

DOWNLOAD PDF THE HISTORY AND REMARKABLE LIFE OF THE TRULY HONOURABLE COLONEL JACQUE

Chapter 1 : Catalog Record: The history and remarkable life of the truly | Hathi Trust Digital Library

History and Remarkable Life of the Truly Honourable Colonel Jacque, The [Daniel Defoe] on calendrierdelascience.com
**FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Like several of the main characters in Defoe's stories (Captain Singleton, Moll Flanders), Colonel Jacque never really knew his real parents; and he is always looking out for the main chance.*

Plot summary[edit] The novel begins with Jack as an abandoned illegitimate child, whose attending nurse is instructed by his father to inform Jack when he grows up that he is a "Gentleman". The nurse dubs her own son "Captain Jack" to differentiate him from the two other Jacks under her care, and provides the protagonist with the name "Colonel Jack"; the other she calls "Major Jack". The nurse dies when Colonel Jack is ten, and the three young boys, thrown into the outside world, turn to crime; Colonel Jack becomes the assistant to a pick-pocket, Will, and is inducted into the skills of the trade. As the scale and nature of the crimes becomes more severe, Jack begins to understand the harm he is doing. After wandering the country with Captain Jack and settling in Scotland for a time, the two join the army but soon desert. Making their way to Newcastle, they are tricked into boarding a boat which they believed to be bound for London, but which is actually headed for Virginia. There they are sold into servitude. Jack serves his time and sufficiently impresses his master to become a plantation owner himself. He becomes a reformed character who repents his past life. On a return voyage to England, his ship is captured by the French, and Jack is landed at Bordeaux, where he is exchanged for a French merchant held by the English. He is beguiled into marriage by a fortune-hunter who does not know the extent of his fortune. His wife proves to be a spendthrift and adulteress, and the marriage ends in divorce. Disgruntled, Jack leaves for France, where he purchases a company of soldiers and fights on the side of the French in the wars of the period. After being taken prisoner by the enemy, Jack becomes embroiled into marriage with a calculating woman, who is again an adulteress. He wounds her lover in a duel, and flees back to London. Jack marries again, though his wife becomes an alcoholic and an adulteress, and finally drinks herself to death. He remarries, but leaves the country after being involved in the unsuccessful Jacobite rising of 1745. He chooses to resettle in Virginia, his new wife, Moggy, having died in the meantime. There Jack encounters his divorced wife, reduced to being a house-keeper on his plantation, with whom he is reconciled and remarries. The colony becomes flooded with captured Jacobite rebels, transported there as punishment. Worried for his own security, Jack and his wife flee to the West Indies under pretence of illness, where he eventually learns of a general pardon of the remaining rebels and that consequently he is a free man. In spite of being a prisoner, he manages to profit handsomely from illicit trading adventures and soon returns to Virginia. Jack starts to trade on a regular basis with his Spanish contacts, but has to take refuge amongst them when his presence is discovered by the authorities. Pretending to be Spanish, Jack lives comfortably enough for some time, and has further thoughts of repentance and religion. The novel ends with Jack speaking of his intentions to travel to Cadiz, then from there to London, to be rejoined by his wife from Virginia. Amongst these similarities are: In both cases the narrator reports to have returned to England at the closure of the novel. Similarly, they both aspire throughout to a state of gentilityâ€”Moll from the influence of seeing those around her as a child, Jack after being informed it is his birthrightâ€”and both eventually achieve this.

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Chapter 2 : Blackguard Children - Wikipedia

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Etymology[edit] Etymologically speaking, the word "blackguard" seems to have undergone a change between the sixteenth and the eighteenth century. Originally spelt as two different words, "black" plus "guard", it was eventually used as a single word to indicate those attendants or servants who were in charge of the kitchens, or perhaps black-liveried personal guards. The offensive meaning of "scoundrel", "villain", or any other term which might have suggested the person in question belonged to the criminal world dates back to the late thirties of the eighteenth century. Starting from , it was also used as an adjective meant to indicate people of "worthless character" and low social status, such as camp followers and vagabonds. This was the fate of many children, sometimes not even orphans, but illegitimate children born out of wedlock. What they had in common was that there was no one left to care for them: Coleman named at least fourteen other boys lodging with him in her house, and explained how she forced them all to steal whatever came to hand. She would then buy the stolen items, and refused to give them shelter, were they to come back empty-handed. Those who know the position of the glass houses, and the arches where they neal the bottles after they are made Way below came burglary, theft from a specified place and shoplifting, amongst others. In fact, there is no evidence any of the sixteen boys and two girls who did receive a death sentence throughout the eighteenth century has actually been executed. Oliver promptly repents entering a life of crime, and is even wrongly brought to trial for it; [34] very similar is the path the orphan Pip follows in Great Expectations , as he is scared by a convict into stealing. On the contrary, Jack becomes an actual pickpocket , and manages to get away with murder several times: The violence of the blow beat the old gentleman quite down, the bag of money did not immediately fly out of his hand, but I run to get hold of it, and gave it a quick snatch, pulled it clean away, and run like the wind. Jack calls it quit, and goes as far as bringing the money back to a poor elderly woman they had previously robbed, right before Will is captured and sentenced to be hanged. In his preface, Daniel Defoe laments the conditions which bring destitute children to steal by necessity instead of becoming educated and well-principled men, and hopes his readers will find the story instructive. Within the first two decades of the eighteenth century, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge founded charity schools in most London parishes. Its aim was to provide poor children with education and clothing with no or little charge, and to address the issues of both child poverty and under-employment, as they would even try to put them out to trades. Such structure helped setting the ground for the first adoption procedures, and fought against the mentality of the time, which considered destitution and vagrancy a necessary evil. Also, it allowed children to be granted nurturance and an education, sometimes through a foster family, until the age of fifteen, so that they would eventually be able to provide for themselves.

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Chapter 3 : The History and Remarkable Life of the Truly Honourable Colonel Jacque by Daniel Defoe

The history and remarkable life of the truly honourable Colonel Jacque commonly called Colonel Jack. With the author's preface, and an introd. by G.H. Maynadier.

There he was brought up with her own son, Captain Jack, and another unwanted child, Major Jack. She treated the boys well, but she had little money and so they were forced to fend for themselves. When Colonel Jack was ten years of age, the good woman died, leaving the three boys to beg for their food. Lodging did not bother them; they slept in ash piles and doorways in the winter and on the ground in summer. Captain Jack soon turned to picking pockets for a living and was so successful that he took Colonel Jack into partnership. The two young rogues preyed on wealthy men who were careless with their money. One of the boys would take the money, extracting only a small note from the whole; then the other would return the rest to its rightful owner and collect a reward for its return. One of the duped men was so grateful to honest-seeming Colonel Jack that upon the return of his wallet he agreed to keep the reward money for the boy and pay him interest on it. Since Colonel Jack had no place to keep the stolen goods safely, he had asked the gentleman to do him that service. Later, Colonel Jack took more stolen money to the same man for safekeeping and received his note for the whole amount, to be paid only to Colonel Jack himself. After the scamps had robbed a poor woman of all her savings, Colonel Jack was so ashamed that he later returned her money with interest. Captain Jack, a real villain, was apprehended and taken to Newgate Prison. Colonel Jack then became a partner of a thief named Will, a vicious rogue who plundered, robbed, and at last killed. He also was caught and taken to Newgate to be hanged, a fate that Colonel Jack knew Will deserved but that made his heart sick and his conscience a heavy burden. Captain Jack escaped from prison; Colonel Jack was also in danger because of his deeds. The two journeyed to Scotland. When they were ready to return to England, they took work on a ship bound for London, or so they thought. Since they were deserters from the army, which they had joined to save their skins, they could not afford to risk regular means of travel; but the two who had cheated so many were themselves duped. Instead of sailing for England, they found themselves on the high seas bound for America and servitude. Colonel Jack, knowing himself for a villain, accepted his fate calmly, but Captain Jack stormed against it. The defiant Captain Jack abused his master, escaped back to England, resumed his old ways, and some twenty years later was hanged. In Virginia, Colonel Jack was the property of a good master who told him that after he had served five years he would be freed and given a small piece of land. Therefore, if he were industrious and honest, he might benefit from his ill fate. Jack respected his master and worked diligently for him. Soon he was made an overseer, and his kind heart and keen mind were responsible for changing the black slaves from rebellious fiends to loyal workers. His master was so fond of Jack that he bought him a small plantation nearby and lent him the money to supply it. He also arranged for

The entire section is 1, words.

Chapter 4 : Colonel Jack - Wikipedia

Colonel Jack is a novel by Daniel Defoe, first published in The considerably longer title under which it was originally published is The History and Remarkable Life of the truly Honourable Col. Jacque, commonly call'd Col. Jack, who was Born a Gentleman, put 'Prentice to a Pickâ"Pocket, was Six and Twenty Years a Thief, and then Kidnapp'd to Virginia, Came back a Merchant; was Five times.