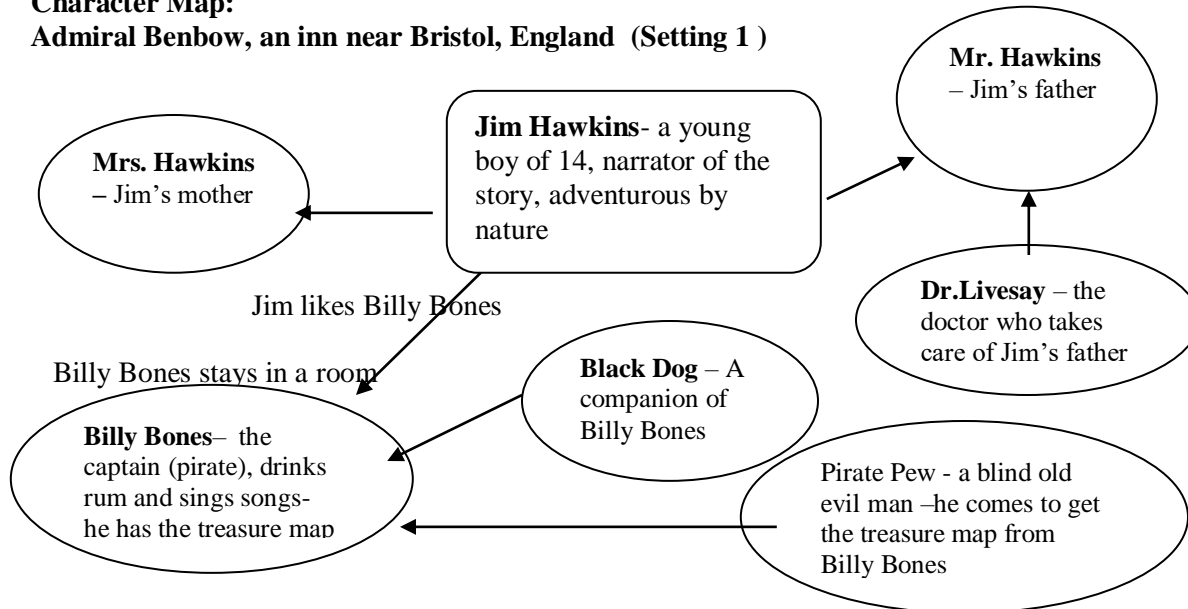


Treasure Island - Robert Louis Stevenson

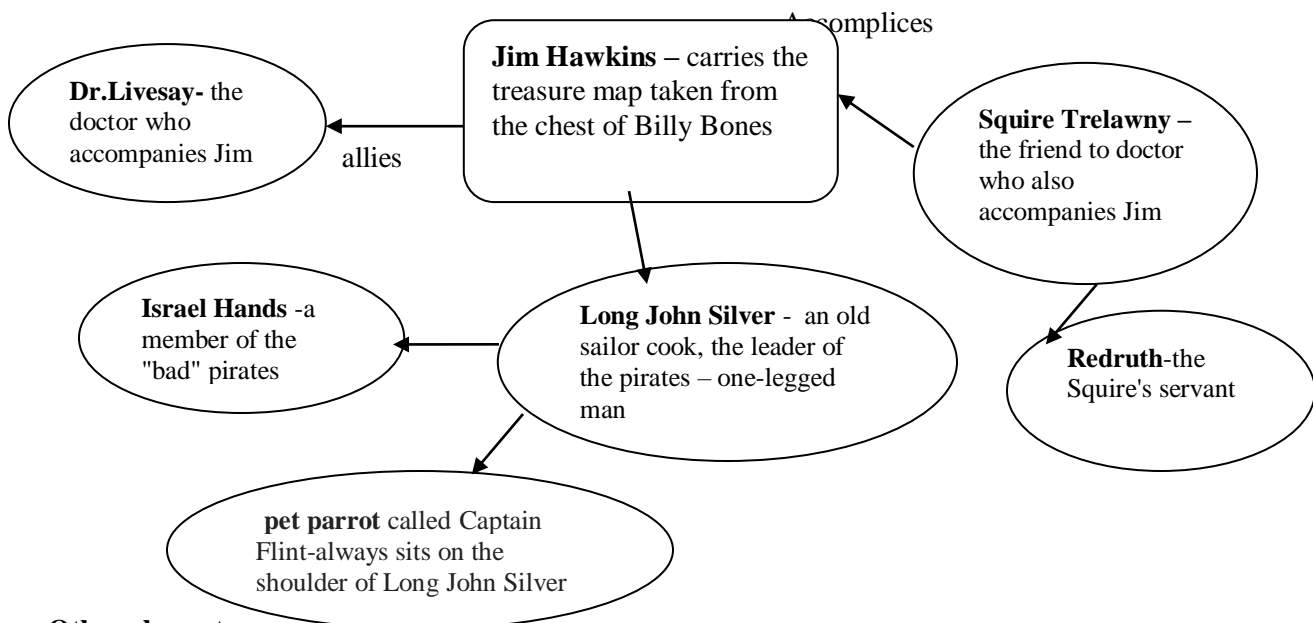
Treasure Island, the classic adventure novel by Robert Louis Stevenson, serialized in the magazine *Young Folks* from October 1881 to January 1882 under the title *The Sea-Cook; or, Treasure Island* and published in book form in 1883. The novel is one of the most popular pirate stories of all time. The idea for the book *Treasure Island* came from a map of an imaginary island Stevenson drew with his friend's son, Lloyd Osbourne. Stevenson took this map and decided to write "a story for boys."

Character Map:

Admiral Benbow, an inn near Bristol, England (Setting 1)



Journey towards the Skeleton Island (Setting II) following the a map of Captain John Flint's treasure island. The Ship's name is Hispanolia



Other characters

Captain Smollett - the commander of the Hispanolia

Ben Gunn - the A member of Flint's original crew

Young Dick - a member of the "bad" pirates

The novel tells the story of Jim, a young boy. The main character, young Jim Hawkins, helps his parents run the Admiral Benbow, an inn near Bristol, England. One day a desperate-looking ruffian, Billy Bones ("the captain"), appears and takes a room. After being visited by a former mate named Black Dog, Billy suffers a stroke. Later, while drinking rum, he tells Jim that he is a pirate and that he has a treasure map. However, Billy fears that another pirate might mark him with a black spot (a summons or threat). Shortly thereafter, Jim's ailing father, who is being tended to by Dr. Livesey, dies. A blind beggar later revealed to be the pirate Pew, subsequently arrives and puts something in Bones's hand.

After Pew leaves, Billy has a fatal stroke. Jim and his mother open Billy's sea chest, taking the money owed to them as well as a packet, before fleeing. A group of pirates led by Pew descends on the inn, but they are soon scared off by the sound of approaching horses; Pew is trampled to death. Believing that the pirates were searching for the packet, Jim seeks out Dr. Livesey, who is with Squire Trelawny. The packet is revealed to contain a treasure map, and the three decide to mount an expedition to Skeleton Island to find the hidden riches. However, they are fooled into hiring some of Billy's former shipmates, including the leader of the pirates, Long John Silver.

During the voyage, Jim overhears Silver and his men planning to steal the treasure once it is found and to kill all of the non-pirates. What follows is a rip-roaring tale of mutiny, treachery, swordfights, and murder as Jim, Dr. Livesey, and the squire are forced to live by their wits in order to survive against ruthless enemies. They are aided by Captain Smollet and by Ben Gunn, a pirate marooned on Skeleton Island. Jim and the others ultimately prevail over the pirates and return home with the treasure. Silver notably escapes with some of the money.

Characters: Jim Hawkins: The young son of the owners of the Admiral Benbow Inn, Jim is impulsive and adventurous by nature. He agrees to spy for Bill the pirate, helps his mother get her deserved payment from Bill's room even as they know pirates are coming for them, and twice slips away from the crew to explore the island or to try and hurt the mutineers.

Billy Bones: He is the first pirate that Jim meets in the book - his appearance (ragged, scarred, ponytail, and a cut on his cheek) signals the end of tranquil at the inn. Despite his drinking (especially rum) and singing a song that is clearly a pirate tune, his seeking out the Admiral Benbow inn is a sign that he does not want to be captured.

Dr. Livesey: The doctor is fairly brave as well; he is the only one who dares to stand up to Bill at the inn, and he goes out to track down Ben Gunn and trick the pirates by digging up the treasure and giving them the now-worthless map. He is also very principled; even though he finds Bill and the mutineers to be scummy, he still treats their illnesses and injuries to the best of his ability.

Long John Silver: Long John Silver is the dreaded one-legged pirate that Bill asks Jim to watch out for at the beginning of the book. He is friendly to Jim initially; his charisma is usually enough to get anyone to like and follow him. He is also a schemer; he arranges the mutiny and then manages to stay alive when the mutineers want to dispose of him. He is also clever enough to escape imprisonment at the end of the book as the surviving crew sails back to England with the treasure.

Ben Gunn: Gunn is a stranded Englishman who was left on the island by his former crew because he failed to help them find the treasure. He is desperate to get off the island, and he agrees to help Jim and the crew in exchange for some of the treasure and passage off the island. He is a major help to the crew, killing a mutineer and helping to ambush the rest of the mutineers near the end of the story.

Black Dog : He is a companion of Billy Bones, his arrival at the Admiral Benbow inn marks the beginning of violence at the inn and the notification to Bones that other pirates know of his whereabouts.

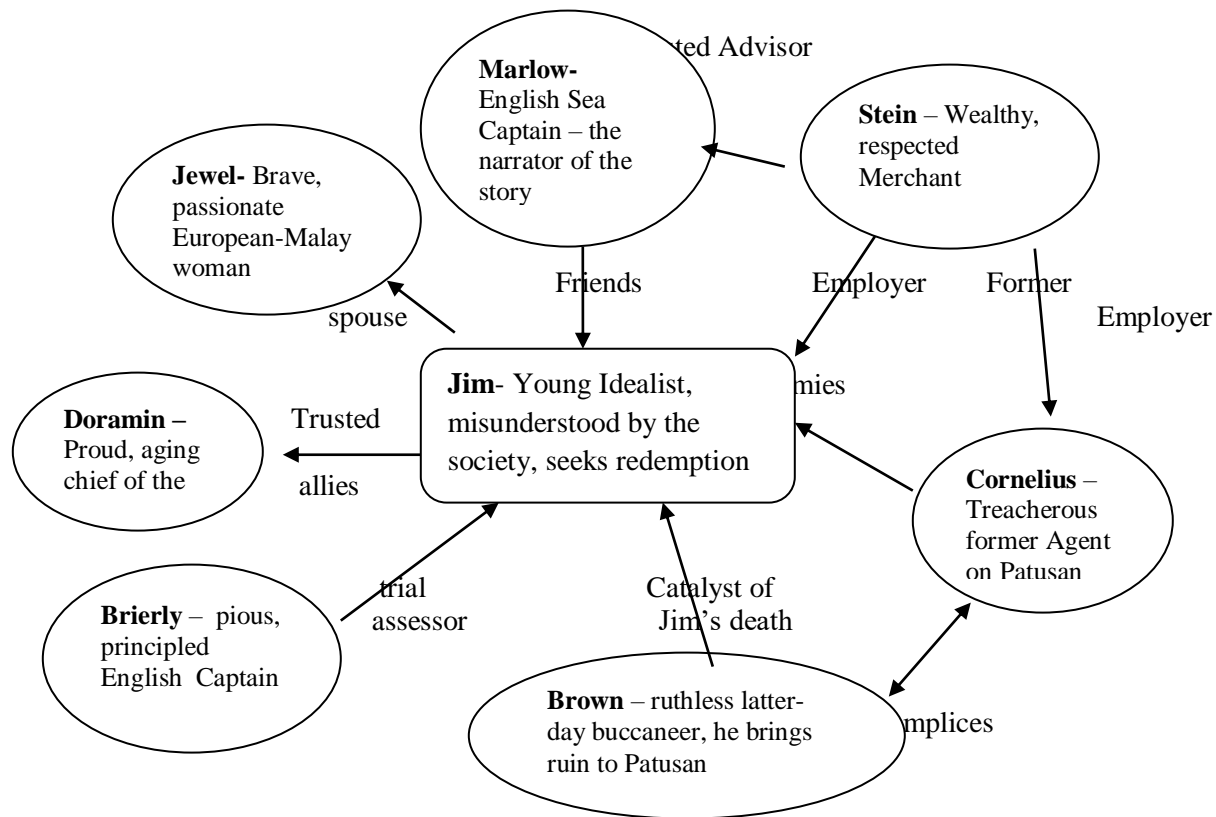
Pew : He is another character who arrives at the Admiral Benbow in order to try and ambush Billy Bones and find the treasure map. Pew is described vividly, at first as a blind old man who "rat-tap-tap" with his stick but, deceptively, also an evil, mean adversary who is willing to use physical prowess in order to cower those around him.

Squire Trelawney: He is the figure in the book who financially underwrites and initiates the treasure hunt. Although he appears to be on top of things, he often makes mistakes and his hiring of Long John Silver and the mutineers tops the list of misjudgments and miscalculations which lead to the downfall of the journey

Lord Jim – Joseph Conrad

Joseph Conrad (3 December 1857 – 3 August 1924) was a Polish novelist, regarded as one of the great novelists in English. He wrote stories and novels, predominantly with a nautical setting, that depict trials of the human spirit by the demands of duty and honor. Conrad brought a distinctly non-English tragic sensibility into English literature. While some of his works have a strain of romanticism, he is viewed as a precursor of modernist literature. His narrative style and anti-heroic characters have influenced many authors. Writing in the heyday of the British Empire, Conrad drew upon his experiences in the French and later the British Merchant Navy to create short stories and novels that reflect aspects of a worldwide empire while also plumbing the depths of the human soul.

Character Map:



Summary : Jim (his surname is never disclosed), a young British seaman, becomes first mate on the Patna, a ship full of pilgrims travelling to Mecca. Jim joins his captain and other crew members in abandoning the ship and its passengers. A few days later, they are picked up by a British ship. However, the Patna and its passengers are later also saved, and the reprehensible actions of the crew are exposed. The other participants evade the judicial court of inquiry, leaving Jim to the court alone. The court revokes his navigation command certificate for his dereliction of duty.

Jim is angry with himself, both for his moment of weakness, and for missing an opportunity to be a 'hero'. At the trial, he meets Marlow, a sea captain, who in spite of his initial misgivings over what he sees as Jim's moral unsoundness, comes to befriend him, for he is "one of us". Marlow later finds Jim work as a ship chandler's clerk. Jim tries to remain unknown, but whenever the curse of the Patna incident catches up with him, he abandons his place and moves further east.

At length, Marlow's friend Stein suggests placing Jim as his factory in Patusan, a remote inland settlement with a mixed Malay and Bugis population, where Jim's past can remain hidden. While living on the island he acquires the title 'Tuan' ('Lord'). Here, Jim wins the respect of the people and becomes their leader by relieving them from the predations of the bandit Sherif Ali and protecting them from the corrupt local Malay chief, Rajah Tunku Allang.

Jim wins the love of Jewel, a woman of mixed race. The end comes a few years later, when the town is attacked by the marauder "Gentleman" Brown. Although Brown and his gang are driven off, Jim makes

the mistake of trusting him. Dain Waris, the son of the leader of the Bugis community, is slain. Jim returns to Doramin, the Bugis leader, and willingly takes a fatal bullet in the chest from him as retribution for the death of his son.

Characters : Jim - Lord Jim is the title character who redeems a life haunted by shame when he offers his life as payment for the life of his dead friend. Jim is a young man who enters the world motivated primarily by fantasies of daring and noble deeds lifted from cheap novels. He is an idealistic young man who dreams of being a hero and tries to achieve this dream by becoming a naval officer. His first attempts at glory are failures, yet he waits for his chance.

Marlow - The narrator of this story and a ship's captain. He compulsively pieces together Jim's story and perpetuates it through various retellings. It is Marlow who filters and interprets most of the narrative for the reader. By manipulating the flow of the narrative, Marlow is able to create juxtapositions and contrasts that highlight particular aspects of the story. Marlow is also the narrator of three of Conrad's other works: *Heart of Darkness*, *Youth*, and *Chance*.

Jewel - Daughter of the Dutch-Malay woman, is loved by Jim. She is a pragmatic woman and encourages Jim to fight to survive after Dain Waris's death. **Gentleman Brown** - A white pirate who, having barely escaped Spanish officials in the Philippines, comes to Patusan hoping to steal provisions. Brown is an important contrast to Jim, as a man who lives a romantic life, but one that is far from moral or idealized. Unlike Jim, Brown is quick to own up to his past and his fears. **Doramin** - Chief of the Bugis, is a wise, kind old man. Doramin saves Jim after his escape from the Rajah Allang, who had been holding him prisoner. He is the father of Dain Waris, Jim's closest friend. When Dain Waris is killed because of Jim's misjudgment, Doramin shoots and kills Jim, who has offered himself up as a sacrifice.

Essay Questions : 1. *Lord Jim* as a modernist novel

An aspect of modernism which is outstanding in *Lord Jim* is the fragmentary nature of the story. Seen from different points of view, including an omniscient narrator in the first four chapters, the novel offers as such, different takes on colonialism

2. *Lord Jim* as a Psychological novel.

Psychologists like Freud, Adler and Jung probed the human consciousness and revealed that there are layers within layers in the human consciousness. Beneath the conscious, there is the sub-conscious and there is the unconscious. The past lives on in the sub-conscious and the unconscious and is brought-up to the conscious level, through memory and recollection; the conscious is only a very small part of the human psyche or soul. *Lord Jim* carries the impress of all these theories.

Lord Jim is the story of a promising young man who goes to the sea as a youth. It's the story of a man named Jim whose to survive in life is narrated by Marlowe. When he was little he got raised hearing popular sea literature. He constantly dreamed about becoming a hero, yet he has never faced any real danger. So far, his new adventure comes and is serving aboard a vessel called the *Patna*, carrying Muslim pilgrims to Mecca, when the ship strikes an underwater object and springs a leak. With a storm approaching, the crew abandons her and her passengers to their fate. Jim, not thinking clearly, abandons the ship with the rest of the crew along with the rest of the officers, is subjected to an official inquiry by his fellow seamen. After he is stripped of his officer's certification, that he first meets Marlow. Seeing something in Jim that he recognizes, or perhaps fears, in himself, Marlow strikes up a tortured friendship with Jim. Jim tells him his story, and Marlow helps him obtain a series of jobs. Marlow strikes up a tortured friendship with Jim.

3. Autobiographical elements in *Lord Jim*

The novel *Lord Jim* illustrates several interesting parallels between Conrad's own experiences and those of Jim. Though the story definitely has its roots in Conrad's inner life, many details can be traced to other real-life sources. While sailing on the *Vidar* in 1887-88, Conrad met a man named Jim Lingard. Lingard was a white trader and he was known to many of the natives he traded within the East as 'Tuan Jim'. He is known to have been a colourful, swaggering figure, but Conrad borrowed only his name because his character and moral history do not have anything in common with Conrad's Jim.

4. *Lord Jim* as a Colonial novel

The novel's title does not read 'Jim' but 'Lord Jim', thereby ousting the ordinary water-clerk and chief mate Jim and lauding the "virtual ruler" of Patusan. Jim could confidently anticipate a "magnificent chance" to finally be a hero and predictably, Patusan's terrible political climate gives him that chance to become one.