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English mystery and detective writer DameAgata ChristieDBEBornAgatha Mary Clarissa (1890-09-15) September 15, 1890Torquay, Devon, EnglandDided12 January 1976(1976-01-12) (aged 85-12)Winterbrook House, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, EnglandEar East of St Mary's, Cholsey, Oxfordshire, EnglandSpecialist Marin WestmackototohuopaciaNeovergach story writerRestrememistiGenresherMirmir enigmatic understanding Crime Fantastic MovementLitresaZzle era of detective crime literature Famous works Making heroes Hercule Poirot and Miss Margal Murders on the Orient Express murder of Roger Ackroyd's death on the Niall The crime A.B.C. Murder and Then there is not a single Mouse Trap Husbands Archibald Christie (m. 1914; div. 1928) Max Mallowan (m. 1930) Relatives Rosalind Hicks (daughter) James Watts (nephew) SignatureWebsite The home of Agatha Christie Dame Aga Meritasa Clarissa Christie, Lady Mallowan (DBE) is an English writer known for her 66 novels and fourteen short collections, especially those walking around fictional detectives Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple. She also wrote the world's longest-running play, The Mousetrap, which was performed in the West End from 1952 to 2020, as well as six novels under the pseudonym Mary Westmack. In 1971 she was appointed commander of the Order of the British Empire (DBE) for her contribution to literature. Guinness World Records has written Christie's as the best-selling literature writer of all time, with her novels selling more than two billion copies. Christie was born into a wealthy middle-class family in Torquay, Devon, and is largely a home schooler. She was an unsuccessful writer with six in a row rejected, but that changed in 1920, when the mysterious affair in Styles, starring Detective Hercule Poirot, was published. Her first husband was Archibald Christie; During the World Wars, she served in hospital dispensaries, gaining an in-depth knowledge of the poisons that were included in many of her novels, stories and plays. After her marriage to archaeologist Max Mallowan in 1930, she spent several months each year excavating in the Middle East and used her first-hand knowledge of her profession in fiction. According to the translation index, it remains the most translated individual author. And then there was no one who was among the best-selling books of all time, with an estimated 100 million sales. Christie Mousetrap's stage holds the world record for the longest initial run. It opened at the Ambassadors Theatre in London's West End on November 25, 1952, and more than 27,500 performances were held by September 2018. The play was closed in March 2020 because of the coronavirus pandemic. In 1955, Christie was the first recipient of America's mysterious writers Prize. Later that year, a witness for the prosecution received the Edgar Award for Best Play. In 2013, she was voted best crime writer and the murder of Roger Akroed, the best crime novel ever by 600 professional writers of the Crime Writers Association. In September 2015, and then there was no one, was named The World Favorite Christie in a vote sponsored by the author of the estate. Most of Christie's books and stories have been adapted for TELEVISION, radio, video games and graphic novels. More than thirty feature films are based on her work. She is the youngest of three children born to Frederick Alvah (Fred) Miller, a gentleman of richness, and his wife Clarissa Margaret (Clara) Miller Vinmer. [2] [1] [4] [4] Christy's mother Clara was born in Dublin in 1854 to the British Army, to Frederick Bomer and his wife Mary Ann Boemer in the west. Boymer died in Jersey in 1863, leaving his widow to raise Clara and her brothers on desecrated incomes. Two weeks after Boemer's death, Mary's sister Margaret West married the widow of merchant Daniel Frey Miller, an American citizen. [13] In order to help Mary financially, they agreed to encourage nine-year-old Clara; the family settled in Timperley, Cheshire. [14] Margaret and Enaiel had no children together, but it was Daniel who had a seventeen-year-old son, Fred Miller, from his previous marriage. Fred was born in New York and traveled long after leaving his Swiss school. [12]:12 He and Clara married in London in 1878. [2]:2–5[3] Their first child, Margaret Frari (F.K.), was born in Torquay in 1879. [2]:6[15] The second, Louis Montant [Monty], was born in Morristown, New Jersey, in 1880[16] while the family was on a long visit to the United States. [10]:7 When Fred's father died in 1869,[17] he left Clara for £2,000 (roughly the equivalent of £190,000 in 2019); In 1881, they used this to buy a cottage in Torquay called Ashfield. [18] Here was born the third and last child, Agatha, in 1890 [2]:6–7[5] She described her childhood as very happy. [10]:3 Meylers lived mainly in Devon, but often visited her grandmother/ aunt Margaret Miller in Ealing and maternal grandmother Mary Bomer in Bayswater. [10]:26–31 She was spent abroad with her family, in the French Pyrenees, Paris, Dinard, and Guernsey. 15.24–25 Because her siblings were so much older and there were few children in their neighborhood, Christie spent a lot of time playing alone with her pets and imaginary companions. [10]:9–10, 86-88 She eventually befriended other girls in Torquay, noting that one of the most important moments of my existence was her appearance with them in a youthful production of Gilbert and In Yeomen, in which she plays a hero, Colonel Fairfax. (2):23–27 Christie as a girl, date unknown According to Christie, Clara believed she should not learn to read until she was eight; Thanks to her curiosity, she read at the age of four. [10]:13 Her sister was sent to boarding school, but their mother insisted that Christie receive a home education. As a result, her parents and sister observed her studies in reading, writing and basic arithmetic, a topic she particularly enjoyed. They also taught her music, and she learned to play piano and mandolin. 8, 20–21 Christie was an insatiable reader from an early age. Among her earliest memories are reading children's books by Ms Molsworth and Edith Nesbitt. When she was a little older, she moved into a surreal verse by Edward Lyre and Lewis Carroll. [2]:18–19 As an adolescent, she enjoyed the works of Anthony Hope, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, and Alexander Dumas. [10]:111, 136-37 In April 1901, she wrote her first poem The Cowslip. By 1901, her father's health was deteriorating due to what she believed were heart problems. [12]:33 Fred died in November 1901 from pneumonia and chronic kidney disease. [21] Christie later said that her father's death when she was 11 marked the end of her childhood. (2):32–33 The financial situation of the family deteriorated at that time. Madge married the year after his father's death and moved to Cheadle, Cheshire; Monty was abroad, serving in a British regiment. Christie now lives alone in Ashfield with her mother. In 1902, she began attending Miss Geyer's girls' school in Torquay, but found it difficult to adapt to the disciplined atmosphere. [10]:139 In 1905, her mother sent her to Paris, where she was educated in a number of pension programs (boarding schools), focusing on voice training and playing the piano. Deciding that she was not temperament and talent, she gave up her goal of performing professionally as a concert pianist or opera singer. [12]:59–61 Early literary experiments, marriage, literary success: 1907–1926, after graduating, Christie returned to England to find his mother patched up. They decided to spend the northern winter of 1907-1908 in the warm climate of Egypt, which was then a regular tourist destination for wealthy Britons. [10]:155–57 They stayed at the Gezirah Palace Hotel in Cairo. Christie attended many dances and other social functions; she especially enjoyed watching amateur football matches. While visiting some ancient Egyptian monuments such as the Great Pyramid of Giza, she showed little interest in archaeology and Egyptology, which developed in her later years. Returning to the UK, she continued her social activities, writing and performing in amateur theatres. She also helped put on a play called Bluebeard of Misfortune with girlfriends. [2]:45–47 Portrait of Nathaniel Hughes John Baird, 1910 at eighteen, Christie wrote it a brief history, the House of Beauty while recovering in bed from illness. It consists of about 6,000 words of madness and dreams, the object of fascination for her. Her biographer Janet Morgan commented that despite the lack of style, the story was compelling. (2)48–49 (History becomes an early version of its history The House of Dreams.) [22] Other stories follow, most of them illustrating her interest in spiritualism and paranormal. These include the Call of the Wings and the Little Lonely God. The magazine rejected all early statements made under pseudonyms (including Mac Miller, Riel Miller and Sidney West); some statements were revised and published under its real name, often with new titles. (2):49-50 Around the same time, Christie began working on his first novel Snow White on the Desert. Writing under the pseudonym Monosyllaba, she put the book in Cairo and draw on her recent experiences there. She was disappointed when the six publishers she contacted turned down the job. [2]:50–51 Clara suggested that her daughter ask for advice from the successful novelist Eden Philpotts, a family friend and neighbor who responded to her inquiry, encouraged her to write and sent it to her own literary agent Hughes Massey, who also rejected Snow Upon the Desert but offered a second novel. Meanwhile, Christie's social activities are growing, with country parties, riding, hunting, dancing and skating. [10]:165–66 She has a short-lived relationship with four men and a commitment to another. (12):64–67 In October 1912, she was introduced to Archibald Archie Christie at the dance given by Lord and Lady Clifford in Ugbrooke, about 12 miles from Torquay. The son of an Indian civil service lawyer, Archie was an Army officer seconded to the Royal Flying Corps in April 1913. Three months after the first date, Archie proposed to a marriage, and Agatha accepted. (2):54–63 With the outbreak of The First World War in August 1914, Archie was sent to France to fight. They married on Christmas Eve 1914 in Emmanuel Churchill, Clifton, Bristol, near the home of his mother and stepfather as Archie left home. [24] In 1918, he was sent to England as a colonel in the Ministry of Air Transport. Christie participated in the military effort as a member of the Red Cross volunteer support team. From October 1914 to May 1915, then from June 1916 to September 1918, he worked 3,400 hours at the Red Cross City Hospital, Torquay, first as a nurse (unpaid), then as a dispenser at £16 (roughly the equivalent of £900 in 2019) a year from 1917 after qualifying as an assistant to the apologists. [2]:69] Her military service ended in September 1918, when Archie was reassigned to London and rented a flat in St John Wood. Christie has long been a fan of detective novels after enjoying The woman in White and Moonstone, and the early stories of Sherlock Holmes. She wrote her first detective novel The Mysterious Affair in Styles in 1916. Christie's inspiration for the character came from Belgian refugees living in Torkey, and the Belgian soldiers she helped treat as a volunteer nurse during World War I. [2]:75–79[28]:17–18 The original manuscript was rejected by Hodder "Stuyington" and Methuen. After retaining his filing for several months, John Lane at Bodley Head offered to accept it, provided Christie changed the way the decision was revealed. She did so and signed a contract to commit her next five books to Bodley Head, which she later felt was an exploiter. [2]:79, 81–82 It was published in 1920. [20] Archie Christie, Major Belcher, Mr Bates and Agatha Christie of the British Empire in 1922 [2]:79[12]:340, 349, 422 Archie left the Air Force at the end of the war and began working in the financial sector of the city on a relatively low salary. They still hired a maid. [2]:80–81 Her second novel The Secret Adversary (1922) featured a new detective couple, Tommy and Tuppence, republished by The Bodley Head. It earned £50 (roughly the equivalent of £2,800 in 2019). A third novel, Murders of Links, again features Poirot, as did the stories commissioned by Bruce Ingram, editor of The Sketch magazine. from 1923. [2]:83 Now she has no difficulty selling her work. [27]:33 In 1922, Christie joined the world promotional tour for the British Empire exhibition, led by Major Ernest Belcher. After ten months leaving their daughter with Agatha's mother and sister, they travelled to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and Canada. [2]:86–103 They learn to surf prone in South Africa; then, in Waikiki, they were among the first Britons to surf straight. [30] [31] When they returned to England, Archie resumed his work in the city, and Christie continued to work her writing. After living in a series of flats in London, they bought a house in Sunningdale, Berkshire, which they renamed Styles after the mansion in Christie's first detective novel. Christie's mother died in April 1926. In August 1926, reports appeared in the press that Christie had gone to a village near Biarritz to recover from a meltdown caused by exaggerations. [32] Disappearance: 1926 Daily Herald, December 15, 1926, announcing that Christie had been found – disappeared for 11 days, she was in The hydropathic hotel in Harrogate, Yorkshire, in August 1926, Archie asked Christie for a divorce. He had fallen in love with Nancy Neale, a friend of Major Belcher's. [12]:173–74 On December 3, 1926, the couple quarreled after Archie announced his plan to spend the weekend with friends unaccompanied by his wife. Christie's mother also died recently. Late in the evening, Christie disappeared from his home. The next morning, her car, Maurice Cawley, was found in Newlands Corner, parked over a quarry with a leaked driver's license and clothes inside. [1]:135[33][34] Disappearance quickly became a news story as the press tried to satisfy its readers' hunger for sensations, disasters and scandals. [12]:224 Home Secretary William Joynson-Hicks is pressuring the police, and the newspaper is offering a £100 reward (roughly equivalent to £6,000 in 2019). More than a thousand police officers, 15,000 volunteers and several planes searched the rural landscape. Conan Doyle gave one of Christie's gloves to find her. [in] Christie's disappearance was featured on the front page of The New York Times. Despite the large search, she was not found for another ten days. [35] On December 14, 1926, she was at the Swan Hydropathic Hotel in Harrogate, Yorkshire, registered as Mrs. Trussa Niele (the surname of her husband's lover) from Cape Town. (South Africa). The next day, Christie went to her sister's home in Abney Hall, where she was spotted in a secure room, locked doors, a phone turned off, and freaked out. [1]:146[14]:196[41][41][42] Christie's autobiography makes no mention of the disappearance. Some, including her biographer Morgan, believe she has disappeared in a state. [2]:154–59[35] Author Jared Ade concluded that Christie planned the event to expose her husband, but did not expect the resulting public melodrama. [46]:121 Biographer Christy Laura Thompson gives an alternative view that Christie disappears during a nervous breakdown, realizing his actions, but not in emotional control over himself. [12]:220–21 The public's reaction at the time was largely negative, suggesting advertising numbers or an attempt to frame her husband for murder. [47] [e] Second marriage and later life: 1927–1976 Christi at the Pera Palace Hotel in Istanbul, where he allegedly wrote Murder on the Orient Express in January 1927, Christie, looking very pale, sailed with his daughter and secretary to Las Palmas, Canary Islands, to complete his recovery,[48] returning three months later. [49] [f] Christie asked for a divorce and was granted a decree against her husband in April 1928, which was made absolutely in October 1928. Archie married Nancy Neale a week later. [50] They retained their daughter, Rosalind, and kept Christie's surname for her writing. [28]:21[51] In keeping with the period in his autobiography, Christie wrote: So, after suffering, came sorrow, despair, and slobbering. We don't have to ding it. [10]:340 In 1928, Christie left England and took the Orient Express to Istanbul and then Baghdad. [2]:169–70 In Iraq, she became friends with archaeologist Leonard Woolley and his wife, who invited her to return to their excavation in February 1930. [10]:376–77 On this second journey she met an archaeologist, thirteen years her junior Max Mallowan. In a 1977 interview, Mallowan recounted his first encounter with Christie when he took her and a group of tourists on a tour of his expedition site in Iraq. Christie and Mallowan married in Edinburgh in September 1930. Other novels (such as the so-called end house) and in the vicinity of Torquay have been created in and around Torquay. Christie drew on his experience of international train travel when he wrote the 1934 novel Murder on the Orient Express. [2]:201 Pera Palace Hotel in Istanbul, south of the railway, claimed the book was written there and maintained Christie's room

