

DOWNLOAD PDF THE MANUSCRIPT OF DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER, JUN

Chapter 1 : The manuscript of Diedrich Knickerbocker, Jun. - CORE

The manuscript of Diedrich Knickerbocker, Jun. [electronic resource] / [by Washington Irving]. Although Diedrich Knickerbocker was a pseudonym commonly used by.

Seth Handaside, made a startling announcement one day in One of his tenants had disappeared and left behind a large debt of unpaid rent. But that was not all he left behind. In the abandoned room, Handaside found a manuscript entitled: A history of New York, from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch dynasty, Containing among many surprising and curious matters, the unutterable ponderings of Walter the Doubter, the diasastrous projects of William the Testy, and the chivalric achievements sic of Peter the Headstrong, the three Dutch governors of New Amsterdam; being the only authentic history of the times that ever hath been, or ever will be published. The manuscript was signed by a Diedrich Knickerbocker, the tenant who ran off to parts unknown. The landlord, in an attempt to recoup his losses, handed the manuscript over to a printer, who published it that same year. The book and its mysterious author were the talk of the town for months. A History of New York was a rollicking tale of the colorful personalities and foibles of the old Dutch families that still dominated New York society. Knickerbocker had produced a big literary hit. Only, as you probably know, there was no Diedrich Knickerbocker. When word got out that the tenant story was a ruse, and the real author was a little known and unsuccessful lawyer, people were shocked. As the author was not of Dutch descent, his book took the older families aback for poking fun at their ancestors. But the young writer went on to achieve lasting fame, and his creation, Diedrich "Father" Knickerbocker, went on to become a character that represented New York much the way uncle Sam represents the United States. His creation, Father Knickerbocker, was seen everywhere in the 19th century, in cartoons and editorials, magazines and advertisements. Even a weathervane that has a long history right here in James Fenimore Cooper country. Everything about it -- the detail of the scowling face, the plump body overwhelming the poor, small chair, the tall hat, the pint he is drinking, and especially the surface patina and bullet holes! But there is something even better. Our angel weathervane from Nantucket is one example. The pictures are probably from the later 19th century, prior to the construction of the massive stone barn that is the main entrance to the Museum today. A Cooper fan perhaps?

Chapter 2 : The Legend of Sleepy Hollow Summary from LitCharts | The creators of SparkNotes

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The townspeople, most of whom have Dutch heritage, love to gather and tell supernatural tales. One of their favorites is of the Headless Horseman, an old Hessian trooper whose head was shot off during the Revolutionary War, and who gallops off in search of it each night. Ichabod, tall and lanky with a voracious appetite, is stern and strict in the schoolhouse but can be shrewd and ingratiating when it suits him, such as at the farmhouses of the students where he lodges. He leads the psalm singing lessons at church and enjoys flirting with the young women, who admire him for his intellectualism. Ichabod is initially confident in his ability to win over Katrina. However, many other rivals are competing with him—in particular, the brawny, clever, and mischievous Brom Bones, who wanders the villages looking for trouble with his gang of sidekicks though all in good fun. For a time, both of them continue on their courtship of Katrina separately, and while Brom Bones plays several practical jokes on Ichabod, neither of them seems to gain the upper hand with Katrina. Thrilled and nervous, he spruces himself up and even borrows a horse, Gunpowder, from the ornery old farmer Hans Van Ripper. Initially, the party seems to go well. Ichabod gorges himself on all the food, and manages to dance with Katrina all night while Brom Bones sulks and fumes. Ichabod lingers afterward to talk to Katrina as the other guests begin to leave. As Ichabod rides Gunpowder back home, he begins to think of all the tales of horror he has just heard at the party. At one point, the two riders climb a hill and Ichabod realizes that the figure is headless—it must, he thinks, be the Headless Horseman of the famous story. But he continues riding, attempting to reach the church where, according to the tale, the Horseman will vanish. But as he crosses the bridge, the Horseman hurls its head at Ichabod, who crashes to the ground. The Dutch wives, however, insist that the Headless Horseman carried him off. In the postscript, Knickerbocker claims that he heard this story at a business meeting in New York. After its end, one elderly gentleman had asked the storyteller what the story meant. Cite This Page Choose citation style: Retrieved November 9,

Chapter 3 : New York's Other Moniker

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Further north, people still spoke the language and distinctively Dutch stepped-gable houses still lined the thoroughfares of Albany, the state capital. In , Irving was a floundering New York City lawyer who published satirical columns in local newspapers. He and brother Peter started writing a full-length lampoon of New York City history but the project was interrupted by two deaths within a year: The Name That Stuck: Irving popular fictional character Diedrich Knickerbocker soon became a city favorite. Irving, 26, had great fun making Diedrich a source of uproarious exaggeration. To launch the book, the young author planned a hoax: Certainly the esteemed Van Cortlandt family had reason to rage: Several good old ladies, who had almost condemned my book to the flames, have taken me into high favor. Told by new English bosses to surrender, Stuyvesant shredded the letter. Irving wrote the preface for the premier issue in the guise of a conversation with the long-dead Diedrich, who appears as a phantasm. The Knickerbocker lasted more than 30 years. Members varied widely in outlook. Some displayed a sense of civic duty and disdain for ostentation. One young Knickerbocrat was elected to the state assembly solely on his Old Dutch lineage, and he became even more famous than Irving: Knickerbocker cachet grew with every generation. The Schermerhorns, a shipping family, may have birthed the ultimate in Knickerbockerness. Caroline Schermerhorn, born in , married a grandson of fur trader John Jacob Astor, the richest man in America. Wealth and ancestry gave Mrs. Astor absolute power to decide who in Gilded Age New York was fashionable. Even in the 20th century, the Knickerbocracy was the highest of high society. The last Cholly was Charles A. Van Rensselaer, a Knickerbocker himself. If only Diedrich had been a Cholly. In an edition of A History of New York, Stuyvesant, far left, urges on comically costumed troops. Dutch West India Company patroons received a year exemption from most taxes and some were allowed individual trade with natives, paying the company an export duty of one guilder on every beaver or otter skin. A patroon had to bring in 50 or more adult settlers, demanding that he have sufficient capital to carry the expense of outfitting and protecting a settlement. This proposition attracted few takers. In , to attract small farmers, the West India Company started offering free land and advantageous shipping rates. Successful patroons led the colony. One reason Van Rensselaer succeeded was geography: The real Killaen never actually set foot in New Netherland, conducting business from Holland through agents until his sons could take over. Peter Stuyvesant, a military commander and director-general of the Dutch West India Company, kept Beverwyck under company control, thwarting Van Rensselaer. The English christened the harbor town New York. The Knickerbackers, whose name Irving appropriated and respelled, were relative latecomers to New Netherland, but they established a land-holding dynasty. Patriarch Harman Janse Wyekybacke emigrated from Friesland, Holland, in , during the single year in which the Netherlands controlled the colony during the Third Anglo-Dutch war of To end the hostilities, the Dutch ceded New Netherland to the English the next year. He worked in the fur trade and amassed properties patroon-style. Harman married Lysbeth van Bogaert, daughter of the quartermaster of Fort Orange, and bought land south of the fort and east across the river in Kinderhook. Harman was one of those pioneers. He left a stake in his wilderness holdings, in a river valley the Indians called Schaghticoke, to his oldest son, Johannes Knickerbacker. Johannes bought more property from the Indians, and his son, Johannes II, presided over an estate of more than a thousand acres. The front door was split in two horizontal sections swinging on heavy iron hinges, to let air in and keep livestock out. The two men became fast friends and Herman changed the spelling of his surname to match that of his fictional cousin.

Chapter 4 : Washington Irving in Germany | Simon Beattie

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They married in while William was serving as a petty officer in the British Navy. They had eleven children, eight of whom survived to adulthood. Their first two sons, each named William, died in infancy, as did their fourth child, John. Their surviving children were: The president blessed young Irving, [4] an encounter Irving later commemorated in a small watercolor painting, which continues to hang in his home. The family later moved across the street to William St. An uninterested student, Irving preferred adventure stories and drama, and, by age 14, was regularly sneaking out of class in the evenings to attend the theater. It was in Tarrytown that Irving became familiar with the nearby town of Sleepy Hollow , with its quaint Dutch customs and local ghost stories. The letters brought Irving some early fame and moderate notoriety. Aaron Burr , a co-publisher of the Chronicle, was impressed enough to send clippings of the Oldstyle pieces to his daughter, Theodosia , while writer Charles Brockden Brown made a trip to New York to recruit Oldstyle for a literary magazine he was editing in Philadelphia. Irving bypassed most of the sites and locations considered essential for the development of an upwardly mobile young man, to the dismay of his brother William. By his own admission, Irving was not a good student and barely passed the bar in Before its publication, Irving started a hoax by placing a series of missing person advertisements in New York newspapers seeking information on Diedrich Knickerbocker , a crusty Dutch historian who had allegedly gone missing from his hotel in New York City. Knickerbocker failed to return to the hotel to pay his bill, he would publish a manuscript Knickerbocker had left behind. Riding the wave of public interest he had created with his hoax, Irvingâ€™ adopting the pseudonym of his Dutch historianâ€™ published A History of New York on December 6, , to immediate critical and popular success. Apart from a reconnaissance mission in the Great Lakes region , Irving saw no real action. He remained in Europe for the next 17 years. In the summer of , he visited Walter Scott , beginning a lifelong personal and professional friendship. The first installment, containing "Rip Van Winkle", was an enormous success, and the rest of the work would be equally successful; it was issued in â€™ in seven installments in New York, and in two volumes in London "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" would appear in the sixth issue of the New York edition, and the second volume of the London edition. To prevent further piracy in Britain, Irving paid to have the first four American installments published as a single volume by John Miller in London. Irving appealed to Walter Scott for help procuring a more reputable publisher for the remainder of the book. The format of Bracebridge was similar to that of The Sketch Book, with Irving, as Crayon, narrating a series of more than fifty loosely connected short stories and essays. While some reviewers thought Bracebridge to be a lesser imitation of The Sketch Book, the book was well received by readers and critics. Here he dazzled the royal family and attached himself to Mrs. Amelia Foster, an American living in Dresden with her five children. Emily finally refused his offer of marriage in the spring of He also learned through Payne that the novelist Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley was romantically interested in him, though Irving never pursued the relationship. Everett, recently the American Minister to Spain, urged Irving to join him in Madrid, [48] noting that a number of manuscripts dealing with the Spanish conquest of the Americas had recently been made public. Irving left for Madrid and enthusiastically began scouring the Spanish archives for colorful material. The book was popular in the United States and in Europe and would have editions published before the end of the century. Irving based them on extensive research in the Spanish archives, but also added imaginative elements aimed at sharpening the story. The first of these works is the source of the durable myth that medieval Europeans believed the Earth was flat. According to the popular book, Columbus proved the Earth was round. Worried he would disappoint friends and family if he refused the position, Irving left Spain for England in July McLane immediately assigned the daily secretary work to another man and tapped Irving to fill the role of aide-de-camp. The two worked over the next year to negotiate a trade agreement between the

United States and the British West Indies , finally reaching a deal in August That same year, Irving was awarded a medal by the Royal Society of Literature, followed by an honorary doctorate of civil law from Oxford in With Van Buren in place, Irving resigned his post to concentrate on writing, eventually completing Tales of the Alhambra , which would be published concurrently in the United States and England in That September, he accompanied the U. The book was another popular success and also the first book written and published by Irving in the United States since A History of New York in In , Irving purchased a "neglected cottage" and its surrounding riverfront property in Tarrytown, New York. The house, which he named Sunnyside in , [74] required constant repair and renovation over the next twenty years. With costs of Sunnyside escalating, Irving reluctantly agreed in to become a regular contributor to The Knickerbocker magazine, writing new essays and short stories under the Knickerbocker and Crayon pseudonyms. Writing in the January issue of Knickerbocker, he openly endorsed copyright legislation pending in the U. The legislation did not pass. However, the politics and warfare were exhausting, and Irvingâ€™"homesick and suffering from a crippling skin conditionâ€™"grew quickly disheartened: I am wearied and at times heartsick of the wretched politics of this country The last ten or twelve years of my life, passed among sordid speculators in the United States, and political adventurers in Spain, has shewn me so much of the dark side of human nature, that I begin to have painful doubts of my fellow man; and look back with regret to the confiding period of my literary career, when, poor as a rat, but rich in dreams, I beheld the world through the medium of my imagination and was apt to believe men as good as I wished them to be. He was also pressed into service by the American Minister to the Court of St. Polk had vowed to resolve. For its publication, Irving had made a deal that guaranteed him 12 percent of the retail price of all copies sold. Such an agreement was unprecedented at that time. Five volumes of the biography were published between and Preston in a letter to Irving. Legend has it that his last words were: When will this end? How sweet a life was his; how sweet a death! Living, to wing with mirth the weary hours, Or with romantic tales the heart to cheer; Dying, to leave a memory like the breath Of summers full of sunshine and of showers, A grief and gladness in the atmosphere. He is also generally credited as one of the first to write both in the vernacular, and without an obligation to the moral or didactic in his short stories, writing stories simply to entertain rather than to enlighten. As George William Curtis noted, there "is not a young literary aspirant in the country, who, if he ever personally met Irving, did not hear from him the kindest words of sympathy, regard, and encouragement". William Makepeace Thackeray was the first to refer to Irving as the "ambassador whom the New World of Letters sent to the Old", [] a banner picked up by writers and critics throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Hawless in , "yet belonging to the New World, there is a quaint Old World flavor about him". Impact on American culture[edit] Irving popularized the nickname " Gotham " for New York City, later used in Batman comics and movies as the name of Gotham City , [] and is credited with inventing the expression "the almighty dollar ". Nicholas soaring over treetops in a flying wagonâ€™"a creation others would later dress up as Santa Claus. In his five Christmas stories in The Sketch Book, Irving portrayed an idealized celebration of old-fashioned Christmas customs at a quaint English manor, that depicted harmonious warm-hearted English Christmas festivities he experienced while staying in Aston Hall, Birmingham, England, that had largely been abandoned. In his biography of Christopher Columbus, [] Irving introduced the erroneous idea that Europeans believed the world to be flat prior to the discovery of the New World. It was thus under the name of "Irvington" that the village incorporated on April 16, Schulze, a graduate engineer from the University of Iowa and member of the Washington Irving Literary Society, also was partial to the name Irving.

Chapter 5 : The Manuscript of Diedrich Knickerbocker, Jun : John Grigg :

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Chapter 9 : Diedrich Knickerbocker - Wikipedia

Diedrich Knickerbocker is an American literary character who originated from Washington Irving's first novel A History of New-York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty, by Diedrich Knickerbocker ().