originally being published as a serial from August 1901 to April 1902 in *The Strand Magazine*. The book was released in March 1902 (Horák 2016). Conan Doyle left his fans in doubt for almost nine years. Doyle has partly satisfied Sherlock's fan, but not completely. It could have been easily one of the old stories, simply told by Watson after Sherlock died. The problem of this story was that it missed the exact time setting. The author did not want to bring Holmes back to life just yet (Doyle 1973: 293). Only because of the enormous success of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, he replied to demand of an American publisher. This American publisher asked for six new stories with Sherlock Holmes as the main character. He offered Doyle over five thousand dollars for that. Following these events, in 1903 the new detective story, *The Adventure of the Empty House*, arrived. Doyle tried to delete the fact that Holmes died with the convincing explanation. Holmes and his loyal friend Watson continued to work together in other attractive short stories. These stories were lately published as a book with a simple name, *The Return of Sherlock Holmes* (Doyle 1973: 293).

3. IAN FLEMING

3.1 Childhood

Ian Lancaster Fleming⁹ was born in London on 28th May 1908, the second of four brothers (Ian Fleming Publications 2012b). It would not be correct to suggest that Ian Fleming was a black sheep of the family, but he was the only member who acted against everything the rest of the clan loved the best. His mother Mrs Evelyn St. Croix Fleming stayed at home a lot as she was busy to raise her four children. She was also a hostess. She loved to host parties at their home and occasionally she played the violin there for the guests. His father Valentine Fleming was Tory MP¹⁰ for South Oxfordshire and his circle of friends was wide. These friends and colleagues often joined Fleming's father for gentlemen's parties such as weekend shootings or evenings full of good liquor and both deep conversation and small talk. Therefore, a family house was never truly empty. Young Ian Fleming was struggling. He had a horror of any gatherings, and there were always too many people in the residence with different interests. He did not care about politics as his father did and he had no ear for music. He was a good shot, and enjoyed long walks rather than any other sport, unlike the rest of his family at that time (Pearson 1967: 16-17).

As a young boy, he fought for attention with his elder brother Peter, who was, to be honest, better at everything that was important for Flemings. It is not surprising that all these fights and acts of rebellion led to more family rifts. Ian Fleming was considered the naughty brother. Despite this, he looked back fondly. He used his memories of family holidays and meetings in the books. Many experiences and childhood memories of James Bond are, in a matter of fact, his own (Lycett 1996: 6-8).

⁹ See picture 6.

¹⁰ Member of Parliament – a person elected by the United Kingdom public to represent their interests in the House of Commons (Parliament.uk 2016).

3.2 Young rebel, young genius

Ian Fleming and his brothers were educated at Eton College¹¹. He excelled at athletics at his time at Eton and made his parents proud. However, his brother, Peter, was better in an academic way and it meant a lot to their parents. After Eton, Peter went to Christ Church¹² university and graduated with a first class degree in English. He became well known and respected author. He wrote a couple of books about travel and exploration, which were inspired by his experience, as he cruised the world a lot. A book *Brazilian Adventure*, which was first published in January 1934, is still popular. He became a journalist and wrote articles for *The Telegraph* and *The Spectator* (Ian Fleming Publications 2012b).

Unfortunately, he is almost unknown to today's generation. Ian's fame outshined him. It is not surprising because Ian Fleming was a genius, but it is important to say that he would not achieve that much without his brother's help. The fact is, Peter not only wrote a blueprint for James Bond books, but he also came with the idea for a name of one of the series' most memorable characters. He does not get any credit for helping his brother today, and it is a shame because he helped to create his brother. He helped him to become a writer, that the world adores. In other words, without a lifetime rivalry between the brothers, it is unlikely that Ian Fleming would achieve that much. It was Peter who got first in touch with a novel about spies. His espionage book *The Sixth Column* was written the whole year before *Casino Royale*. It is sad that a reader in these days can come across the name Peter Fleming, but it would be probably only in Ian Fleming's biography (Ryan 2009).

11 Eton College was founded by King Henry VI in 1440. It is a boys' boarding school with around 1,300 pupils. A prominent English public school (Eton College 2016).

12 Christ Church, colloquially known as "the House," is a unique joint foundation of a college of the University of Oxford and the Cathedral of the Diocese of Oxford (Christ Church 2016).

On comparison to his brother, Ian Fleming did not try for university after leaving Eton. He travelled a lot and went to study in Kitzbuhel in Austria, and then in Munich and Geneva. These travels gave him ideas, which were used in James Bond's adventures. Equally, he became an excellent linguist during these journeys, and that is an important skill for a real author (Ian Fleming Publications 2012b). He had tried almost everything before he became a full-time writer. An attempt at a career in the army, that is why he applied at Sandhurst¹³. And attempt to pass an exam to get into the Foreign Office for a diplomatic career. None of these were successful (Ian Fleming Publications 2012b; Encyclopædia Britannica 2016).

The failure in the Foreign Office examination of 1931, where he applied, had been a serious setback for Ian Fleming. In some ways, it was even worse that anything that ever happened to him at Sandhurst, where he did not get, or Eton. His confidence was shaken. It had crushed his ego so much. For the rest of his life he tried to explain to everyone that he had come seventh when only five candidates were accepted. This turnaround in his life also meant that he had to look to his mother for money and to find a new place to live. In other words, after four years of freedom that he spent abroad, he had to settle back (Pearson 1967: 62). He also worked as a journalist in Moscow during this time. Namely since 1929 till 1933. After that he took on being a banker and stockbroker, but being a high-ranking officer in British naval intelligence during World War II, and a foreign manager of the *London Sunday Times* was considered to be a success in his life (Encyclopædia Britannica 2016).

¹³ The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in Surrey is where all officers in the British Army are trained to take on the responsibilities of leading the soldiers under their command (Royal Military Academy Sandhurst 2016).

3.3 A father of Spy fiction

Ian Fleming was a prominent author and his works were examined many times. The idea of spies, secrets and danger, lured ordinary readers for decades. However, even academics and university professors are fascinated by James Bond books. Many of these academics tried to look into these stories more deeply. They have sought to discover the reasons why Fleming wrote these stories. Some of them came with conspiracy theories about Fleming's involvement with the Secret Service. One group of researchers see his work as a respond to post World War II transformations (Comentale – Watt – Willman 2005: 18-19). This group tried to discover his motivation and influence. They wanted to understand Fleming's reasons for setting his stories all around the world, as well as his need to connect everything to England. Some of these contributors examined the way he combined accurate real historical events with his fictional events. Every single book about James Bond contains a couple of real historical events. Even if it seems that the story is a complete fiction, there is always at least a minor hint connecting it with the real world. That is an important fact for a reader. The moment when you can imagine yourself at a real place, that you know, accompanied by the lead character is irreplaceable (Comentale – Watt – Willman 2005: 21).

Accepting the fact that real life events inspired Ian Fleming, what was the most substantial experience? Some academics believe that it was the trial of the six British engineers in 1933 in Russia. They were arrested by the OGPU¹⁴ on charges of espionage and wrecking. The whole affair remains to be something of a mystery. The reasons behind the arrest are still unclear. Nobody really understood that. What happened was that six employees of a foreign firm Metropolitan-Vickers were accused of passing state information to Western countries (Pearson 1967: 64; Lycett 1996: 53-58).

¹⁴ The Soviet police and secret police from 1923 to 1934 (Collins 2016).

It was a shock because electrical company Metropolitan-Vickers was one of the oldest-established Western enterprises in the Soviet Union. The company stayed in operation even after 1927, when diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom were severed. Above all, the whole process seemed rigged. All the confessions of accused people were undisclosed until they finally appeared before the military judge, whose task was merely to prove their guilt to the world. The prisoners did not get a chance to receive fair treatment. All they got was a form of Soviet justice which differs from Western sense of justice. Indeed, a potentially explosive story for people in the United Kingdom, not to say the whole world. And Ian Fleming was the one who presented the story to the world (Pearson 1967: 64-; Lycett 1996: 53-58).

He received all the information about this case from his friend Gerald Coke¹⁵, who was, at that time, an employee of a company, that was part of the Vickers armaments company. Fleming went to his office the next day and wrote a story. He wanted to publish the story straight away, but his editor-in-chief demanded that he should make things clear with the Foreign Office. Fleming's colleague spent some time with the Foreign Office's spokesperson, but they could neither confirm nor deny anything about the specific charges. Then they decided that the story should come from the false source, to protect the real Fleming's source. Soon after publishing, the whole turned to Fleming. The Soviets claimed that there was another side to the story, and Vickers protested to Reuters about the way Fleming had presented such a fine thing. Even the British Embassy got involved, and the leading British news agencies competed against each other to get the fresh information. At this point, another Fleming's adventure has begun. He was sent to Moscow to investigate and to notify London about the trial (Pearson 1967: 64-; Lycett 1996: 53-58).

¹⁵ Horowitz's old Etonian friend. A relative of the Earl of Leicester. He later became a chairman of Rio Tinto Zinc and a trustee of Covent Garden Opera (Lycett 1996: 55).

Fleming worked hard to ensure that his reports reached London before any others, and he did very well in Russia. Unfortunately, the Central News correspondent was, by chance, on the line with London office when the judge pronounced the sentence. So he was able to beat Reuters, in other words, Fleming's report. Despite this, he was praised by his colleagues for a good job. After the trial, he decided to stay in Moscow and tried to arrange an interview with Stalin. He was on a mission. His very own spy mission to obtain the secret information and get more stories for Reuters office in London. His stay in Russia inspired him to use the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world, in his books. There was something about the Russia that has fascinated him. Afterwards, he used his personal experiences from Russia when writing James Bond stories. Using Soviet spies and villains in novels was one (Pearson 1967: 64-; Lycett 1996: 53-58).

Another event that changed his life was the Second World War. It is possible to say that the war saved him. It was at the time when his brother excelled at everything and Ian Fleming was known for being an arrogant gambler with little or no manners. He was recruited by naval intelligence to work as the personal assistant to the Director, Admiral Sir John Godfrey, with the rank of commander – which Bond would share. His friends from banking and stockbroking had recommended him. This new job left him guilty because his combat skills had not been tested in a real fight. However, the job was perfect for him. He even told the press, later on, that he could not have had a more interesting war. It was a perfect place for him, for his love of travel, his imagination and even his curiosity (Parker 2014: 12).

In 1945, when he was officially released from His Majesty's Service, he was still undecided about his future. The only thing that was clear was that he did not want to return to service (Pearson 1967: 162).

The year 1953 was the life changing year for Ian Fleming. *Casino Royale*, the first of his James Bond novels, was published (Encyclopædia Britannica 2016). A spy called James Bond was born. An ordinary looking man with a dull name. Who was, in fact, Her Majesty's top spy. An agent with a code name *007* (Pearson 1967: 223-224). Bond was presented to the world as an alcoholic, a smoker, a womaniser, a gambler even, but still, he was for some reason a very likeable person for readers. These Bond's habits were controversial. Many critics suggested that a hero should not behave like that. Bond's behaviour was also one of the unpleasant matter, that Anthony Horowitz had to deal with later on because he did not want to promote such behaviour (Lycett 1996: 220).

4. ANTHONY HOROWITZ

4.1 Childhood and family background

Anthony Horowitz¹⁶ was born in North London in 1956. Some people say that his life could have been easily a life of one of the characters from stories of Brothers Grimm or Charles Dickens. Nannies raised him in his early childhood. His family was wealthy and his father, a business person, made sure that there were always enough servants and chauffeurs around (Penguin Random House 2016).

When he was around eight years old, he knew for sure that he would like to be a writer. Unfortunately, his family never supported him. He always asked for a pen, a book or a typewriter for his birthday and sometimes he got it. Especially books. However, the most of the time his father ridiculed his desire to become a writer. His father was a very good man in many ways, but he never saw talent in his son. Sometimes, he was even cruel when he was trying to stop his son from such ideas as becoming a writer. Despite this, he gave Anthony Horowitz a very generous present for his ten birthdays. He bought him a pen. It may seem that a pen is not a very special gift, but it meant so much more for a young boy. First of all, this was at the time before computers were common in every family, so the only alternative to today's computers would be a typewriter. However, Horowitz was happy enough for getting just a pen. It was his pen, dedicated to write stories. From this point of view, it looks like his father was not that much against the fact that his son could become a writer, after all (Horowitz 2015a).

¹⁶ See picture 7.

Afterwards, Horowitz wrote his first play. Still at the age of ten. He says, it never actually happened because it stayed only on the paper in his notebook, but it was an important moment for him. It was the first work written by him using the new pen. That is one of the reasons why he still prefers pens to computers to this day (Horowitz 2015a).

He wrote stories at this young age because he wanted to escape to different reality. The life at home was not easy, but schooldays were formidable. His school life is the foundation for him to be compared to characters created by Charles Dickens (Walker 2016). He continued to write stories in spite of all the bad things that happened when he was young. His father died of a heart attack. Horowitz was only twenty-two years old and in addition to a loss of his father, the family became penniless. It was because of unfortunate decisions made by his father who faced the possibility of bankruptcy shortly before his death. In order to save money, he decided to open many different bank accounts in different cities under a false name and put there all of the money from a family account in Zurich. He did not share any information about new accounts with the family. Horowitz's mother was unable to locate any of these accounts after her husband died. Anthony Horowitz was living on his own at this time, but many things have changed for him after his father's death. His mother was used to a life of money and comfort of high society and one morning she woke up and had nothing. Horowitz tried to help her mother, and she soon found a job as a company secretary (Abrams 2006: 30).

When he was eighteen, he wrote a book, not about James Bond, but inspired by him. This book was a collection of all the deaths in James Bond books. If we look at James Bond films and books realistically, there are massacres. Every story consists at least three deaths, and readers are used to it. It is a part of the world that Ian Fleming has created (Horowitz 2015a).

Horowitz was, in some way, really passionate about this. Every single death was described in enough glory terms in his new book. He wanted to take a different look at these killings. Unfortunately, not everyone was that enthusiastic. Horowitz sent his story to a publisher and publisher gave the copy to an independent reader for an evaluation. The first real review that Horowitz got was not satisfying at all. An anonymous reader, who was the first person to read this new story, sent his evaluation to Horowitz himself, instead of his publisher. It was a mistake, at least that is what Horowitz still thinks, but it helped him to open his eyes (Horowitz 2015a).

A reader stated that story worries him. Not only because it was poorly written, which author admits, it was, but because of the amount of violence and cruelty. He said that the main character is a homicidal psychopath, and it is possible that the author is too. When taking a look back, Horowitz admits that his attempt to write such thing was crazy. He was young, and he wanted to try something new and fresh. He should have known that this was not a good way how to start a career as a writer. Fortunately for us, this bad review did not stop him. Quite the opposite. It gave him a new aim. He wanted to prove that he is a good author. He did not want to show only to others, but most importantly to himself (Horowitz 2015a).

4.2 Alex Rider and other works

How is it possible that the boy, who had an unhappy and horrible childhood, became the most successful writer of the novel for and about children? The reason is simple. Same as other writers, namely Ian Fleming and Arthur Conan Doyle, even Horowitz used his memories and experiences. His damaged childhood gave him a gift in this way. Also, he says that James Bond films helped him to escape from his real life problems, as well as books (Penguin Random House 2016).

Books were salvation for him. Also, he confessed that he was not smart at school. He was not a good student. The only thing he could do was writing. He tried sports, but was never really enthusiastic about it at that time. And that is the reason why he visits schools often in these days. He is always saying to the children, that no such a thing in the world as an ungifted child. He is trying to cheer up sad children who feel that they are not good enough. Because for him, the only thing he was ever good at, was writing. True, it took time actually to prove it, but now we know how good he is. There are many talents and these children just have to discover them. Horowitz said that in case his interviews and lectures help only one child, it is still worthy (Horowitz 2015a).

The world's favourite young spy, Alex Rider¹⁷. Who exactly is he? Alex's parents were killed in a terrible plane accident only a few months after his birth. He never got the chance to meet them. His uncle, Ian Rider, took him home and raised him together with Jack, living in nanny, housekeeper, cook and Alex's best friend in one person. Together with his uncle, Alex travelled in all possible exotic countries. His uncle made sure that the young boy will learn at least four foreign languages. He also signed him for different after school activities like fighting or fencing. Alex's life was good. Simple and calm. Until one day, when police officers rang the bell at his house (Stormbreaker Productions 2016).

¹⁷ See picture 8

„When the doorbell rings at three in the morning, it's never good news.“ (Horowitz, Anthony 2000: 9). His uncle Ian was killed in a car crash. Since this moment, Alex's life has changed. He did not believe that his uncle's death was an accident. He decided to investigate the real reason why his uncle died. During the investigation, he realised that his whole life was a lie. His uncle was not just a regular banker, as Alex thought, but a spy. British Secret Service's spy. This organisation, called as well MI6, sees the opportunity in recruiting young Alex as well. They know he has the perfect skills, thanks to the fact that his uncle trained him from early age. More important, he is still a teenager. Nobody in the world would ever suspect a child of espionage. MI6 took over Ian in Alex's training. They wanted to create a perfect soldier (Stormbreaker Productions 2016).

It is evident that Ian Fleming influenced Anthony Horowitz's work. However, what is not known that much is the influence of Fleming's family on Horowitz's stories. It was just a moment, a meeting primarily, but it left a strong impression on Horowitz. Anthony Horowitz loved Bond from the age of nine. He read and re-read all the books and seen most of the films. He was desperate to write film or book about Bond. Basically, anything that was Bond. One day he finally managed to get an interview with EON production company¹⁸. In other words, some people from Fleming's big family. They met him and they said no, thank you, goodbye. He walked away from this meeting and said to himself that if they do not let him write a James Bond novel, he will invent his own James Bond. However, when he was thinking about it, he realised that Bond feels to be to old for him. And that was when Alex Rider came to his mind for the first time. That was the moment when he decided to create a teenage version of James Bond. Although, he did not try to steal the character or plagiarise. He was trying to create a whole new character. Someone new, who would be closer to the younger audience (Horowitz 2015a).

¹⁸ It is a film production company known especially for producing the James Bond film series. Company is based in London (filmandtvpro.com 2016)

Besides the fact, that Horowitz wrote Alex Rider Series, he wrote another series for children. He is more than just a novel writer. It is true that his books made him famous, but also got into the television industry. First of all, he has written the script for Alex Rider movie (Horowitz 2016). Therefore, it is not incorrect to say that Anthony Horowitz is possibly the busiest writer in the United Kingdom. He usually writes everything at home, mainly in the shed in the garden. He spent more time in that shed, in the last few years than in his bed. He has written episodes of several popular television crime series, including *Hercule Poirot*, *Murder in Mind*, *Midsomer Murders* and *Murder Most Horrid*. He has written a popular television series *Foyle's War*. *Foyle's War* was the Winner of the Low Grade Audience award for BAFTA. He also works in close collaboration with the Old Vic Theatre and has a travel column in *The Telegraph* (Penguin Random House 2016; Horowitz 2016).

In 1986 was published *The Falcon's Malteser* in England, which is the first book about Diamond Brothers. It took until 2004 to be released in the United States. Everybody hoped, especially publishers, that this new series will take on successfully. Following the footsteps of Alex Rider series. Horowitz wished for a success of the book in the United States. Most importantly, because the hero of the book, thirteen years old Nick Diamond, was similar to the author himself. Before, all of his teen heroes, had been the exact opposite of Horowitz. However, Nick Diamond was his mirror picture. His parents were immigrants from Australia, and he lives in the ugly flat in Camden. This book is a humorous, detective story. It was so popular in England that it made Horowitz write another five books. Unfortunately, it shares the same disappointing fate as Alex Rider. The film adaptations were unsuccessful (Abrams 2006: 37-38).

4.3 In the footsteps of masters

Before Anthony Horowitz got to write stories about James Bond and Sherlock Holmes, there were other authors before him, who did it. Despite the controversy of James Bond stories, it grew in popularity, and many writers wanted to continue in the footsteps of Ian Fleming. After his death, a few authors tried to take over his legacy. Notably, William Boyd, Jeffery Deaver, Sebastian Faulks, Raymond Benson, John Gardner, Kingsley Amis and John Pearson (Encyclopædia Britannica 2016; Ian Fleming Publications 2012a).

When, in 2008, Sebastian Faulks got to write the James Bond novel, *The Devil May Care*, Horowitz was jealous. He could not understand, why Faulks and not him? Horowitz knew, of course, that Faulks is one of the best British authors in of the time, but it still was not an answer for him. He was a bit angry, but he stayed calm in public. Instead of fighting over this, he wrote an article about Ian Fleming Legacy and other authors (Horowitz 2015a).

Murder on Wheels was one of nine pieces written for a television series by Ian Fleming. None of these works were televised. Ian Fleming wrote them as scripts, but all of them ended up only on the paper. The television series never happened, and Fleming used only five texts as plots in his books. The rest remained unseen for a long time. More precisely until 2014. In 2014 the Ian Fleming Estate and the rest of the world commemorated the 50th anniversary of author's death. People within the Estate knew about the existence of scripts stored in the archive, and they began to wonder if there might not be a good time to reveal them to the world. They started to think about some new, creative way to bring them to light. It did not take long before they have chosen Anthony Horowitz. (Horowitz 2015b: 310).

One day, Horowitz got a phone call and was invited to a meeting with Ian Fleming Estate. They met in a basement of an enormous building. There were at least thirteen people who came to meet him. All very scary people, according to Horowitz. All relatives of Ian Fleming. They were all serious about the meeting. Horowitz admits that he was nervous, but it went well. He was asked to write another James Bond novel. One day, during these meetings, he gave them two possible titles of the new novel, one of them *Trigger Mortis*. They liked it, but they also mentioned fears of impossibility to translate it to different languages. Horowitz stayed calm and explained to them that even *Octopussy* does not have any other translated versions (Horowitz 2015a).

*Trigger Mortis*¹⁹ has been, since the beginning, Horowitz's story and his idea, but then quite quickly he discovered that there were these unused Fleming's materials. There was the thought that he could incorporate one of these stories in his new novel. He says that it was not an idea, but more like a command from the Estate. He read all these stories and loved all five of them. They were exquisite. But one of them was outstanding, the previously mentioned *Murder on Wheels*. At this point, there was a problem for Horowitz. First of all, he knew nothing about racing or Grand Prix²⁰. He did not even like it. Therefore, he decided to do a proper research. Such as to spend some time with professional racing drivers, to talk with mechanics and engineers, etc. He discovered few interesting things. Back in 1957, it was dangerous. The cars were slower than today, but it still went up to 150 miles an hour. And they had not seatbelts, no barriers on the side of the road, no crash bars. In 1955 two cars crashed and eighty-six people in the audience were killed by flying pieces from cars. On the other hand, this world of racing is very glamorous. It is full of beautiful girls and handsome young men. Besides, one extraordinary thing was that this has never appeared in a James Bond novel or James Bond film before (Horowitz 2015a).

¹⁹ See picture 9

²⁰ Any of a series of motor-racing or motorcycling contests forming part of a world championship series, held in various countries under international rules (Oxford University Press 2016)

However, the whole book could not be only about *Grand Prix*. And surely, in James Bond book, there should be someone who is trying to destroy the world more than to win a race. Horowitz truly found a way how to mix it together. His favourite parts of all James Books and films were the ones where James Bond gets the briefing from *M*, the head of the Foreign Intelligence wing of Her Majesty's Secret Service. Anthony Horowitz knows by heart the films and books written by Ian Fleming. He loved Judy Dench as *M* and took a bit of inspiration for *M* in *Trigger Mortis*. At the same time, he used Bernard Lee's performance as *M*. As he admits, for him, the real *M* will always be Bernard Lee²¹ (Horowitz 2015a).

When was Horowitz writing his new James Bond novel, he kept in mind people like Bernard Lee, Judy Dench or even Sean Connery, who played Bond. This implies that he tried to sound as authentic as possible. He says he decided to be completely invisible. According to him, Many of James Bond books from other authors are splendid but you can tell who wrote it. These authors used their own style of writing. He wanted readers to feel like they are reading another book from Ian Fleming. He used Fleming's style. During an interview, Horowitz said that he had approached so many different forms of writing, screenwriting, plays, but this was another challenge (Horowitz 2015a).

Then there was an important question about the characters and a plot. Horowitz felt responsible for updating the characters, but he did not want to change them. He knew, that even if the plot is set in 1957, it has to be entertaining for the reader in the 21st century. Sadly, he confessed that writing about that much alcohol and killing people was not easy for him, but it had to stay in the story. Without these things, there would not be real James Bond. Said that, he tried to give it slightly modern twist (Horowitz 2015a).

²¹ British actor known especially as „M“ in the James Bond films. He featured in eleven James Bond films. (Watts 2016).

Horowitz had admitted that he was surprised when he was approached by *The Arthur Conan Doyle Estate* to write Sherlock Holmes story. Most of his television work is meant to be for adults, but almost all his fiction stories were written for the younger audience. He understood that The Estate was not interested in anything like Alex Rider. When they asked him to continue on Doyle's work, they were not aware of the fact that Horowitz has been in love with Sherlock Holmes since he was a boy. Horowitz himself suppose that Sherlock is the reason why he had spent so much time writing crime and spy stories. In connection with the *Midsomer murders*, he always jokes about him being the most popular killer in history because he killed off uncountable people in this television series (Horowitz 2012: 391-392).

His *Foyle's War*, a story about a detective investigating crimes during the Second World War, has now run on ITV for ten years. Perhaps, this is that important piece of work, which brought him to the attention of the Doyle estate. Horowitz was thinking why readers like murders so much. One day he came with a short answer. According to him, the fact is that murders in detective drama on television are simple. It is something that makes people focus attention on one character at the time. Usually the dead person and afterwards the detective (Horowitz 2012: 395).

In *Foyle's War*, he would add whole stories, as a background for a murdered person. Another reason why is he doing that is his aim to show something else to the audience. To make them concentrate on different things than just a murder. These additional stories usually include something which interested Horowitz in some way. He also says that if there were a role model for Foyle, it would have been probably Hercule Poirot created by Agatha Christie, more than Sherlock Holmes. Mainly because Doyle's approach was completely different. His stories did not have to necessary include murder. In one story, the killer is horse (Horowitz 2012: 395-396).

Before writing *The House of Silk*²², Horowitz got himself an old edition of Holmes stories. This edition was signed by Doyle himself and it became something of talisman for Horowitz. At this time, Sherlock Holmes Society in the House of Commons invited him for a talk. At the night of the meeting, he had revealed that he is working on the new Holmes novel. The audience got excited and wanted to know what are his intentions. This group of people take Sherlock Holmes seriously and they were frightened of their hero being destroyed by another author. Anthony Horowitz had created a list of rules for himself. These rules designed a framework while writing *The House of Silk*. He presented these rules to the audience to make them sure that their hero will remain the same, as Doyle wrote him (Horowitz 2012: 398-399).

Horowitz's rules:

Rule number one: No over-the-top action. His image of Holmes was a genius working in his office. Of course, there always has to be a hint of action in the book. Otherwise, the reader would get bored. However, he decided to leave the action to film adaptations like the one with Robert Downey Jr²³ (Horowitz 2012: 400).

Rule number two: No women. There was always only one lady in Sherlock's life and it was Irene Adler. Horowitz was tempted by a chance to write a romantic incident in a book, but he thought it would not be efficient for the story (Horowitz 2012: 400-401).

²² See picture 10

²³ See picture 11

Rule number three: No gay references. There are many people who believe that Sherlock and Watson have something more than a professional relationship. There is a whole website devoted to love of these two. Horowitz does not believe that Doyle wanted this. According to him, there are no real leads in Doyle's books that would indicate something like that (Horowitz 2012: 401).

Rule number four: No famous people. Indeed, it would be for readers. The moment when Freud or even Hitler meet the famous detective. However, Doyle did not do this. Other authors, who wrote stories about Holmes, often include kings and queens, scientists or actors in their stories. On the other hand, Doyle's Sherlock is usually just quoting famous people. And that was important for Horowitz. We wanted his story to be as authentic as possible. He just followed Doyle's footsteps (Horowitz 2012: 401-402).

Rule number five: No drugs. That was Horowitz's personal decision. As I mentioned before, he wrote stories for children and he did not feel comfortable to promote drugs, alcohol or smoking. To say this, he decided that no drugs will be taken by Sherlock Holmes in the story (Horowitz 2012: 402).

Rule number 6: do the research. And he did (Horowitz 2012: 402).

Rule number 7: use the right language. It is not easy to write in nineteenth century English and write it readable for modern audience. Horowitz wrote a story using modern version of English with many old words. He did not create any words. He just used the ones from other Holmes stories, as were written by Doyle (Horowitz 2012: 403).

Rule number eight: not too many murder. Again, this is Horowitz's personal approach. He already killed many characters in other works and he did not wanted to kill more (Horowitz 2012: 403).

Rule number nine: include all the best known characters. Mrs Hudson, Lestrade or Mycroft had to be in his novel. However, he wanted to make them a bit different from the originals stories (Horowitz 2012: 403-404).

5. CONCLUSION

My most precious source of information was Anthony Horowitz himself²⁴. I had a chance to talk to him and ask him many questions. That is the reason why I have used a non-written source in this paper. I believe that no other source can compare to this. Anthony Horowitz visited Manchester for Literature festival²⁵ at the same time as me. I was lucky enough to witness the interview focused on him, as a legacy. I got much important information, as well as his personal feeling about the fact that he is called a legacy.

What I found really amusing is the fact, that Horowitz was uncomfortable with a few things in James Bond. Once he said that write Sherlock Holmes was easier. There were not many difficulties, but James Bond was a challenge. Honestly, I would argue with that. Personally, I believe that writing new Sherlock Holmes novel was not easy at all. As I presented in my paper, Horowitz created rules for himself in order to write perfect story. However, there were less controversial things to deal with than with James Bond. To maintain Fleming's style, Horowitz had to accept James Bond as an anti-hero. He is an alcoholic, a smoker and a womaniser. Anthony Horowitz wrote mainly books for children before, not many for adults. That is to reason why he felt bad about promoting a heroic character with these habits. Even though, *The House of Silk* and *Trigger Mortis* are novels for adults, no one can stop a child to read them. Horowitz knew that, as he himself read these stories in a young age. Regardless these difficulties, I think that he did an amazing job. Both stories are authentic. I can read a story written by Doyle and continue with the one by Horowitz, and it feels like it was meant to be.

²⁴ See picture 12

²⁵ See picture 12

To conclude, after reading both Sherlock Holmes novel *The House of Silk* and James Bond novel *Trigger Mortis*, I have to say that Anthony Horowitz really is their legacy. He took the job very seriously, and as he said, he wanted him to be completely invisible. His goal was to make sure that readers will not be able to tell that these novels were written by someone else than Arthur Conan Doyle and Ian Fleming. If you put any James Bond novel, written by Ian Fleming himself, next to *Trigger Mortis*, you would not discover the difference. Horowitz has adapted the language and style of these two authors and really made himself invisible. After more than fifty years, he brought two geniuses back to life. Above all, he managed to replicate their style as well as to present their characters to today's readers with a modern twist.

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7. RESUMÉ

Le but de cet article était de présenter l'un des auteurs à grand succès et prolifique du Royaume-Uni, Anthony Horowitz, et d'examiner s'il mérite d'être appelé l'héritage d'Arthur Conan Doyle et Ian Fleming, ou non. Il a toujours été un fan de ces deux écrivains et son rêve est devenu réalité quand il a été légalement autorisé à poursuivre leur travail. Il est la seule personne dans le monde qui a été commandé à la fois par *Arthur Conan Doyle Estate* et *Ian Fleming Estate* à écrire des livres en utilisant leurs personnages originaux comme Sherlock Holmes et James Bond.

Ce fut un long voyage pour Anthony Horowitz pour arriver là où il est maintenant. Sa vie était rempli d'obstacles et d'événements difficiles. Cependant, il a très bien réussi. Il a commencé à écrire des histoires dans sa petite enfance et continue depuis lors. Il est juste de dire qu'il est l'un des auteurs les plus talentueux de tous les temps. Il est un excellent romancier ainsi que journaliste et scénariste. Il a utilisé ses propres expériences personnelles, en particulier ses journées à l'école, en écrivant ses histoires. Voilà l'une des choses qu'il a en commun avec les deux Ian Fleming et Conan Doyle. Surtout Ian Fleming a utilisé ses mémoires, l'expérience de ses voyages et événements de la vie dans ses livres. Quelqu'un peut dire que la plupart des auteurs font la même chose. Cependant, tous les auteurs ne peuvent mettre leur vie dans l'histoire comme ces trois le peuvent.

Une autre chose qui rend ces trois auteurs spéciaux est la façon dont ils ont pendu le monde. Ils ont donné envie aux gens de lire. Pour implorer une autre histoire. Ils sont venus avec quelque chose de nouveau et les lecteurs ont été enthousiasmés par un autre roman, parce qu'ils voulaient voir comment leur personnage préféré évolué. Aussi ce fait est encore plus important lorsque nous parlons de Anthony Horowitz. Il est la personne qui a fait que les enfants lisent à nouveau dans le temps des ordinateurs et des films. Il a fait la même chose que J.K. Rowling, seulement avec la différence qu'il a apporté l'envie de lire à plus de jeunes garçons, ce qui est vraiment impressionnant.

Les œuvres d'Arthur Conan Doyle et Ian Fleming sont toujours populaires et chaque génération connaît Sherlock Holmes et James Bond. Peu importe que la plupart des gens connaissent ces personnages de films, parce que cela signifie encore que Arthur Conan Doyle et Ian Fleming ont fait un travail incroyable. Voici ce que chaque écrivain veut, que ses œuvres soient connues longtemps après sa mort. De nos jours, tout le monde a son propre favori Sherlock ou James. Tout simplement à cause des films ou des adaptations de la série TV.

Anthony Horowitz a réinventé le genre d'espionnage avec sa *série Alex Rider*. A l'époque où la télévision était pleine de différentes adaptations de James Bond. Comme mentionné précédemment, chacun a son acteur préféré de James Bond, en particulier les adultes. Et voilà pourquoi Alex Rider était si important. Anthony Horowitz a présenté quelque chose de nouveau. Un espion adolescent. En d'autres termes, une jeune version de James Bond. Même si il a eu l'idée d'écrire un livre sur un espion de quatorze ans des livres de Ian Fleming, qu'il ne voulait pas plagier. James Bond l'a inspiré pour créer un nouveau caractère frais. De ce fait, toutes les personnes auraient pu avoir leur propre espion préféré. Les enfants, les adolescents et les adultes.

Nous, les lecteurs, sommes vraiment chanceux que Anthony Horowitz a continué son voyage pour devenir un successeur à la fois de Ian Fleming et d'Arthur Conan Doyle, même après un énorme succès d'Alex Rider. Plutôt l'inverse. Alex Rider a ouvert la porte à *Ian Fleming Estate* pour Horowitz.

Pour conclure, après avoir lu les deux romans, Sherlock Holmes *La Maison de soie* et James Bond *Trigger Mortis*, je dois dire que Anthony Horowitz est vraiment leur héritage. Il a pris le travail très au sérieux et, comme il a dit, il voulait qu'il soit complètement invisible.

Son but était de faire en sorte, que les lecteurs ne soient pas en mesure de dire que ces romans ont été écrits par quelqu'un d'autre que Arthur Conan Doyle et Ian Fleming. Si vous mettez tout les romans de James Bond, écrit par Ian Fleming lui-même, à côté de *Trigger Mortis*, vous ne découvrirez pas la différence. Horowitz a adapté la langue et le style de ces deux auteurs et c'est vraiment fait invisible. Après plus de cinquante ans, il a apporté deux génies à la vie. Par-dessus tout, il a réussi à reproduire leur style ainsi que de présenter leurs personnages aux lecteurs d'aujourd'hui avec une touche moderne.

8. APPENDICES

Picture 1



Arthur Conan Doyle.

Source : The Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Literary Estate 2016.

Picture 2



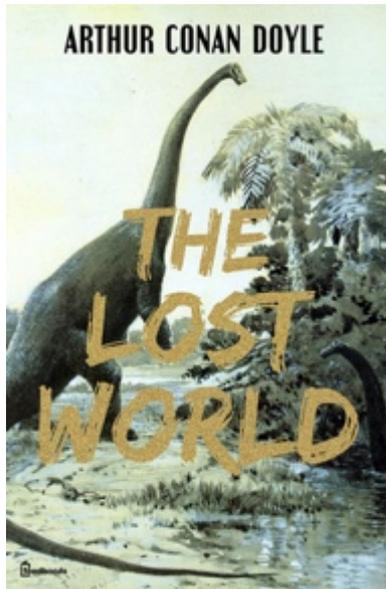
Arthur Conan Doyle's mother. Mary Doyle.
Source : Miller 2009.

Picture 3



Dr Joseph Bell.
Source : Matt's blog 2015.

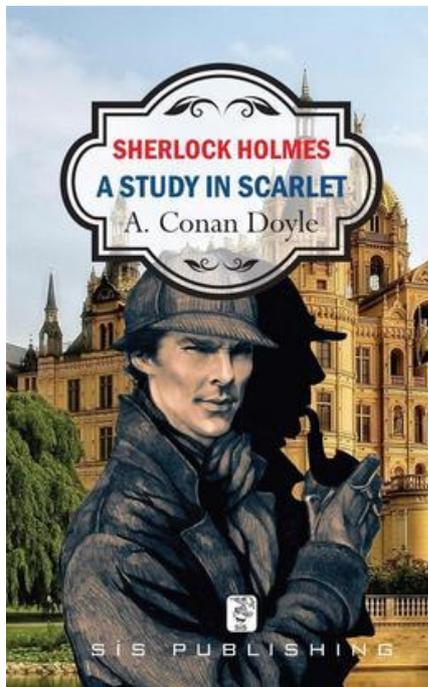
Picture 4



Cover of *The Lost World* by Arthur Conan Doyle.

Source : Feedbooks 2016.

Picture 5



A cover of *A Study in Scarlet* by Arthur Conan Doyle.

Source: Feedbooks 2016a

Picture 6



Ian Fleming.

Source: Bio 2016.

Picture 7



Anthony Horowitz at his home.

Source: Anthony Horowitz 2016.

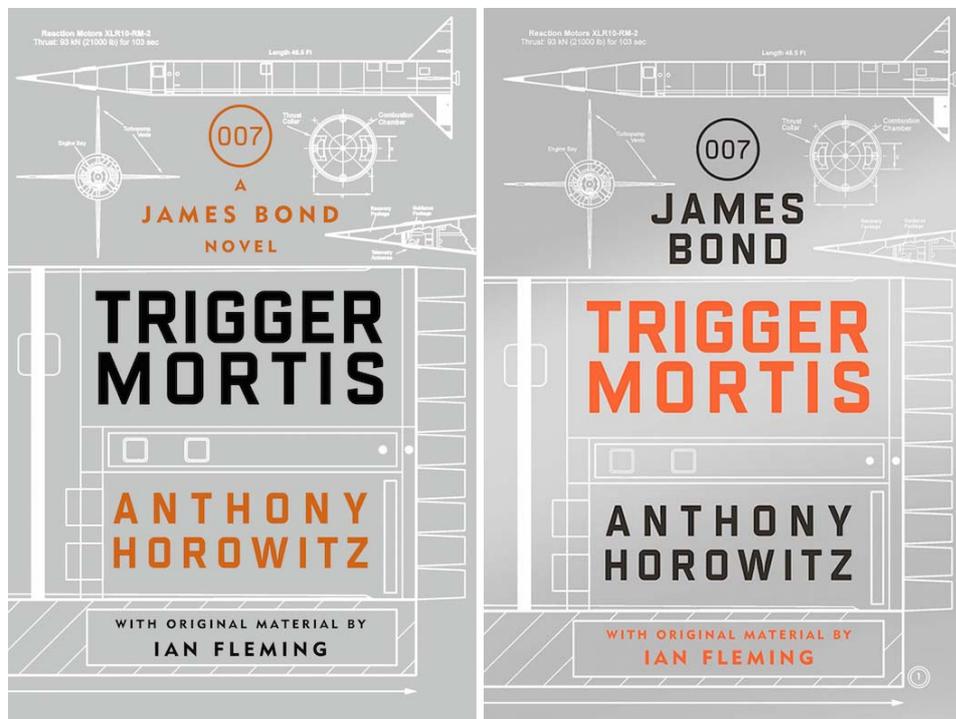
Picture 8



Alex Pettyfer starring as Alex Rider in the film adaptation.

Source: Superior Pics (2016).

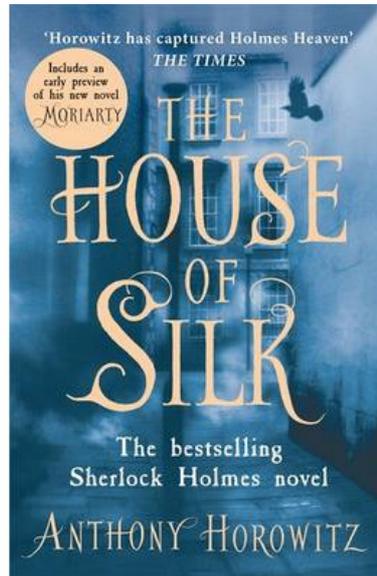
Picture 9



A cover of the book *Trigger Mortis* by Anthony Horowitz.

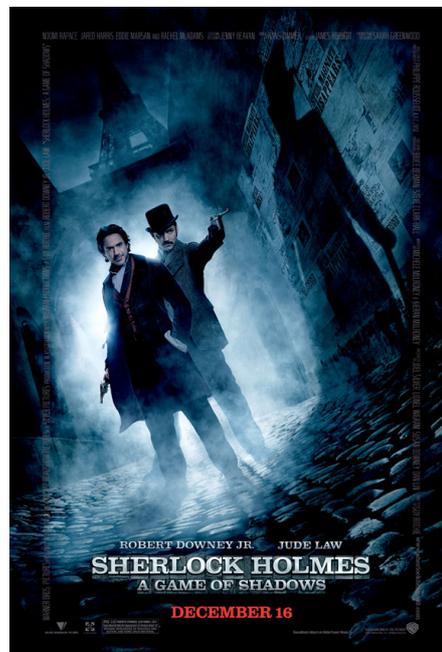
Source: Bond Lifestyle 2016.

Picture 10



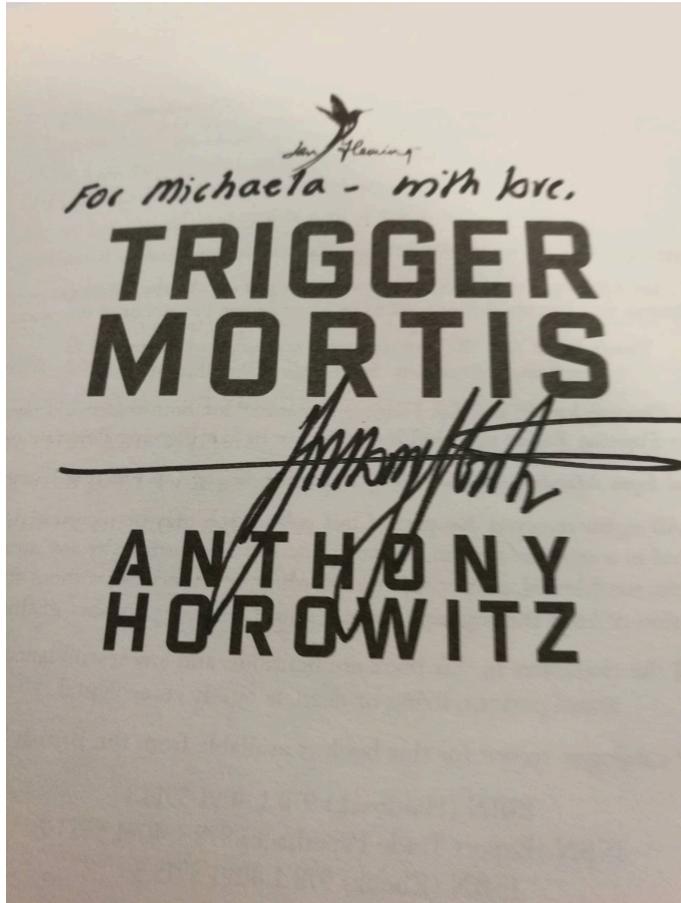
A cover of The House of Silk by Anthony Horowitz.
Source: Book Depository 2016.

Picture 11



A film poster promoting Sherlock Holmes film with Robert Downey Jr.
Source: Collider 2016.

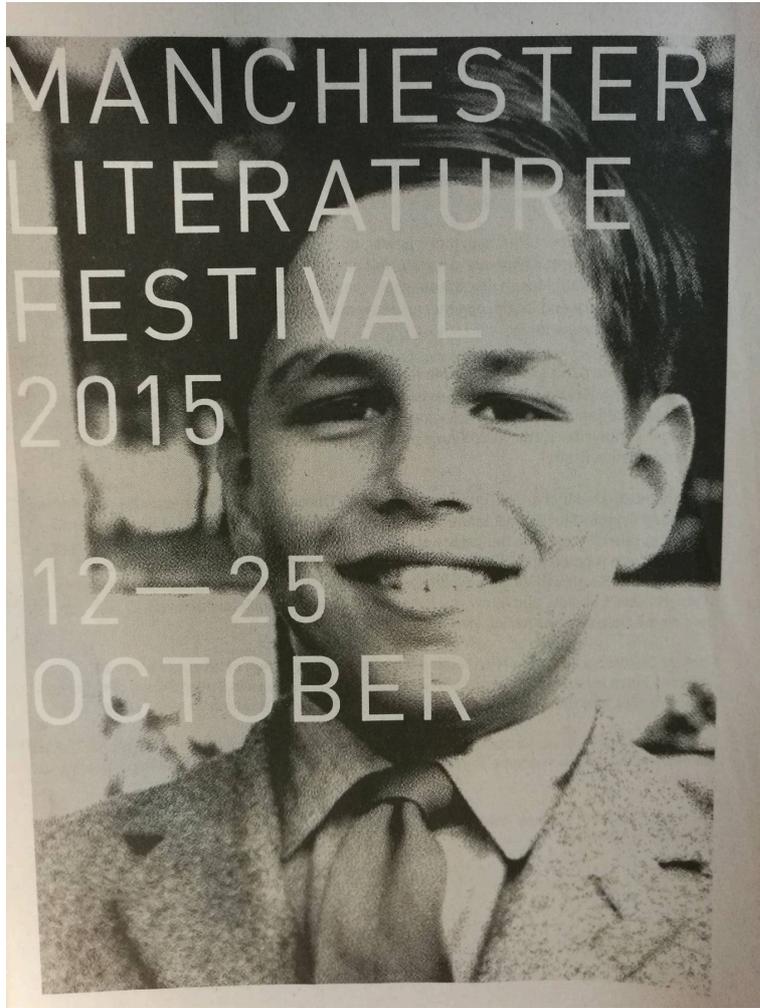
Picture 12



My signed copy of Trigger Mortis.

Source: personal material.

Picture 13



My photography of a poster promoting Manchester Literature Festival showing young Anthony Horowitz.

Source: personal material.