The Early Romantics

The Devil and Tom Walker
Short Story by Washington Irving

Meet the Author

Washington Irving  1783–1859

The Headless Horseman has thundered through readers’ nightmares for nearly 200 years. Rip Van Winkle has been inspiring laughter for just as long. These characters, along with scores of others that populate his writing, helped make Washington Irving the first American writer to achieve an international reputation.

A Reluctant Lawyer  Born when the nation was new and patriotism at its fiercest, Washington Irving was named for the country’s first president. He began studying law at 16 but never showed much enthusiasm for it. He did, however, have a passion for writing, a playful mind, and keen powers of observation. “I was always fond of visiting new scenes and observing strange characters and manners,” he once wrote. In 1807, he began publishing light satirical pieces about New York politics, culture, and theater.

Also Known As  In 1809, Irving penned A History of New York from the Beginning of Time Through the End of the Dutch Dynasty, a satire of both historical texts and the local politics they chronicled. It was considered a comic masterpiece, but for a time no one knew who had written it—the manuscript was said to have been left at an inn by an old lodger named Diedrich Knickerbocker.

Knickerbocker was one of many eccentric narrators created by Irving, who didn’t sign his own name to his works until he was over 40.

American Abroad  In 1815, Irving began traveling through Europe, remaining there for 17 years. With the encouragement of Sir Walter Scott—the author of Ivanhoe and a fan of Irving’s History—he began writing a series of stories that blended the legends of Europe with the tales he had heard while wandering as a young man through New York’s Catskill Mountains and Hudson Valley. The stories, including both “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” and “Rip Van Winkle,” appeared in 1820 as The Sketch-Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. The collection was wildly successful. However, in 1824, Irving published Tales of a Traveller (which contained “The Devil and Tom Walker”), and the book was not well received. In fact, the criticism was so harsh that Irving stopped writing fiction altogether.

Irving returned to America in 1832 to live with his brother on the Sunnyside estate. He died at the age of 76 and was buried near the haunting ground of his famous horseman—in New York’s Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

DID YOU KNOW?

Washington Irving . . .
• was a spectator at the trial of Aaron Burr.
• served as a colonel in the War of 1812.
• inspired the name of the New York Knicks basketball team.
• lost the love of his life when she died at 17.
Are you willing to PAY ANY PRICE?

People who’ll stop at nothing to achieve wealth, success, or fame are often said to have “sold their soul.” In other words, they have sacrificed something important—moral beliefs, privacy, family—in order to get what they want. Consider this kind of trade-off. Do you think it might ever be worth the consequences?

DISCUSS Working with a partner, list several people—real or fictional—who fit this profile. Then pick one such person and list his or her gains and their consequences. Assign a value to each item and decide whether, overall, the prize was worth the price. Share your conclusions with the rest of the class.

TEXT ANALYSIS: SATIRE

Irving was a master of satire, a literary device in which people, customs, or institutions are ridiculed with the purpose of improving society. In this passage, Irving pokes fun at quarrelsome, complaining women:

…Though a female scold is generally considered to be a match for the devil, yet in this instance she appears to have had the worst of it.

Satire is often subtle, so as you read, watch for its indicators: humor, exaggeration, absurd situations, and irony.

READING SKILL: ANALYZE IMAGERY

Irving develops his characters and establishes mood through imagery—words and phrases that appeal to the five senses.

…There lived near this place a meager, miserly fellow, of the name of Tom Walker. He had a wife as miserly as himself… They lived in a forlorn-looking house that stood alone and had an air of starvation.

As you read, use a chart like the one below to record images from the story. Also include your inferences about how the images support the story’s characters and mood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Images</th>
<th>Characterization</th>
<th>Mood</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>house with a look of starvation</td>
<td>Tom and his wife are miserly.</td>
<td>depressing</td>
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Review: Make Inferences

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

The following words are critical to the story of a miser who would trade his soul for money. Check your understanding of each one by rewording the sentence in which it appears.

1. The melancholy sight of the graveyard chilled him.
2. The persecution of the Puritans went unchallenged.
3. The mention of gold awakened his avarice.
4. The corrupt usurer charged 20 percent interest.
5. Speculating in land deals held the promise of quick profits.
6. Hard economic times are propitious for moneylenders.
7. People who flaunt their wealth are guilty of ostentation.
8. He was a strict censurer of other people’s vices.

Complete the activities in your Reader/Writer Notebook.
A few miles from Boston in Massachusetts, there is a deep inlet, winding several miles into the interior of the country from Charles Bay, and terminating in a thickly wooded swamp or morass. On one side of this inlet is a beautiful dark grove; on the opposite side the land rises abruptly from the water’s edge into a high ridge, on which grow a few scattered oaks of great age and immense size. Under one of these gigantic trees, according to old stories, there was a great amount of treasure buried by Kidd the pirate. The inlet allowed a facility to bring the money in a boat secretly and at night to the very foot of the hill; the elevation of the place permitted a good lookout to be kept that no one was at hand; while the remarkable trees formed good landmarks by which the place might easily be found again. The old stories add, moreover, that the devil presided at the hiding of the money and took it under his guardianship; but this, it is well-known, he always does with buried treasure, particularly when it has been ill-gotten. Be that as it may, Kidd never returned to recover his wealth; being shortly after seized at Boston, sent out to England, and there hanged for a pirate.
About the year 1727, just at the time that earthquakes were prevalent in New England, and shook many tall sinners down upon their knees, there lived near this place a meager, miserly fellow, of the name of Tom Walker. He had a wife as miserly as himself: they were so miserly that they even conspired to cheat each other. Whatever the woman could lay hands on, she hid away; a hen could not cackle but she was on the alert to secure the new-laid egg. Her husband was continually prying about to detect her secret hoards, and many and fierce were the conflicts that took place about what ought to have been common property. They lived in a forlorn-looking house that stood alone and had an air of starvation. A few straggling savin trees, emblems of sterility, grew near it; no smoke ever curled from its chimney; no traveler stopped at its door. A miserable horse, whose ribs were as articulate as the bars of a gridiron,1 stalked about a field, where a thin carpet of moss, scarcely covering the ragged beds of puddingstone,2 tantalized and balked his hunger; and sometimes he would lean his head over the fence, look piteously at the passerby and seem to petition deliverance from this land of famine.

The house and its inmates had altogether a bad name. Tom’s wife was a tall termagant,3 fierce of temper, loud of tongue, and strong of arm. Her voice was often heard in wordy warfare with her husband; and his face sometimes showed signs that their conflicts were not confined to words. No one ventured, however, to interfere between them. The lonely wayfarer shrunk within himself at the horrid clamor and clapper-clawing;4 eyed the den of discord askance;5 and hurried on his way, rejoicing, if a bachelor, in his celibacy.

One day that Tom Walker had been to a distant part of the neighborhood, he took what he considered a shortcut homeward, through the swamp. Like most shortcuts, it was an ill-chosen route. The swamp was thickly grown with great gloomy pines and hemlocks, some of them ninety feet high, which made it dark at noonday, and a retreat for all the owls of the neighborhood. It was full of pits and quagmires, partly covered with weeds and mosses, where the green surface often betrayed the traveler into a gulf of black, smothering mud; there were also dark and stagnant pools, the abodes of the tadpole, the bullfrog, and the water snake; where the trunks of pines and hemlocks lay half-drowned, half-rotting, looking like alligators sleeping in the mire.

Tom had long been picking his way cautiously through this treacherous forest; stepping from tuft to tuft of rushes and roots, which afforded precarious footholds among deep sloughs; or pacing carefully, like a cat, along the prostrate trunks of trees; startled now and then by the sudden screaming of the bittern,6 or the quacking of wild duck rising on the wind from some solitary pool. At length he arrived at a firm piece of ground, which ran out like a peninsula into the deep bosom of the swamp. It had been one of the strongholds of the Indians during their wars.

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1. as articulate . . . gridiron: as clearly separated as the bars of a grill.
2. puddingstone: a rock consisting of pebbles and gravel cemented together.
3. termagant (tûr’mê-gant): a quarrelsome, scolding woman.
4. clapper-clawing: scratching or clawing with the fingernails.
5. eyed . . . askance (e-skâns´): looked disapprovingly at the house filled with arguing.
6. bittern: a wading bird with mottled, brownish plumage and a deep, booming cry.
with the first colonists. Here they had thrown up a kind of fort, which they had
looked upon as almost impregnable, and had used as a place of refuge for their
squaws and children.

Nothing remained of the old Indian fort but a few embankments, gradually
sinking to the level of the surrounding earth, and already overgrown in part by
oaks and other forest trees, the foliage of which formed a contrast to the dark
pines and hemlocks of the swamp.

It was late in the dusk of evening when Tom Walker reached the old fort, and
he paused there awhile to rest himself. Anyone but he would have felt unwilling
to linger in this lonely, melancholy place, for the common people had a bad
opinion of it, from the stories handed down from the time of the Indian wars,
when it was asserted that the savages held incantations here, and made sacrifices
to the evil spirit.

Tom Walker, however, was not a man to be troubled with any fears of the kind.
He reposed himself for some time on the trunk of a fallen hemlock, listening to
the boding cry of the tree toad, and delving with his walking staff into a mound
of black mold at his feet. As he turned up the soil unconsciously, his staff struck
against something hard. He raked it out of the vegetable mold, and lo! a cloven
skull, with an Indian tomahawk buried deep in it, lay before him. The rust on the
weapon showed the time that had elapsed since this death-blow had been given.
It was a dreary memento of the fierce struggle that had taken place in this last
foothold of the Indian warriors.

“Humph!” said Tom Walker, as he gave it a kick to shake the dirt from it.

“Let that skull alone!” said a gruff voice. Tom lifted up his eyes, and beheld a
great black man seated directly opposite him, on the stump of a tree. He was ex-
ceedingly surprised, having neither heard nor seen anyone approach; and he was
still more perplexed on observing, as well as the gathering gloom would permit,
that the stranger was neither Negro nor Indian. It is true he was dressed in a rude
half-Indian garb, and had a red belt or sash swathed round his body; but his face
was neither black nor copper-color, but swarthy and dingy, and begrimed with
soot, as if he had been accustomed to toil among fires and forges. He had a shock
of coarse black hair, that stood out from his head in all directions, and bore an ax
on his shoulder.

He scowled for a moment at Tom with a pair of great red eyes.

“What are you doing on my grounds?” said the black man, with a hoarse,
growling voice.

“Your grounds!” said Tom, with a sneer, “no more your grounds than mine;
they belong to Deacon Peabody.”

“Deacon Peabody be d—d,” said the stranger, “as I flatter myself he will be,
if he does not look more to his own sins and less to those of his neighbors. Look
yonder, and see how Deacon Peabody is faring.”

7. incantations: verbal charms or spells recited to produce a magic effect.
Analyse Visuals

This Quidor painting illustrates the first meeting between Tom and the devil. In your opinion, how well do the artist's choices of color and shading and his depiction of Tom's character match the story? Explain.
Tom looked in the direction that the stranger pointed, and beheld one of the great trees, fair and flourishing without, but rotten at the core, and saw that it had been nearly hewn through, so that the first high wind was likely to blow it down. On the bark of the tree was scored the name of Deacon Peabody, an eminent man, who had waxed wealthy by driving shrewd bargains with the Indians. He now looked around, and found most of the tall trees marked with the name of some great man of the colony, and all more or less scored by the ax. The one on which he had been seated, and which had evidently just been hewn down, bore the name of Crowninshield; and he recollected a mighty rich man of that name, who made a vulgar display of wealth, which it was whispered he had acquired by buccaneering.8

“He’s just ready for burning!” said the black man, with a growl of triumph.

“You see, I am likely to have a good stock of firewood for winter.”

“But what right have you,” said Tom, “to cut down Deacon Peabody’s timber?”

“The right of a prior claim,” said the other. “This woodland belonged to me long before one of your white-faced race put foot upon the soil.”

“And pray, who are you, if I may be so bold?” said Tom.

“Oh, I go by various names. I am the wild huntsman in some countries; the black miner in others. In this neighborhood I am he whom the red men consecrated this spot, and in honor of whom they now and then roasted a white man, by way of sweet-smelling sacrifice. Since the red men have been exterminated by you white savages, I amuse myself by presiding at the persecutions of Quakers and Anabaptists;9 I am the great patron and prompter of slave dealers, and the grand master of the Salem witches.”

“The upshot of all which is that, if I mistake not,” said Tom, sturdily, “you are he commonly called Old Scratch.”

“The same, at your service!” replied the black man, with a half-civil nod.

Such was the opening of this interview, according to the old story; though it has almost too familiar an air to be credited. One would think that to meet with such a singular personage, in this wild, lonely place, would have shaken any man’s nerves; but Tom was a hard-minded fellow, not easily daunted, and he had lived so long with a termagant wife that he did not even fear the devil.

It is said that after this commencement they had a long and earnest conversation together, as Tom returned homeward. The black man told him of great sums of money buried by Kidd the pirate, under the oak trees on the high ridge, not far from the morass. All these were under his command, and protected by his power, so that none could find them but such as propitiated his favor. These he offered to place within Tom Walker’s reach, having conceived an especial kindness for him; but they were to be had only on certain conditions. What these conditions were may be easily surmised, though Tom never disclosed them publicly. They must have been very hard, for he required time to think of them, and he was not a man

8. **buccaneering**: robbing ships at sea; piracy.
9. **presiding ... Anabaptists**: exercising authority over the oppression of Christian groups that the Puritans considered heretical.
10. **Old Scratch**: a nickname for the devil.
to stick at trifles when money was in view. When they had reached the edge of the swamp, the stranger paused. “What proof have I that all you have been telling me is true?” said Tom. “There’s my signature,” said the black man, pressing his finger on Tom’s forehead. So saying, he turned off among the thickets of the swamp, and seemed, as Tom said, to go down, down, down, into the earth, until nothing but his head and shoulders could be seen, and so on, until he totally disappeared.

When Tom reached home, he found the black print of a finger burnt, as it were, into his forehead, which nothing could obliterate.

The first news his wife had to tell him was the sudden death of Absalom Crowninshield, the rich buccaneer. It was announced in the papers with the usual flourish that “a great man had fallen in Israel.”

11. a great man . . . Israel: a biblical reference—“Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?” (2 Samuel 3:38)—used, with unconscious irony, by the papers to mean that an important member of God’s people on earth had passed away.
Tom recollected the tree which his black friend had just hewn down and which was ready for burning. “Let the freebooter\(^{12}\) roast,” said Tom; “who cares!” He now felt convinced that all he had heard and seen was no illusion.

He was not prone to let his wife into his confidence; but as this was an uneasy secret, he willingly shared it with her. All her avarice\(^ {150} \) was awakened at the mention of hidden gold, and she urged her husband to comply with the black man’s terms, and secure what would make them wealthy for life. However Tom might have felt disposed to sell himself to the devil, he was determined not to do so to oblige his wife; so he flatly refused, out of the mere spirit of contradiction. Many and bitter were the quarrels they had on the subject; but the more she talked, the more resolute was Tom not to be damned to please her.

At length she determined to drive the bargain on her own account, and if she succeeded, to keep all the gain to herself. Being of the same fearless temper as her husband, she set off for the old Indian fort toward the close of a summer’s day. She was many hours absent. When she came back, she was reserved and sullen in her replies. She spoke something of a black man, whom she met about twilight hewing at the root of a tall tree. He was sulky, however, and would not come to terms; she was to go again with a propitiatory offering, but what it was she forbore to say.

The next evening she set off again for the swamp, with her apron heavily laden. Tom waited and waited for her, but in vain; midnight came, but she did not make her appearance; morning, noon, night returned, but still she did not come. Tom now grew uneasy for her safety, especially as he found she had carried off in her apron the silver teapot and spoons, and every portable article of value. Another night elapsed, another morning came; but no wife. In a word, she was never heard of more.

What was her real fate nobody knows, in consequence of so many pretending to know. It is one of those facts which have become confounded by a variety of historians. Some asserted that she lost her way among the tangled mazes of the swamp, and sank into some pit or slough; others, more uncharitable, hinted that she had eloped with the household booty and made off to some other province; while others surmised that the tempter had decoyed her into a dismal quagmire, on the top of which her hat was found lying. In confirmation of this, it was said a great black man, with an ax on his shoulder, was seen late that very evening coming out of the swamp, carrying a bundle tied in a check apron, with an air of surly triumph.

The most current and probable story, however, observes that Tom Walker grew so anxious about the fate of his wife and his property that he set out at length to seek them both at the Indian fort. During a long summer’s afternoon he searched about the gloomy place, but no wife was to be seen. He called her name repeatedly, but she was nowhere to be heard. The bittern alone responded to his voice, as they flew screaming by; or the bullfrog croaked dolefully from a neighboring pool. At length, it is said, just in the brown hour of twilight, when the owls began to hoot, and the bats to flit about, his attention was attracted by the clamor of carrion crows\(^ {13}\) hovering about a cypress tree. He looked up, and beheld a bundle tied in a

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12. freebooter: pirate.

13. carrion crows: crows that feed on dead or decaying flesh.
check apron, and hanging in the branches of the tree, with a great vulture perched
hard by, as if keeping watch upon it. He leaped with joy, for he recognized his
wife's apron and supposed it to contain the household valuables.

“Let us get hold of the property,” said he consolingly to himself, “and we will
endeavor to do without the woman.”

As he scrambled up the tree, the vulture spread its wide wings, and sailed off
screaming into the deep shadows of the forest. Tom seized the checked apron, but,
woeful sight! found nothing but a heart and liver tied up in it!

Such, according to this most authentic old story, was all that was to be found
of Tom’s wife. She had probably attempted to deal with the black man as she had
been accustomed to deal with her husband; but though a female scold is gener-
ally considered a match for the devil, yet in this instance she appears to have had
the worst of it. She must have died game, however; for it is said Tom noticed
many prints of cloven feet stamped upon the tree, and found handfuls of hair
that looked as if they had been plucked from the coarse black shock of the wood-
man. Tom knew his wife's prowess by experience. He shrugged his shoulders, as
he looked at the signs of a fierce clapper-clawing. “Egad,” said he to himself, “Old
Scratch must have had a tough time of it!”

Tom consoled himself for the loss of his property with the loss of his wife, for
he was a man of fortitude. He even felt something like gratitude towards the black
woodman, who, he considered, had done him a kindness. He sought, therefore,
to cultivate a further acquaintance with him, but for some time without success;
the old blacklegs played shy, for, whatever people may think, he is not always to be
had for calling for: he knows how to play his cards when pretty sure of his game.

At length, it is said, when delay had whetted Tom's eagerness to the quick, and
prepared him to agree to anything rather than not gain the promised treasure, he met
the black man one evening in his usual woodsman's dress, with his ax on his shoulder,
sauntering along the swamp, and humming a tune. He affected to receive Tom's ad-
vances with great indifference, made brief replies, and went on humming his tune.

By degrees, however, Tom brought him to business, and they began to haggle
about the terms on which the former was to have the pirate's treasure. There was
one condition which need not be mentioned, being generally understood in all
cases where the devil grants favors; but there were others about which, though of
less importance, he was inflexibly obstinate. He insisted that the money found
through his means should be employed in his service. He proposed, therefore,
that Tom should employ it in the black traffic; that is to say, that he should fit
out a slave ship. This, however, Tom resolutely refused: he was bad enough in
all conscience; but the devil himself could not tempt him to turn slave trader.

Finding Tom so squeamish on this point, he did not insist upon it, but pro-
posed, instead, that he should turn usurer; the devil being extremely anxious for
the increase of usurers, looking upon them as his peculiar people.

To this no objections were made, for it was just to Tom's taste.
“You shall open a broker's shop in Boston next month,” said the black man.
“I'll do it tomorrow, if you wish,” said Tom Walker.
“You shall lend money at two percent a month.”
“Egad, I'll charge four!” replied Tom Walker.
“You shall extort bonds, foreclose mortgages, drive the merchants to bankruptcy—”
“I’ll drive them to the d——l,” cried Tom Walker.
“You are the usurer for my money!” said blacklegs with delight. “When will you want the rhino?”
“This very night.”
“Done!” said the devil.
“Done!” said Tom Walker. So they shook hands and struck a bargain.

A few days’ time saw Tom Walker seated behind his desk in a countinghouse in Boston.

His reputation for a ready-moneyed man, who would lend money out for a good consideration, soon spread abroad. Everybody remembers the time of Governor Belcher, when money was particularly scarce. It was a time of paper credit. The country had been deluged with government bills; the famous Land Bank had been established; there had been a rage for speculating; the people had run mad with schemes for new settlements; for building cities in the wilderness; land-jobbers went about with maps of grants, and townships, and Eldorados lying nobody knew where, but which everybody was ready to purchase. In a word, the great speculating fever, which breaks out every now and then in the country, had raged to an alarming degree, and everybody was dreaming of making sudden fortunes from nothing. As usual the fever had subsided; the dream had gone off, and the imaginary fortunes with it; the patients were left in doleful plight, and the whole country resounded with the consequent cry of “hard times.”

At this propitious time of public distress did Tom Walker set up as usurer in Boston. His door was soon thronged by customers. The needy and adventurous, the gambling speculator, the dreaming land-jobber, the thriftless tradesman, the merchant with cracked credit; in short, everyone driven to raise money by desperate means and desperate sacrifices hurried to Tom Walker.

Thus Tom was the universal friend of the needy and acted like a “friend in need”; that is to say, he always exacted good pay and good security. In proportion to the distress of the applicant was the hardness of his terms. He accumulated bonds and mortgages; gradually squeezed his customers closer and closer; and sent them at length, dry as a sponge, from his door.

In this way he made money hand over hand, became a rich and mighty man, and exalted his cocked hat upon ’Change. He built himself, as usual, a vast

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15. countinghouse: an office in which a business firm conducts its bookkeeping, correspondence, and similar activities.
16. Land Bank: Boston merchants organized the Land Bank in 1739. Landowners could take out mortgages on their property and then repay the loans with cash or manufactured goods. When the Land Bank was outlawed in 1741, many colonists lost money.
17. land-jobbers: people who buy and sell land for profit.
18. Eldorados: places of fabulous wealth or great opportunity. Early Spanish explorers sought a legendary country named El Dorado, which was rumored to be rich with gold.
19. exalted . . . ’Change: proudly raised himself to a position of importance as a trader on the stock exchange.

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THE DEVIL AND TOM WALKER 329
house, out of ostentation; but left the greater part of it unfinished and unfu-
nished, out of parsimony. He even set up a carriage in the fullness of his vain-
glory, though he nearly starved the horses which drew it; and as the ungreased
wheels groaned and screeched on the axletrees, you would have thought you heard
the souls of the poor debtors he was squeezing.

As Tom waxed old, however, he grew thoughtful. Having secured the good
things of this world, he began to feel anxious about those of the next. He thought
with regret on the bargain he had made with his black friend, and set his wits to
work to cheat him out of the conditions. He became, therefore, all of a sudden,
a violent churchgoer. He prayed loudly and strenuously, as if heaven were to be
taken by force of lungs. Indeed, one might always tell when he had sinned most
during the week, by the clamor of his Sunday devotion. The quiet Christians who
had been modestly and steadfastly traveling Zionward were struck with self-
reproach at seeing themselves so suddenly outstripped in their career by this new-
made convert. Tom was as rigid in religious as in money matters; he was a stern
supervisor and censurer of his neighbors, and seemed to think every sin entered
up to their account became a credit on his own side of the page. He even talked of
the expediency of reviving the persecution of Quakers and Anabaptists. In a word,
Tom’s zeal became as notorious as his riches.

Still, in spite of all this strenuous attention to forms, Tom had a lurking dread
that the devil, after all, would have his due. That he might not be taken un-
awares, therefore, it is said he always carried a small Bible in his coat pocket. He
had also a great folio Bible on his countinghouse desk, and would frequently be
found reading it when people called on business; on such occasions he would lay
his green spectacles in the book, to mark the place, while he turned round to drive
some usurious bargain.

Some say that Tom grew a little crackbrained in his old days, and that fancying
his end approaching, he had his horse new shod, saddled and bridled, and buried
with his feet uppermost; because he supposed that at the last day the world would
be turned upside down; in which case he should find his horse standing ready for
mounting, and he was determined at the worst to give his old friend a run for it.
This, however, is probably a mere old wives’ fable. If he really did take such a pre-
cau tion, it was totally superfluous; at least so says the authentic old legend, which
closes his story in the following manner:

One hot summer afternoon in the dog days, just as a terrible black thundergust
was coming up, Tom sat in his countinghouse, in his white linen cap and India
silk morning gown. He was on the point of foreclosing a mortgage, by which he
would complete the ruin of an unlucky land speculator for whom he had pro-
fessed the greatest friendship. The poor land-jobber begged him to grant a few
months’ indulgence. Tom had grown testy and irritated, and refused another day.

ostentation (ö’s tən-tə’shan) n.
display meant to impress others; boastful showiness

IMAGERY
Find the images in lines 264–275 that are used to describe both Tom and his clients. What do these images tell you about Tom and his methods?
censurer (sən’shar-ər) n.
one who expresses strong disapproval or harsh criticism

SATIRE
What kind of churchgoer is represented by Tom in lines 276–289? Think about what Irving is suggesting about this kind of individual.

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20. vainglory: boastful, undeserved pride in one’s accomplishments or qualities.
22. the devil . . . due: a reference to the proverb “Give the devil his due,” used to mean “Give even a disagreeable person the credit he or she deserves.” Here, of course, the expression is used literally rather than figuratively.
“My family will be ruined and brought upon the parish,” said the land-jobber. “Charity begins at home,” replied Tom; “I must take care of myself in these hard times.”

“You have made so much money out of me,” said the speculator. Tom lost his patience and his piety. “The devil take me,” said he, “if I have made a farthing!”

Just then there were three loud knocks at the street door. He stepped out to see who was there. A black man was holding a black horse, which neighed and stamped with impatience. “Tom, you’re come for,” said the black fellow, gruffly. Tom shrank back, but too late. He had left his little Bible at the bottom of his coat pocket, and his big Bible on the desk buried under the mortgage he was about to foreclose; never was a sinner taken more unawares. The black man whisked him like a child into the saddle,

23. farthing: a coin worth one-fourth of a penny, formerly used throughout the British Empire.

Tom Walker’s Flight (about 1856), John Quidor. Oil on canvas, 26 1/4” x 33 3/4”. The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, Gift of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller 3rd, 1979.7.84.

▲ Analyze Visuals
What elements in this painting by Quidor emphasize the human fear of the supernatural and the consequences of greed? Explain.
gave the horse the lash, and away he galloped, with Tom on his back, in the midst of the thunderstorm. The clerks stuck their pens behind their ears, and stared after him from the windows. Away went Tom Walker, dashing down the streets; his white cap bobbing up and down, his morning gown fluttering in the wind, and his steed striking fire out of the pavement at every bound. When the clerks turned to look for the black man, he had disappeared.

Tom Walker never returned to foreclose the mortgage. A countryman, who lived on the border of the swamp, reported that in the height of the thundergust he had heard a great clattering of hoofs and a howling along the road, and running to the window caught sight of a figure, such as I have described, on a horse that galloped like mad across the fields, over the hills, and down into the black hemlock swamp toward the old Indian fort; and that shortly after a thunderbolt falling in that direction seemed to set the whole forest in a blaze.

The good people of Boston shook their heads and shrugged their shoulders, but had been so much accustomed to witches and goblins, and tricks of the devil, in all kinds of shapes, from the first settlement of the colony, that they were not so much horror-struck as might have been expected. Trustees were appointed to take charge of Tom’s effects. There was nothing, however, to administer upon. On searching his coffers all his bonds and mortgages were found reduced to cinders. In place of gold and silver, his iron chest was filled with chips and shavings; two skeletons lay in his stable instead of his half-starved horses, and the very next day his great house took fire and burnt to the ground.

Such was the end of Tom Walker and his ill-gotten wealth. Let all griping money brokers lay this story to heart. The truth of it is not to be doubted. The very hole under the oak trees whence he dug Kidd’s money is to be seen to this day; and the neighboring swamp and old Indian fort are often haunted in stormy nights by a figure on horseback, in morning gown and white cap, which is doubtless the troubled spirit of the usurer. In fact the story has resolved itself into a proverb so prevalent throughout New England, of “The Devil and Tom Walker.”

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**COMMON CORE RL 2**

**THEME**

Irving’s story is a satirical version of the legend of Faust, who sold his soul to the devil. The Faust theme often appears in works of literature and film. One recent example is the best-selling 2003 novel, *The Devil Wears Prada*, and its 2006 film version. In this satire of the fashion industry, a young woman begins to lose herself as she tries to please her demanding boss in order to have a successful career. What other recent stories, novels, plays, or films can you think of that relate to the Faust theme?

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24. **coffers**: safes or strongboxes designed to hold money or other valuable items.
Comprehension

1. Recall  What character traits do Tom Walker and his wife share?
2. Recall  What bargain does Tom make with the stranger in the forest?
3. Summarize  How does Tom try to avoid fulfilling his end of the bargain?

Text Analysis

4. Compare Character Traits  As Tom gets older, he begins to worry about his actions and becomes “a violent churchgoer.” But does he really change? Support your opinion with examples from the text. Use a chart like the one shown to collect evidence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before the Bargain</th>
<th>As He Ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Draw Conclusions  In your opinion, is there any way Tom could have escaped the consequences of his deal with the devil? Use evidence from the text and your own knowledge of human nature to support your answer.

6. Analyze Imagery  What inferences can you make about how each of the following images supports characterization and mood?
   - the trees and the swamp (lines 40–47)
   - the hewn trees (lines 96-102)
   - Tom’s new house (lines 270–272)
   - Tom as a churchgoer (lines 279–289)

7. Analyze Satire  Through statements he makes about Tom Walker, his wife, and his community, what messages is Irving communicating about
   - women (lines 31–37)?
   - the Puritan attitude (lines 115–118)?
   - the slave trade (lines 224–227)?
   - moneylenders (lines 228–230)?

Text Criticism

8. Critical Interpretations  The story of Tom Walker engaged readers both here and in Europe for many different, and sometimes conflicting, reasons. Look at the story again through the eyes of each of the following people. What reasons would you give for recommending the story to others?
   - revolutionary
   - Puritan
   - American politician
   - banker

Are you willing to PAY ANY PRICE?

Tom Walker goes to extreme lengths to acquire wealth. Are there things in life that are worth paying any price for? If so, what are they, and what are the consequences of seeking them?
Vocabulary in Context

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

Choose the vocabulary word that best matches each description below.

1. someone who loves to nag, criticize, and sneer
2. your mood if you suddenly lost your job, your best friend, or your dog
3. what a hot day is to lemonade vendors
4. a pretentious display that is meant to impress others
5. what the Bill of Rights was written to prevent
6. what someone who buys stock in a struggling company is doing
7. a person you don’t want to have help you out of financial difficulties
8. a feeling that can make someone drool in a department store

**ACADEMIC VOCABULARY IN WRITING**

| construct | expand | indicate | reinforce | role |

Irving uses several examples of wicked characters to **reinforce** the idea that greed is bad. In a short paragraph, **indicate** how Irving could have also included positive **role** models to illustrate moderation. Use three of the Academic Vocabulary words in your writing.

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY: THE LATIN ROOT *spec***

When Tom Walker’s neighbors speculated in land, they were hoping to spot opportunities for a quick profit. The Latin root *spec* in the word *speculating* actually means “to look at” or “to see or behold.” Words containing this root, or the related forms *spect* and *spic*, usually have something to do with light, sight, or clarity.

**PRACTICE** Match each definition below with the appropriate word from the word web, considering what you know about the origin of the Latin root *spec* and the other word parts shown. Then, say whether the words are nouns or adjectives, checking a dictionary if necessary.

1. tending to look within, at one’s own thoughts or feelings
2. an observer of an event
3. a ghostly sight or apparition
4. showing unwillingness to act rashly; prudent
5. a point of view
6. a range of colored light
Language

◆ GRAMMAR AND STYLE: Recognize Parallelism

Review the Grammar and Style note on page 327. Irving uses parallelism—the repetition of grammatical structures—to create emphasis or to add rhythm. Look at this example:

Tom’s wife was a tall termagant, fierce of temper, loud of tongue, and strong of arm. (lines 31–32)

Notice that each of the highlighted phrases contains an adjective (fierce, loud, and strong) followed by a prepositional phrase (of temper, of tongue, and of arm). How does the parallelism affect the description of Tom’s wife?

PRACTICE Write down each of the following sentences from the selection. Then identify the parallel elements from each sentence as shown and write your own sentence with similar parallel elements.

EXAMPLE... No smoke ever curled from its chimney; no traveler stopped at its door.
No frown ever crossed his face; no complaint crossed his lips.

1. “Oh, I go by various names. I am the wild huntsman in some countries; the black miner in others... I am the great patron and prompter of slave dealers, and the grand master of the Salem witches.”

2. ... Midnight came, but she did not make her appearance; morning, noon, night returned, but still she did not come.

3. He built himself, as usual, a vast house, out of ostentation; but left the greater part of it unfinished and unfurnished, out of parsimony.

READING-WRITING CONNECTION

YOUR TURN Expand your understanding of Irving’s “The Devil and Tom Walker” by responding to this prompt. Then, use the revising tips to improve your story.

WRITE A STORY An archetypal plot is a basic story line that serves as a frame for stories across time and cultures. Write a one-to three-page story around a situation where a character makes a “deal with the devil” in a modern setting. Be sure to show the results of the main character’s actions.

REVISING TIPS
• Use parallel verbs (such as saw, went, bought) to add rhythm and vary syntax.
• Use parallel phrases to enhance your style.
• Use parallel sentences to clarify meaning.

COMMON CORE
L 3 Apply knowledge of language to to make effective choices for meaning or style. L 3a Vary syntax for effect. W 3d Write narratives using precise words and phrases.