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Find Sources: Novel End - News Newspaper Books Scientist JSTOR (December 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) End AuthorLemony Snicket (pen name Daniel Handler)IllustratorBrett HelquistCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishSeriesA Series of unfortunate eventsGenregotic fictionAbsublibsubColl 2006Media typePrint (hardback and paperback)Pages324ISBN0-441016-1OCLC707181711LC ClassP-7.S6795 En 2006Preced byThe Penultimate Danger End is the thirteenth and final novel in the children's series of novels of the series of unfortunate events from Lemony Snicket. The book was released on Friday, October 13, 2006. The book's plot begins with Baudelaire orphans and Count Olaf on a boat heading from the hotel's burning junction. After the storm, the Baudelaires arrive and are welcomed to the island by a young girl named Friday. Count Olaf, however, is not welcome because of his snobbish attitude and death threats on Friday. Later, a pregnant Kit Snicket and a friendly snake known as the Incredibly Deadly Adder (who first appeared in the reptile room) were shipwrecked on the island. Count Olaf disguises as Keith, but for the first time in a series of disguise Olaf does not deceive anyone, and the islanders led by a man named Ishmael capture him and avoid the Baudelaires for their possession of prohibited items. That night, two islanders slipped away to feed the children, asking them to join the rebellion. Agreeing, the Baudelaires go to the arboretum to collect weapons, where they discover a hidden room with a book that chronicles the history of the island. Ishmael arrives, explaining to the children that their parents were once the leaders of the island and were responsible for many improvements in island life, but were eventually overthrown by Ishmael, who returned the island to a simple and strict way of life, while maintaining comfort for themselves. Baudelaires and Ishmael return to the other side of the island, where there is already a mutiny. Ishmael harpoon olaf in the stomach, inadvertently destroying the helmet containing Medusoid mycelium, a deadly fungus, infecting the entire population of the island. Baudelaires run back to the arboretum to find horseradish, a cure for the fungus. While reading the book left by their parents to find where the horseradish is hidden, the three continue to be affected by the fungus and, after some discussion, accept their death. They are after all that the medicine is found in hybridized apples on the tree in the arboretum. They collect apples for other islanders, only to discover that the people of the island have abandoned the mutiny and boarded their outrigger canoe, preparing to leave the island. Ishmael promises that he will save the islanders by sailing to the horseradish factory, but refuses to give them apples, despite the fact that he used them. At this point, Keith is about to go to work. Although it succumbs to fungus, it cannot eat a bitter apple because of its unhealthy effects on unborn children. When the dying Olaf hears that she is still alive, he uses his last effort to get her safely down to the beach where he kisses Kit and dies soon after. Baudelaires help Keith to give birth to a girl. The whale then dies after asking the orphan to name the baby in honor of their mother Beatrice. The Baudelaires spend the next year caring for their daughter Keith, occasionally visiting the graves of Keith and Olaf. After reading a record from a history book written by their parents, the Baudelaires decided to leave the island with Beatrice to fulfill their parents' wishes. Despite their fears about the outside world, the children prepare a boat and supplies for their journey back to the mainland, and Beatrice says her first word, which is Beatrice. Receiving with sales of more than 2 million copies in the United States, End was the best-selling children's book of 2006 according to Publishers Weekly, which also reported 3 million sales from the previous 12 books in the series in the same year. Translations by Loppu (in Finnish), WSOY, 2007, ISBN 978-951-0-32760-9 終つて (in Japanese), Soshisha, 2008, ISBN 978-4-7942-1674-8. (in Russian), ABC, 2007, ISBN 5-91181-623-7. Τέλος (in Greek), ΕΚΛηνική Γράμματα, 2007, ISBN 9789604429455. Norwegian: Slutten, Tor Edvin Dahl, Cappelen Damm, 2007, ISBN 97882022273859 Polish : Koniec ko'cw (On the long last, literally: End of ends) Adaptation Book has been adapted as the seventh and final episode of the third season of the television series adaptation produced by Netflix; The final book is adapted into one episode. In this version there is no rebellion against the rule of Ishmael, and the parents of the children were left of their own free will. The television series also ends with a young Beatrice II, Keith's daughter, talking about her subsequent unregistered adventures of Lemony Snicket, a plot point implied by what happened in Beatrice Letters. Children's literary portal Wikiquote has quotes related to: The End (novel) Links - Inskoop, Steve (October 13, 2006). Lemiaonia Snicket reaches the End. NPR. Received on February 14, 2011. Roback, Diana (March 26, 2007). Lemon endings, sweetheart. Publishers Weekly, 254, page 43. Sneathiker, Mark (January 11, 2017). Lemony Snicket talks about the Netflix series Unfortunate Events. Entertainment Weekly. Received on January 12, 2017. The end. A series of unfortunate events. 3. Episode 7. January 1, 2019. Netflix. Received from (novel) The End of the Upper: Baudelaire ChildrenBottom: Count Olaf the subject in the water. You may be looking for An End (episode). The End is the thirteenth and final book (except Chapter Fourteen) in a series of unfortunate events written by Lemony Snicket (Daniel Handler). The book was later adapted into a series produced by Netflix as the seventh and final episode of Season 3, as well as the entire series. In this book, the Baudelaires and Count Olaf are trapped on an island where his islanders are trying to create a peaceful utopia. Dear Reader Dear Reader, you are presumably looking at the back of this book, or at the end of THE END. The end of the END is the best place to start THE END, because if you read END from the beginning of the END to the end of the END, you will arrive at the end of the rope end. This book is the latest in a series of unfortunate events, and even if you understood the previous twelve volumes, you probably can't stand such troubles as a terrible storm, a suspicious drink, a flock of wild sheep, a huge bird cage, and a truly haunting secret about Baudelaire's parents. It was my solemn occupation to complete the story of the orphans bodler, and finally I finished. You probably have other professions, so if I were you I would give up this book right away, so THE END doesn't finish you off. With all due respect, Lemony Snicket Dedication For Beatrice-I cherished, you perished, the world was night. Count Olaf narcissistically renames the boat in his honor. The book begins with Violet, Klaus and Sunny Baudelaire, and Count Olaf, trapped on a boat heading from the hotel junction to the sea. Baudelaires are forced to listen to Count Olaf brag about how he has triumphed, how successful he is, and how rich he will be with his hands almost on Baudelaire's fortune. Olaf orders the Baudelaires to sail to the nearest luxury car dealership, which they know is funny because they are stuck in the middle of the ocean. After Storm, the Baudelaires and Count Olaf were shipwrecked on the island. However they are welcomed on the island by a girl named Friday Caliban, while Count Olaf avoids (Asking for Friday to call him king, even pointing a harpoon gun at her). The host of the island, Ishmael, introduces the Baudelaires to the islanders and their customs. Although Ishmael (He prefers Ish) always says to the islanders: I will not force you, it soon becomes apparent that his decisions are mostly unquestoning, and his sentences are subject to orders. Ishmael is the chairman of the covered and claims that his legs are damaged. After the Baudelaires introduced themselves, Friday offers a toast to the baudelists, to which her mother Miranda Caliban agrees. Ishmael Let's make a toast to Baudelaire's orphans!, even though they don't mention their lost parents, foreshadowing that he knows more about Baudelaire than he allows. They're a toast with a coconut hearty that all carries, but which Baudelaires don't like. Ishmael constantly offers hearty Baudels, despite the fact that they are repeatedly reduced because they think it tastes strange. Keith Snicket on Vaporetto favorite Detritus (a rat of his favorite things). After another storm, more objects wash including a giant pile of books tied together in the shape of a cube, unconscious and pregnant Kit Snicket, and an incredibly deadly viper from Uncle Monty's collection. Island people arrive and Count Olaf tries to trick them with a bad Kit Snicket disguise (with a diving helmet containing Medusoid mycelium tucked under his dress as his alleged child). Oddly enough, the islanders immediately see through Olaf's flimsy disguises and cages of his. The islanders then argue over whether to expel the baudelists from the colony when Count Olaf shouts from the cage that they carry prohibited items in their pockets. Ishmael decides that the children, Keith and Olaf should be abandoned if they do not agree to abide by the rules of the colony. After everyone leaves, Olaf tries to seduce the children to let him out of the cage, promising to explain the many mysteries and mysteries they have been surrounded by since the Bad Beginning, but they ignore him. That night, two islanders (Firm and Erehuon) slip away to feed the children and ask them for a favor. A group of disgruntled colonists are planning a mutiny against Ishmael in the morning because they are annoyed by his all his rules. They ask the Baudelaires to go to the arboretum, where all contraband items are collected, and find or issue weapons for use in the uprising. In addition, the rebels refuse to help Keith if the Baudelaires do not help them. The Baudelists discover a well-appointed living area before they are discovered by Ishmael. They learn that their parents were once the leaders of the island and were responsible for many improvements designed to make life on the island easier and more enjoyable, but they were eventually overthrown by Ishmael, who believed that a strictly observed simple life (combined with the coconut nut inuendium) was the best way to avoid conflict. Baudelaires read a series of unfortunate events. The Baudelaires find the island's vast history, a banana book called The Series of Unfortunate Events, written by many different people who have served as island leaders, including their parents and Ishmael. Ishmael also makes references to many other people, including a girl with only one eyebrow and ear (mother of Isaac Anwhistle) and Gregor Anwhistle. Baudelaires and Ishmael return to the other side of the island, where the mutiny is already Count Olaf is back, still in disguise. After a brief exchange, Ishmael harpoons Olaf in the stomach, which destroys the helmet containing Medusoid mycelium, infecting the entire population of the island at once. With Count Olaf slowly breathing to death, the Baudelaires run back to the arboretum to try to find the horseradish to cure everyone. They learn that their parents hybridized the apple tree with horseradish, which allowed the fetuses to cure the effects of medical mycelium. Incredibly deadly viper offers them an apple. After exchanging the apple and treating themselves, they then collect more apples for the islanders, only to discover that the island people had given up the mutiny and boarded their outrigger canoe, ready to sail. Ishmael refuses to give the apples on board, though it is clear that he himself has already eaten one to cure himself, and the boat sails to the horseradish factory to save everyone (It hinted that one apple may have been sneaking aboard the incredibly deadly Vipers to tide them out until they reach the plant). Keith tells the Baudelaires about the fate of the Kuagmiers, Hector, Captain Widdershin and his two stepsons Fernald and Fiona. After being reunited on Hector's float, they are attacked by trained eagles who pop the balls of support float and send them hurtling back into the ruins of Kikee. There they are taken by a mysterious object in the form of a question mark (called the Great Unknown Author). In turn, the Baudelaires confess to their own crimes committed in the Hotel Junction. At this point, Keith is about to go to work. She seems to be dying of fungus but cannot eat a bitter apple due to the unhealthy effects of the hybrid on unborn children. She is still trapped on top of the cube books (her Vaporetto beloved Detritus), but when the critically injured and fungus-choked Olaf hears that she is still alive, he takes an apple bite and manages to get her safely down to the beach, giving her one soft kiss as he puts her on the sand and crumbles, still conscious, beside her. Keith reads Francis William Boer Dillon's poem Night Has a Thousand Eyes, and in response Olaf reads the final stanza This Be The Verse by Philip Larkin. Then he dies. Baudelaires help Keith to give birth to a girl. She then dies because of a medical mycelium, which the Baudelaires to name the baby after their mother. Chapter Fourteen A Year After Surviving on the Island, Baudelaires and Beatrice Snicket sail away. The book ends with an epilogue in the form of a short book called Chapter Fourteen, which begins a year later. Baby Keith and Baudelaires leave the island on a boat, which they arrived on the island to once again immerse themselves in the world. When they board the ship, baby Keith says the actual name of the boat, Beatrice, who is also her own name. In the book's latest illustration, the wave of the ocean contains Sign or Great Unknown. This means that it is not known whether the baudels survived on the way back to the mainland or not. However, other earlier books by Lemony Snicket showed that the Baudelaires did, in fact, reach the mainland, that Snicket writes about them from some future date, and that all three orphans survived and are now adults. Beatrice Letters makes a reference to Sunny when she's older, and the reptile number speaks of Klaus, many years later, wishing he pushed Count Olaf back into his taxi, while a bad start: A rare edition mentions that Violet will return to Brille Beach for the third time; at least one mention of adult Violet, haunted by the nightmares of the ordeal she endured as a child. As the younger Beatrice, in Beatrice Letters, looking for Violet, Klaus, and Sunny, one can assume that she is separated from the Baudelaires, who at the same time went missing and at some point may die, as well as immortalized memorials and honors. This can be pointed out in a blow from the anagram in the book that Beatrice Sank writes, probably referring to the boat in which the children sail away at the end of chapter fourteen. The poster shows the remains of the ship, which depicts Klaus's glasses, Violet's ribbon and Sonny's whisk. At the end of the book, there is an author and illustrator page as usual, and a final image that depicts a lonely sea with a dark shadow of a question mark in the water. The author and illustrator page was the only example that artist Brett Helquist and Lemony Snicket exchanged places of billing in scenic credits. Brett, dressed in the usual Snicket fashion, was photographed on top, while Lemiaonia, face exposed except for cucumber slices above his eyes, was drawn under-comic image of Snicket as he is shown relaxing next to a cocktail pool when he (like Baudelaires) is usually portrayed as horribly unhappy. Their roles return to their traditional billing locations at the true conclusion of the book. On the copyright page you can find the following French poem by Charles Baudelaire: O Mort, vieux capitaine, il est temps! levons l'ancre! Ce pays nous ennue, et Mort! The Apparylons/ Si le ciel et la mer sont noirs comme de l'encre, Nos c'urs que tu connais sont remplis de rayons! quel tradotto sarebbe O Death, old captain, it's time! Let's weigh the anchor! This country is tiring of us, O Death! Let's get started! If the sky and sea are as black as ink, I nostri cuori che conosci sono pieni di raggi foreshadowing the final picture final picture. In the last picture of End, the back of the man is shown rowing the boat from a large plume of smoke. It is probably Lemony Snicket. In the last picture of chapter fourteen, all that is shown is the sea, with a question mark in the water and a large plume of smoke rising into the air. It's the Great Unknown. A letter to the editor to my good editor: The end of THE END can be found at the end of THE END. With all due respect, Lemony Snicket Characters of the main characters: Small characters: Word definition confirmed: I won't Count Olaf confirmed the word that here means announced for the hundredth time Intake: the jar was quite dusty and looked very old, but the seal was untouched, the word that here means not broken, so that the food stored inside is still edible Keep tongues: Children found that they can no longer keep their mouths behind their teeth, a phrase that here means to keep from fighting Olaf: This huge puddle was littered with detritus , the word that here means all kinds of strange things Revere: Primitive inhabitants have never seen civilized people, so they probably revere me as a god, said Count Olaf. The Baudelaires looked at each other and sighed. Revere is a word that here means to praise highly, and have great respect for and there was a man, children revered less than the horrible man who stood before them, picking his teeth with a little shell and referring to people who lived in a certain region of the world as primitive Shy: Count Olaf opened his mouth as if to say something, but a minute later he closed it again, and lowered the harpoon gun shyly , the word that here means looks rather awkward to follow the orders of a young girl Doubtful scientific effectiveness: It's nice to meet you, Ishmael, said Violet, who thought the healing clay of dubious scientific effectiveness, a phrase that here means hardly to heal the pain in the legs Of the Adverse Light : If the Baudelaires had told Ishmael the whole story, they would have to tell the parts that put The Baudels , the phrase that here means what the Baudelaires did, which were perhaps as treacherous as Olaf Don's clothes shibboleth: The Baudelaires felt strange to put on clothes shibboleth, a phrase that here means wearing warm and somewhat unflattering clothes, which was commonplace for people who were hardly aware of jumping: By the time, Baudler's orphans had returned to the tent , the phrase that here means full of islanders in white robes, all holding items they cleared of the coastal shell referred: Whose turn will be on the hottest day of the year? Ishmael objected to the word that here means spoken in a firm and reasonable tone of voice, though it is not necessarily reasonable to say. Don't rock the boat: Ishmael said, using an expression here that means don't upset people by doing things that aren't accepted. Acquired taste: Ceviche is an acquired taste, a phrase that here means what you don't like the first few times when you eat it. Pleasant: The younger Baudelaires gave their sister nud, realizing that Violet was asking about wasabi not only because it might allow Sonny to do something nice - a word that here means not ceviche, but because Wasabi, which is a kind of horseradish, often used in Japanese food, was one of the few remedies against Medusoid Myts, and with Count Olaf hiding about what she should think about. Inouciant: It's just a fancy way to say the opposite of a curious stumbling: the word that here means acceptance, not rejection, that you are given. Idleness: Sunny eventually spends most of his day in idleness, a word here that means lounging with Mrs Caliban, sipping a coconut hearty and staring at the sea. Grating: the word that here means annoying, and unfortunately familiar. Talarik: This man was also dressed in a talaritic-word, which here means simply reaching the ankle Contrary to expectations: As the colonists approached the cube books where Keith Snicket lay unconscious, suddenly the Baudelaire story went against expectations, a phrase here that means the young girl they first met on the coastal shelf recognized Count Olaf immediately. In tow: The phrase here means being dragged together on a sleigh behind them, sitting on a white chair as if he were king, with his feet still covered with pieces of clay and his woolly beard heaving in the wind. Vantage point: Ishmael peered down at the young Baudelaire from his point of view, a phrase here that means a chair sitting on a sleigh dragged by a sheep. Scornfully... Count Olaf said contemptuously, the word that here means when trying to scratch his nose within a bird's cage. Look the gift horse in the mouth: Kids don't want to watch a gift horse in their mouth, a phrase that here means turning off the offer of hot food, no matter how disappointed they were in the person who offered it. Throw: The word here means small boats are commonly used off the coasts of Spain and Portugal Area of Knowledge: Three children looked around the room, each focusing on their area of knowledge, a phrase that here means part of the room in which every Baudelaire would most like to spend time. Reconciliation: the word that is here means to recognize that it did not matter in the slightest, whose turn it was, and that the only important thing to get the trash out of the kitchen before the smell spread to the entire mansion Tangential: the word that here means answering questions other than those Baudelaires asked. Langour: the word here means the inability to pull out a large, wooden sled at a reasonable pace In the fun: Count Olaf leaned back his head and laughed, his ragged dress trembling into hilarity, a phrase that here means making nasty rustle noises Part of the soda jerk scheme: a phrase here means an ice cream shop worker who tries to injure your tongue The tent was filled with ululation, a word that here means the sound of the panicking islanders Update of course: Sunny got a refresher course, a phrase that here means another opportunity to feel the stems and caps of Medusoid mycelium begin to sprout in her little throat Savor: Children, of course, would like to enjoy every word their parents wrote-the word savor You probably know here means reading slowly, as every sentence in their parents' handwriting was like but as the poison of the medusoida mycelium moved on and on, the siblings had to skim, scanning every page of the word horseradish or wasabi. Anarchic: here means apple-loving labor: As I'm sure you know, labor is a term for the process by which a woman gives birth to a herculean task: Labor is a herculean task, a phrase that here means something you wouldn't want to do on a library carpentry floating on a flooded coastal shelf. Aberrant: Keith Snicket's work was very difficult, and the children felt that everything was moving in an anomalous direction - the word anomaler here means very, very wrong and causes a lot of grief - direction. Beatrice: The word spoken by my niece, the word that means here that the story is over. Links to V.F.D. Links In the chapter thirteen Lemony Snicket mentions Baudelaires explored Voluntary Fire means that this true meaning V.F.D. Links to the Real World Home article: Links and Allusions in the works of Lemony Snicket Name allusion Name Ishmael is a reference to Herman Melville in Moby Dick, and his perseverance Call Me Ishmael. All links to the colony take their names from more or less well-known outcasts from both literature and the real world. Robinson and Friday are from Robinson Crusoe's Daniel Defoe. There are also more obvious names from Shakespeare's The Tempest, including Ms. Miranda Caliban, Alonso, Ferdinand, and Ariel. Calypso is the island goddess of nymph from Homer's Odyssey. Rabbi Bligh is named after William Bligh, who was involved in the famous bounty mutiny. The plot of allusions castaways, who dress in white and whose consumption of coconut heart keeps them docile, are an allusion to the Lotus Eaters encounter in Homer's Odyssey. Sheep tied to each other are also a possible allusion to the Odyssey, in which Odysseus escapes from the Cyclops cave, hiding his men under sheep that are connected to each other. Sheep used as a mode of transport are most likely a reference to El Dorado, as described in Candide, Voltaire's novel. In the New Testament, Jesus often uses sheep as symbols to represent his followers. The sheep at the End stakes Ishmael and sleep in their tent, presumably pointing to Ishmael's status as a false messiah for the outcast island. Coconut heart is described as an opiate of the people, to an excerpt written by Karl Marx: Religious suffering is, at the same time, an expression of real suffering and a protest against real suffering. Religion is the sigh of an oppressed being, the heart of a heartless world and the soul of a soulless environment. It's the opium of the people. The poem Olaf reads at the end of the end is the last stanza It will be a verse by Philip Larkin. Snicket discusses the Kimmerians, the people who once inhabited what is now Ukraine and Russia. At the beginning of the thirteenth chapter mentioned ... The heroine of the book is much more suitable for reading than this one, who spends all day eating the first piece of bushel of apples. This is a reference to the character of Ramona Kwimbi from the book Beezus and Ramona Beverly Cleary. In the scene in question, Ramona takes one bite out of each apple in a heap before putting it back because for her, the first bite is the tastier. Several times throughout the book, the author mentions that the story is really little more than a registry of crimes, stupidly and unhappiness of mankind. This is from Edward Gibbon, who allegedly took it from Voltaire. The tree from which the islanders are forbidden to eat is a reference to the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil in the Bible. The ink offers the Baudelaires an apple from the forbidden tree of the Island, a reference to how the Snake seduced Eve to eat fruit from the Tree. Keith Snicket reads Francis William Burr Dillon's poem Night Has a Thousand Eyes in Chapter 13. On the copyright page of Chapter Fourteen, the first verse of the eighth part of Charles Baudelaire's poem Le Voyage from Les Fleurs du Mal can be found. It reads: Mort, vieux capitaine, il est temps! levons l'ancre! / Ce pays nous ennue, and mort! The Apparylons/ Si le ciel et la mer sont noirs comme de l'encre, / Nos c'urs que tu connais sont remplis de rayons! This translates as: Oh death, old captain, it's time! Let's get the anchor! / This country will make us aware, O Death! Let's sail! / Although the sea and the sky are black as ink, / Our hearts, which you know well, are filled with rays of light Solar Allusions When Sunny asks: What you are telling us about this ring? The word she uses is Neiklot, or Tolkien is written in reverse. This is a reference to J.R.R. Tolkien, who wrote The Lord of the Rings and the Hobbit. Sunny calls coconut heart leathe, a reference to the Lete River, whose waters evoke forgetfulness in Greek mythology. In chapter six, when Sonny tries to say: What exactly are you accusing us of? The word she uses is Dreyfus. This is a reference to Alfred Dreyfus, an officer in the French Jewish Army who was wrongly accused of treason in the late 19th century and who was also detained on the island. The Dreyfus case caused a serious rift in French society, similar to the case of V.F.D. and the colonists of the Island. In chapter seven, when Sunny uses the word Yomhashoah to say never This is a reference to the Jewish holiday of Yom HaShoah, a day reserved for the memory of Jews who died in the Holocaust. When Sonny agrees that eating apples will dilute the poison, she uses the word Centefiv, referring to Genesis 3:5 in the Bible, which reads, For God knows that when you eat about the fruit, your eyes will be open, and you will be like God, knowing good and evil. Registration End has 4/5 on Goodreads.com. Many readers enjoyed the end, viewing it as a very bitter and poetic finale, with some religious and literary allusions and symbolism. However, others were annoyed and disappointed because the fates of the Baudelaires remain ambiguous, as well as the fate of the Widdershin family, the triplets of quagmir, Hector and the islanders. Lemony Snicket did, however, warn the reader from the outset that the series does not have a happy ending. The end does not reveal what the Great Unknown is, what happened to those who were taken by the Great Unknown, or what the Sugar Bowl is, which are deliberate mysteries. In part, this may have been done to teach readers the rather harsh truth that part of life means accepting that there will not always be answers to everything. For example, the Great Unknown is considered by many to be a metaphor for death and the uncertainty of the afterlife. The end is arguably the most depressing and emotional book of the series, in the wake of the deaths of Keith and the Baudelaires finally accepting that their parents have died. The little things are a complete wreck. The complete Wreck box set depicts baudels on the island. This book is the only book in the entire series without an alliterative title. It was, appropriately, released on Friday the 13th. The American cover has the same illustration as the British cover. The only other book in the series to use the same cover for both editions is the penultimate danger. In the first chapter of the book, Lemony Snicket says that there are 170 chapters in the series in total. There are thirteen chapters in each book and there are thirteen books in total, thirteen times thirteen 169. There is a fourteenth chapter in this book. Snicket makes some references from his previous books. An example is that right after he describes how confusing it is skitted through the book, he teases the reader by writing: Three very short men carried a large, flat piece of wood, painted to look like a living room. Which is a suggestion from a bad start. In Bad Beginnings, Snicket talks about strange laws. Among other examples, he mentions how there is a law on a certain island prohibiting anyone from removing its fruits, possibly referring to Ishmael and the rules of the colony. Ersatz Ending End was the first time that artist Brett Helquist and author Lemony Snicket swapped places of billing in scenic credits. Brett, dressed in the usual Snicket fashion, was photographed on top, while Lemony, face exposed except for a cucumber Before his eyes, was drawn under-comic image of Snicket as he is shown relaxing next to a cocktail pool when he is usually portrayed as horribly unhappy. Their roles return to their traditional billing locations at the true conclusion of the book. The first UK Edition print does not contain the final photos in the book, and has no question mark in the water at the end of chapter fourteen. In addition, Lemony's photo is used as an image of Chapter 2, at a June angle. Reprints corrected these errors. The last word of the volume is Beatrice. Illustrations Primary image: Count Olaf removing Carmelita's sign to reveal another posted sign reading Count OlafBodlers and Count Olaf sailing through StormCount Olaf locked in a bird cageVillagers with elements from the coastal shelf of Baudelaires reading a series of unfortunate EventsPrimary Image chapter fourteen: Baudelaires set on sail. A: The question-sign-shaped shadow can be seen on the surface of the waterThe Baudelaires viewing Count OlafAdd's photo in this gallery of Book Editions Several editions of The End have been published. Some of these include foreign editions or reprints such as The End (UK), The End (UK Paperback) and La Fin. End (UK) This edition has the same content as the original. The main difference here is the cover, which is black, has different fonts and a light green spine. Some of the colors on the cover of Brett Hellqvist's illustration have also been changed. The book was published by Egmont. On each version of the UK, between the coloured spine and the black cover, there are narrow images depicting a reference to the contents of each book. The end has a number of red apples links to apples found on the island. This is repeated on the back cover. End (UK Paperback) is a paperback version of The End released in the UK by Egmont Books in 2010. It has Lemony Snicket written on top with a series of unfortunate events written under it in the shape of an eye. La Fin La Fin is a French edition of The End, published by Nathan Poce. It has a very different cover, Brett Hellqvist's illustration is not visible here, except for the Baudelaire portrait. It's almost entirely black, with a white key illustration. Sources of Espa'ol Francois Portugua make Brazil community content available according to CC-BY-SA, unless stated otherwise. Noted.

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Find Sources: Novel End - News Newspaper Books Scientist JSTOR (December 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) End AuthorLemony Snicket (pen name Daniel Handler)IllustratorBrett HelquistCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishSeriesA Series of unfortunate eventsGenregotic fictionAbsublibsubColl 2006Media typePrint (hardback and paperback)Pages324ISBN0-441016-1OCLC707181711LC ClassP-7.S6795 En 2006Preced byThe Penultimate Danger End is the thirteenth and final novel in the children's series of novels of the series of unfortunate events from Lemony Snicket. The book was released on Friday, October 13, 2006. The book's plot begins with Baudelaire orphans and Count Olaf on a boat heading from the hotel's burning junction. After the storm, the Baudelaires arrive and are welcomed to the island by a young girl named Friday. Count Olaf, however, is not welcome because of his snobbish attitude and death threats on Friday. Later, a pregnant Kit Snicket and a friendly snake known as the Incredibly Deadly Adder (who first appeared in the reptile room) were shipwrecked on the island. Count Olaf disguises as Keith, but for the first time in a series of disguise Olaf does not deceive anyone, and the islanders led by a man named Ishmael capture him and avoid the Baudelaires for their possession of prohibited items. That night, two islanders slipped away to feed the children, asking them to join the rebellion. Agreeing, the Baudelaires go to the arboretum to collect weapons, where they discover a hidden room with a book that chronicles the history of the island. Ishmael arrives, explaining to the children that their parents were once the leaders of the island and were responsible for many improvements in island life, but were eventually overthrown by Ishmael, who returned the island to a simple and strict way of life, while maintaining comfort for themselves. Baudelaires and Ishmael return to the other side of the island, where there is already a mutiny. Ishmael harpoon olaf in the stomach, inadvertently destroying the helmet containing Medusoid mycelium, a deadly fungus, infecting the entire population of the island. Baudelaires run back to the arboretum to find horseradish, a cure for the fungus. While reading the book left by their parents to find where the horseradish is hidden, the three continue to be affected by the fungus and, after some discussion, accept their death. They are after all that the medicine is found in hybridized apples on the tree in the arboretum. They collect apples for other islanders, only to discover that the people of the island have abandoned the mutiny and boarded their outrigger canoe, preparing to leave the island. Ishmael promises that he will save the islanders by sailing to the horseradish factory, but refuses to give them apples, despite the fact that he used them. At this point, Keith is about to go to work. Although it succumbs to fungus, it cannot eat a bitter apple because of its unhealthy effects on unborn children. When the dying Olaf hears that she is still alive, he uses his last effort to get her safely down to the beach where he kisses Kit and dies soon after. Baudelaires help Keith to give birth to a girl. The whale then dies after asking the orphan to name the baby in honor of their mother Beatrice. The Baudelaires spend the next year caring for their daughter Keith, occasionally visiting the graves of Keith and Olaf. After reading a record from a history book written by their parents, the Baudelaires decided to leave the island with Beatrice to fulfill their parents' wishes. Despite their fears about the outside world, the children prepare a boat and supplies for their journey back to the mainland, and Beatrice says her first word, which is Beatrice. Receiving with sales of more than 2 million copies in the United States, End was the best-selling children's book of 2006 according to Publishers Weekly, which also reported 3 million sales from the previous 12 books in the series in the same year. Translations by Loppu (in Finnish), WSOY, 2007, ISBN 978-951-0-32760-9 終つて (in Japanese), Soshisha, 2008, ISBN 978-4-7942-1674-8. (in Russian), ABC, 2007, ISBN 5-91181-623-7. Τέλος (in Greek), ΕΚληνική Γράμματα, 2007, ISBN 9789604429455. Norwegian: Slutten, Tor Edvin Dahl, Cappelen Damm, 2007, ISBN 97882022273859 Polish : Koniec ko'cw (On the long last, literally: End of ends) Adaptation Book has been adapted as the seventh and final episode of the third season of the television series adaptation produced by Netflix; The final book is adapted into one episode. In this version there is no rebellion against the rule of Ishmael, and the parents of the children were left of their own free will. The television series also ends with a young Beatrice II, Keith's daughter, talking about her subsequent unregistered adventures of Lemony Snicket, a plot point implied by what happened in Beatrice Letters. Children's literary portal Wikiquote has quotes related to: The End (novel) Links - Inskoop, Steve (October 13, 2006). Lemiaonia Snicket reaches the End. NPR. Received on February 14, 2011. Roback, Diana (March 26, 2007). Lemon endings, sweetheart. Publishers Weekly, 254, page 43. Sneathiker, Mark (January 11, 2017). Lemony Snicket talks about the Netflix series Unfortunate Events. Entertainment Weekly. Received on January 12, 2017. The end. A series of unfortunate events. 3. Episode 7. January 1, 2019. Netflix. Received from (novel) The End of the Upper: Baudelaire ChildrenBottom: Count Olaf the subject in the water. You may be looking for An End (episode). The End is the thirteenth and final book (except Chapter Fourteen) in a series of unfortunate events written by Lemony Snicket (Daniel Handler). The book was later adapted into a series produced by Netflix as the seventh and final episode of Season 3, as well as the entire series. In this book, the Baudelaires and Count Olaf are trapped on an island where his islanders are trying to create a peaceful utopia. Dear Reader Dear Reader, you are presumably looking at the back of this book, or at the end of THE END. The end of the END is the best place to start THE END, because if you read END from the beginning of the END to the end of the END, you will arrive at the end of the rope end. This book is the latest in a series of unfortunate events, and even if you understood the previous twelve volumes, you probably can't stand such troubles as a terrible storm, a suspicious drink, a flock of wild sheep, a huge bird cage, and a truly haunting secret about Baudelaire's parents. It was my solemn occupation to complete the story of the orphans bodler, and finally I finished. You probably have other professions, so if I were you I would give up this book right away, so THE END doesn't finish you off. With all due respect, Lemony Snicket Dedication For Beatrice-I cherished, you perished, the world was night. Count Olaf narcissistically renames the boat in his honor. The book begins with Violet, Klaus and Sunny Baudelaire, and Count Olaf, trapped on a boat heading from the hotel junction to the sea. Baudelaires are forced to listen to Count Olaf brag about how he has triumphed, how successful he is, and how rich he will be with his hands almost on Baudelaire's fortune. Olaf orders the Baudelaires to sail to the nearest luxury car dealership, which they know is funny because they are stuck in the middle of the ocean. After Storm, the Baudelaires and Count Olaf were shipwrecked on the island. However they are welcomed on the island by a girl named Friday Caliban, while Count Olaf avoids (Asking for Friday to call him king, even pointing a harpoon gun at her). The host of the island, Ishmael, introduces the Baudelaires to the islanders and their customs. Although Ishmael (He prefers Ish) always says to the islanders: I will not force you, it soon becomes apparent that his decisions are mostly unquestoning, and his sentences are subject to orders. Ishmael is the chairman of the covered and claims that his legs are damaged. After the Baudelaires introduced themselves, Friday offers a toast to the baudelists, to which her mother Miranda Caliban agrees. Ishmael Let's make a toast to Baudelaire's orphans!, even though they don't mention their lost parents, foreshadowing that he knows more about Baudelaire than he allows. They're a toast with a coconut hearty that all carries, but which Baudelaires don't like. Ishmael constantly offers hearty Baudels, despite the fact that they are repeatedly reduced because they think it tastes strange. Keith Snicket on Vaporetto favorite Detritus (a rat of his favorite things). After another storm, more objects wash including a giant pile of books tied together in the shape of a cube, unconscious and pregnant Kit Snicket, and an incredibly deadly viper from Uncle Monty's collection. Island people arrive and Count Olaf tries to trick them with a bad Kit Snicket disguise (with a diving helmet containing Medusoid mycelium tucked under his dress as his alleged child). Oddly enough, the islanders immediately see through Olaf's flimsy disguises and cages of his. The islanders then argue over whether to expel the baudelists from the colony when Count Olaf shouts from the cage that they carry prohibited items in their pockets. Ishmael decides that the children, Keith and Olaf should be abandoned if they do not agree to abide by the rules of the colony. After everyone leaves, Olaf tries to seduce the children to let him out of the cage, promising to explain the many mysteries and mysteries they have been surrounded by since the Bad Beginning, but they ignore him. That night, two islanders (Firm and Erehuon) slip away to feed the children and ask them for a favor. A group of disgruntled colonists are planning a mutiny against Ishmael in the morning because they are annoyed by his all his rules. They ask the Baudelaires to go to the arboretum, where all contraband items are collected, and find or issue weapons for use in the uprising. In addition, the rebels refuse to help Keith if the Baudelaires do not help them. The Baudelists discover a well-appointed living area before they are discovered by Ishmael. They learn that their parents were once the leaders of the island and were responsible for many improvements designed to make life on the island easier and more enjoyable, but they were eventually overthrown by Ishmael, who believed that a strictly observed simple life (combined with the coconut nut inuendium) was the best way to avoid conflict. Baudelaires read a series of unfortunate events. The Baudelaires find the island's vast history, a banana book called The Series of Unfortunate Events, written by many different people who have served as island leaders, including their parents and Ishmael. Ishmael also makes references to many other people, including a girl with only one eyebrow and ear (mother of Isaac Anwhistle) and Gregor Anwhistle. Baudelaires and Ishmael return to the other side of the island, where the mutiny is already Count Olaf is back, still in disguise. After a brief exchange, Ishmael harpoons Olaf in the stomach, which destroys the helmet containing Medusoid mycelium, infecting the entire population of the island at once. With Count Olaf slowly breathing to death, the Baudelaires run back to the arboretum to try to find the horseradish to cure everyone. They learn that their parents hybridized the apple tree with horseradish, which allowed the fetuses to cure the effects of medical mycelium. Incredibly deadly viper offers them an apple. After exchanging the apple and treating themselves, they then collect more apples for the islanders, only to discover that the island people had given up the mutiny and boarded their outrigger canoe, ready to sail. Ishmael refuses to give the apples on board, though it is clear that he himself has already eaten one to cure himself, and the boat sails to the horseradish factory to save everyone (It hinted that one apple may have been sneaking aboard the incredibly deadly Vipers to tide them out until they reach the plant). Keith tells the Baudelaires about the fate of the Kuagmiers, Hector, Captain Widdershin and his two stepsons Fernald and Fiona. After being reunited on Hector's float, they are attacked by trained eagles who pop the balls of support float and send them hurtling back into the ruins of Kikee. There they are taken by a mysterious object in the form of a question mark (called the Great Unknown Author). In turn, the Baudelaires confess to their own crimes committed in the Hotel Junction. At this point, Keith is about to go to work. She seems to be dying of fungus but cannot eat a bitter apple due to the unhealthy effects of the hybrid on unborn children. She is still trapped on top of the cube books (her Vaporetto beloved Detritus), but when the critically injured and fungus-choked Olaf hears that she is still alive, he takes an apple bite and manages to get her safely down to the beach, giving her one soft kiss as he puts her on the sand and crumbles, still conscious, beside her. Keith reads Francis William Boer Dillon's poem Night Has a Thousand Eyes, and in response Olaf reads the final stanza This Be The Verse by Philip Larkin. Then he dies. Baudelaires help Keith to give birth to a girl. She then dies because of a medical mycelium, which the Baudelaires to name the baby after their mother. Chapter Fourteen A Year After Surviving on the Island, Baudelaires and Beatrice Snicket sail away. The book ends with an epilogue in the form of a short book called Chapter Fourteen, which begins a year later. Baby Keith and Baudelaires leave the island on a boat, which they arrived on the island to once again immerse themselves in the world. When they board the ship, baby Keith says the actual name of the boat, Beatrice, who is also her own name. In the book's latest illustration, the wave of the ocean contains Sign or Great Unknown. This means that it is not known whether the baudels survived on the way back to the mainland or not. However, other earlier books by Lemony Snicket showed that the Baudelaires did, in fact, reach the mainland, that Snicket writes about them from some future date, and that all three orphans survived and are now adults. Beatrice Letters makes a reference to Sunny when she's older, and the reptile number speaks of Klaus, many years later, wishing he pushed Count Olaf back into his taxi, while a bad start: A rare edition mentions that Violet will return to Brille Beach for the third time; at least one mention of adult Violet, haunted by the nightmares of the ordeal she endured as a child. As the younger Beatrice, in Beatrice Letters, looking for Violet, Klaus, and Sunny, one can assume that she is separated from the Baudelaires, who at the same time went missing and at some point may die, as well as immortalized memorials and honors. This can be pointed out in a blow from the anagram in the book that Beatrice Sank writes, probably referring to the boat in which the children sail away at the end of chapter fourteen. The poster shows the remains of the ship, which depicts Klaus's glasses, Violet's ribbon and Sonny's whisk. At the end of the book, there is an author and illustrator page as usual, and a final image that depicts a lonely sea with a dark shadow of a question mark in the water. The author and illustrator page was the only example that artist Brett Helquist and Lemony Snicket exchanged places of billing in scenic credits. Brett, dressed in the usual Snicket fashion, was photographed on top, while Lemiaonia, face exposed except for cucumber slices above his eyes, was drawn under-comic image of Snicket as he is shown relaxing next to a cocktail pool when he (like Baudelaires) is usually portrayed as horribly unhappy. Their roles return to their traditional billing locations at the true conclusion of the book. On the copyright page you can find the following French poem by Charles Baudelaire: O Mort, vieux capitaine, il est temps! levons l'ancre! Ce pays nous ennue, and Mort! The Apparylons/ Si le ciel et la mer sont noirs comme de l'encre, Nos c'urs que tu connais sont remplis de rayons! quale tradotto sarebbe O Death, old captain, it's time! Let's weigh the anchor! This country is tiring of us, O Death! Let's get started! If the sky and sea are as black as ink, I nostri cuori che conosci sono pieni di raggi foreshadowing the final picture final picture. In the last picture of End, the back of the man is shown rowing the boat from a large plume of smoke. It is probably Lemony Snicket. In the last picture of chapter fourteen, all that is shown is the sea, with a question mark in the water and a large plume of smoke rising into the air. It's the Great Unknown. A letter to the editor to my good editor: The end of THE END can be found at the end of THE END. With all due respect, Lemony Snicket Characters of the main characters: Small characters: Word definition confirmed: I won't Count Olaf confirmed the word that here means announced for the hundredth time Intake: the jar was quite dusty and looked very old, but the seal was untouched, the word that here means not broken, so that the food stored inside is still edible Keep tongues: Children found that they can no longer keep their mouths behind their teeth, a phrase that here means to keep from fighting Olaf: This huge puddle was littered with detritus , the word that here means all kinds of strange things Revere: Primitive inhabitants have never seen civilized people, so they probably revere me as a god, said Count Olaf. The Baudelaires looked at each other and sighed. Revere is a word that here means to praise highly, and have great respect for and there was a man, children revered less than the horrible man who stood before them, picking his teeth with a little shell and referring to people who lived in a certain region of the world as primitive Shy: Count Olaf opened his mouth as if to say something, but a minute later he closed it again, and lowered the harpoon gun shyly , the word that here means looks rather awkward to follow the orders of a young girl Doubtful scientific effectiveness: It's nice to meet you, Ishmael, said Violet, who thought the healing clay of dubious scientific effectiveness, a phrase that here means hardly to heal the pain in the legs Of the Adverse Light : If the Baudelaires had told Ishmael the whole story, they would have to tell the parts that put The Baudels , the phrase that here means what the Baudelaires did, which were perhaps as treacherous as Olaf Don's clothes shibboleth: The Baudelaires felt strange to put on clothes shibboleth, a phrase that here means wearing warm and somewhat unflattering clothes, which was commonplace for people who were hardly aware of jumping: By the time, Baudler's or