

going astray dickens and london

Going Astray Dickens and London: Exploring the Literary and Urban Labyrinth

going astray dickens and london – these words evoke a fascinating journey through the intricate maze of Victorian London as imagined and portrayed by Charles Dickens. The phrase captures not only the physical wandering through the bustling streets and shadowy alleys of 19th-century London but also the thematic wandering of characters who find themselves lost, both literally and metaphorically. Dickens' London is a city of contrasts: opulence and poverty, hope and despair, order and chaos. To go astray in Dickens' London is to delve into a world where every corner has a story, and every misstep could lead to revelation or ruin.

Dickens and the City: A Love-Hate Relationship with London

Charles Dickens' connection to London is deeply personal and complex. Born in Portsmouth but raised amidst the urban sprawl of London's poorer districts, Dickens knew the city intimately. His works often reveal a duality—his affection for the city's vibrancy and culture is matched by his sharp critique of its social injustices. Going astray in Dickens and London means engaging with this tension: the city as a place of adventure and danger, of dreams fulfilled and crushed.

Dickens' novels like **Oliver Twist**, **Bleak House**, and **David Copperfield** paint detailed portraits of London's geography and society. The foggy streets, the crowded slums, the grand mansions, and the bustling markets all serve as backdrops where characters wander, lose their way, or find new paths. This urban texture contributes to the theme of "going astray" – characters often stray from societal norms, physical safety, or moral clarity, reflecting broader human experiences.

The Theme of Going Astray in Dickens' Works

Characters Lost and Found in London's Maze

In Dickens' storytelling, "going astray" takes on multiple dimensions. Physically, characters often lose their way in London's labyrinthine streets. Think of David Copperfield's boyhood wanderings or Pip's encounters in the foggy marshes near London in **Great Expectations**. These journeys are not just about geography; they symbolize the characters' internal struggles and search for identity.

Morally and socially, going astray can mean deviating from accepted paths. Characters like Fagin in **Oliver Twist** or the Artful Dodger live on the fringes of society, embodying the consequences of straying from conventional morality. Meanwhile, protagonists often face temptations or hardships that test their integrity, reflecting the idea that going astray is part of the human condition.

London as a Character in Its Own Right

Dickens' London is more than a setting—it is an active participant in the narrative. The city's unpredictability mirrors the uncertainty faced by its inhabitants. Streets can lead to salvation or danger; a simple misstep can result in lost opportunities or newfound hope. This dynamic makes going astray in Dickens and London a compelling metaphor for life's unpredictability.

The fog and darkness often featured in Dickens' depictions symbolize confusion and moral ambiguity. London's foggy streets become a perfect metaphor for the unclear paths characters must navigate. The city's sprawling nature means that "going astray" is almost inevitable, reflecting the complexity of urban life.

Exploring Dickens' London Today: Walking in the Footsteps of Characters

For literature enthusiasts and history buffs alike, tracing Dickens' London offers a unique way to experience the city's rich past. Many landmarks and neighborhoods that appear in his novels still exist, allowing visitors to literally walk through scenes from his stories.

Key Locations to Visit

- **The Old Curiosity Shop:** Believed to be the inspiration for Dickens' famous novel, this quaint shop in Holborn offers a glimpse into Victorian London's commercial life.
- **Lincoln's Inn Fields:** Featured in *Bleak House*, this area was once a hub of legal activity and remains a charming green space surrounded by historic buildings.
- **The Dickens Museum:** Located in a Georgian townhouse on Doughty Street, the museum showcases Dickens' life and works, including manuscripts and personal artifacts.
- **The River Thames:** The river plays a significant role in Dickens' London, symbolizing both commerce and danger. Walking along the Thames Path reveals the city's evolving relationship with its river.

Tips for a Dickensian Walking Tour

1. **Plan your route around specific novels or themes.** For instance, follow *Oliver Twist*'s trail through the East End or explore the legal districts from *Bleak House*.
2. **Visit early in the morning or at dusk.** The changing light enhances the atmospheric qualities of Dickens' London.
3. **Use a guided tour.** Many companies offer Dickens-themed walking tours that provide historical context and literary insights.
4. **Bring a copy of the relevant novel.** Reading passages aloud on location can deepen the experience.

Going Astray in London: Then and Now

The idea of "going astray" resonates beyond Dickens' era. Victorian London was a city of rapid

change, migration, and social upheaval—conditions that led many people to lose their way, both physically and socially. Fast forward to today, and London remains a city where it's easy to feel lost amid its vastness and complexity.

Modern Londoners and visitors alike might find themselves going astray in the sprawling metropolis, much as Dickens' characters did, albeit in different circumstances. The city's layers of history, culture, and community continue to offer opportunities for unexpected discoveries and new directions.

Urban Exploration and Literary Pilgrimage

Going astray in London can be a deliberate act of exploration, a way to embrace the unknown and uncover hidden gems. Literary pilgrims retracing Dickens' footsteps often find themselves wandering beyond the obvious tourist spots, discovering pocket parks, narrow alleys, and historic pubs that retain a Victorian charm.

This spirit of wandering aligns perfectly with Dickens' own fascination with the city's diversity and contradictions. The act of going astray becomes a metaphor for curiosity and openness to experience—qualities that Dickens celebrated in his writing.

The Enduring Legacy of Dickens' London

More than 150 years since Dickens' death, his London still captivates readers and travelers. The city's ongoing evolution mirrors themes in his novels: resilience amid adversity, the clash between old and new, and the quest for justice and belonging.

Going astray Dickens and London is not merely about getting lost; it's about engaging with a living history that continues to shape cultural identity. Whether through literature, tourism, or personal exploration, the interplay between Dickens' vision and the real city invites us all to embrace the unexpected paths life offers.

In wandering through Dickens' London—physically or imaginatively—we step into a story that is both timeless and immediate, where the experience of going astray becomes a journey of discovery, empathy, and understanding.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the significance of the theme 'going astray' in Dickens' works related to London?

The theme of 'going astray' in Dickens' works often highlights the social and moral challenges faced by individuals in London, reflecting how the city's environment can lead characters into hardship, crime, or moral decline.

How does Charles Dickens portray London as a setting for characters 'going astray'?

Dickens portrays London as a complex and often harsh urban environment where poverty, crime, and social inequality contribute to characters losing their way or making poor choices.

Which Dickens novel best exemplifies the theme of going astray in London?

'Oliver Twist' is a prime example, showing how the young protagonist navigates the dangers of London, including falling into the hands of criminals and struggling against social evils.

How does Dickens use London's geography to symbolize the theme of going astray?

Dickens often uses London's labyrinthine streets, dark alleys, and contrasting neighborhoods to symbolize confusion, danger, and moral ambiguity, which contribute to characters going astray.

What role does poverty in London play in Dickens' depiction of characters going astray?

Poverty is a central factor in Dickens' portrayal of characters going astray, as economic hardship often forces individuals into desperate situations that lead to crime or moral compromise.

How does the theme of going astray in Dickens' London stories reflect Victorian society?

The theme reflects Victorian anxieties about urbanization, social decay, and the potential for individuals, especially the vulnerable, to be lost amid rapid societal changes and inequalities.

Are there any characters in Dickens' London novels who avoid going astray despite challenges?

Yes, characters like Pip in 'Great Expectations' or David Copperfield often face temptations and hardships but ultimately find redemption or moral clarity, contrasting with those who go astray.

How does Dickens use the theme of going astray to critique London's social institutions?

Dickens critiques institutions like the legal system, workhouses, and orphanages by showing how they often fail to protect or rehabilitate individuals, instead contributing to their going astray.

Additional Resources

Going Astray Dickens and London: An Exploration of Urban Wandering in Victorian Literature

going astray dickens and london is a phrase that opens a fascinating window into the entwined narratives of one of literature's greatest social commentators and the sprawling metropolis that shaped

much of his work. Charles Dickens, whose vivid portrayals of London life defined a literary era, often centered his stories around characters who literally or metaphorically go astray within the city's labyrinthine streets. This theme of wandering, misdirection, and discovery is central to understanding both Dickens's social critique and the complex character of London itself during the Victorian period.

The concept of "going astray" in Dickens's London is more than a mere plot device; it reflects the broader social disarray and moral ambiguity of 19th-century urban life. Dickens's London was a city of contrasts—grimy alleys alongside grand boulevards, wealth and squalor coexisting in stark proximity. Characters who lose their way physically often mirror the societal confusion and personal turmoil of the time. This article investigates how Dickens uses the motif of going astray to illuminate London's social landscape, explores specific examples from his works, and considers the enduring legacy of this theme in literary and historical contexts.

London as a Living, Breathing Entity in Dickens's Work

Dickens's London transcends the role of mere setting; it behaves almost like a character in itself, shaping the destinies of those who inhabit it. The Victorian metropolis was undergoing rapid expansion and transformation with industrialization, and Dickens captured this dynamic environment with unprecedented detail. The city's physical complexity—narrow streets, fog-choked docks, crowded tenements—creates an atmosphere where losing one's way can be both literal and symbolic.

In novels such as *Oliver Twist* and *David Copperfield*, London's geography is intricately mapped to reflect social hierarchies and moral ambiguities. The labyrinthine quality of London's streets serves as a metaphor for the confusion and vulnerability experienced by Dickens's protagonists. When characters go astray, they often encounter the underbelly of society: thieves, beggars, and the destitute. This narrative strategy exposes readers to the harsh realities hidden beneath the city's surface.

The Role of Urban Wandering in Character Development

The motif of going astray is pivotal in Dickens's exploration of identity and personal growth. Characters who stray from their intended path often undergo transformative experiences that reveal their true nature or lead to redemption. For example, in **Great Expectations**, Pip's journey through London involves numerous moments of disorientation and moral challenge, reflecting his internal struggle between innocence and ambition.

Similarly, in **Bleak House**, the foggy streets of London symbolize confusion and obfuscation in the legal and social systems. Characters frequently lose their way, both literally in the city and metaphorically within the convoluted legal cases that dominate their lives. The physical act of going astray becomes a powerful narrative tool to critique societal institutions and the alienation of individuals within the metropolis.

Going Astray in Dickens's London: Social Implications and Symbolism

Dickens's use of going astray within London is deeply intertwined with his social commentary. During the Victorian era, London was a city marked by stark inequalities and a fragile social order. The act of losing one's way often symbolizes the precarious position of the poor and marginalized in a rapidly industrializing society.

- **Urban Poverty and Vulnerability:** Characters who stray into dangerous neighborhoods or encounter criminal elements illustrate the vulnerability faced by the urban poor.
- **Class Divisions:** The physical distance between neighborhoods in London often parallels social distance, with characters moving between spaces representing different social strata.

- **Isolation and Alienation:** Wandering the city alone frequently represents a character's emotional or social isolation, highlighting the anonymity and fragmentation of urban life.

The presence of London's fog, a recurrent motif in Dickens's writing, enhances the sense of disorientation and moral ambiguity associated with going astray. This environmental feature not only obscures physical vision but metaphorically clouds judgment and understanding, reinforcing themes of confusion and uncertainty within the narrative.

Comparisons with Contemporary Urban Literature

Dickens's portrayal of going astray in London can be compared with other literary treatments of urban wandering. While Dickens focuses on social critique and moral development, other authors such as Henry James or later modernists like T.S. Eliot approach the theme from different perspectives, emphasizing psychological complexity or existential alienation.

In contrast to the more fragmented and often pessimistic view of the modern city found in 20th-century literature, Dickens's London remains a place where going astray can lead to eventual redemption or social awareness. This optimistic undercurrent is part of what makes Dickens's work enduring and relatable, providing a narrative framework where misdirection is not merely loss but also potential discovery.

Mapping Dickens's London: Geographic and Literary

Intersections

The detailed mapping of London within Dickens's works invites readers to engage with the city both as a real place and a symbolic space. Scholars and enthusiasts have long noted how Dickens's

fictionalized London corresponds closely with actual locations, from the grimy alleys of Whitechapel to the bustling markets of Covent Garden.

This geographic precision enhances the authenticity of the stories and grounds the theme of going astray in tangible reality. Visitors to modern London can trace Dickens's footsteps, exploring sites such as the Old Curiosity Shop or the locations described in **The Pickwick Papers**. These urban wanderings in the real world mirror the literary journeys of characters who become lost, highlighting how the city's enduring complexity continues to inspire imagination.

Pros and Cons of Dickens's Urban Portrayal

- **Pros:** Dickens's vivid descriptions and social insights provide an invaluable historical record of Victorian London's conditions and challenges. His use of going astray as a narrative device allows for deep character exploration and social critique.
- **Cons:** Some critics argue that Dickens's portrayal tends to romanticize or oversimplify certain aspects of urban poverty. Additionally, the frequent use of coincidence and melodrama can detract from the realism of characters' experiences of getting lost or disoriented.

Despite these critiques, Dickens's work remains foundational in understanding how literature can reflect and shape perceptions of urban environments and social realities.

The theme of going astray in Dickens and London is multifaceted, blending physical and metaphorical journeys to explore issues of identity, morality, and social justice. As London continues to evolve, Dickens's depictions offer a lens through which to examine the complexities of urban life, reminding readers that sometimes, losing one's way is the first step towards finding a deeper truth.

[Going Astray Dickens And London](#)

going astray dickens and london: Going Astray Jeremy Tambling, 2013

going astray dickens and london: *Going Astray* Jeremy Tambling, 2011 London streets, its people, its crowds, its buildings. It is Dickens's constant subject, from his early journalism, *Sketches by Boz*, to *The Uncommercial Traveller*, from his first novel, *Pickwick Papers*, to the unfinished *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. *Going Astray: Dickens and London* is a major new work of criticism that attempts a reading of Dickens's novels in the light of the study of London. Its guiding premise is that Dickens's novels not only use London as a background, but that they are about London, even when they seem not to be. Professor Tambling's close readings of the novels are interl.

going astray dickens and london: Gone Astray Charles Dickens, 1912

going astray dickens and london: Dickens and Benjamin Gillian Piggott, 2016-04-15

Placing the works of Charles Dickens and Walter Benjamin in conversation with one another, Gillian Piggott argues that the two writers display a shared vision of modernity. Her analysis of their works shows that both writers demonstrate a decreased confidence in the capacity to experience truth or religious meaning in an increasingly materialist world and that both occupy similar positions towards urban modernity and its effect upon experience. Piggott juxtaposes her exploration of Benjamin's ideas on allegory and messianism with an examination of Dickens's *The Old Curiosity Shop*, arguing that both writers proffer a melancholy vision of a world devoid of space and time for religious experience, a state of affairs they associate with the onset of industrial capitalism. In Benjamin's *The Arcades Project* and Dickens's *Sketches by Boz* and *Tale of Two Cities*, among other works, the authors converge in their hugely influential treatments of the city as a site of perambulation, creativity, memory, and autobiography. At the same time, both authors relate to the vertiginous, mutable, fast-paced nature of city life as involving a concomitant change in the structure of experience, an alteration that can be understood as a reduction in the capacity to experience fully. Piggott's persuasive analyses enable a reading of Dickens as part of a European, particularly a German, tradition of thinkers and writers of industrialization and modernity. For both Dickens and Benjamin, truth appears only in moments of revelation, in fragments of modernity.

going astray dickens and london: Dickens and the Myth of the Reader Carolyn Oulton, 2016-11-10 Cover -- Half Title -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Contents -- Acknowledgements -- Introduction: Creating the Reader and Writing the Writer -- 1 Reciprocal Readers and the 1830s-40s -- 2 The Hero of His Life -- 3 First-Person-Narrators and Editorial 'Conducting': Limited Intimacy and the Shared Imaginary -- 4 Decoding the Text -- 5 Afterlives -- Bibliography -- Index

going astray dickens and london: Edinburgh Companion to Charles Dickens and the Arts Claire Wood, Juliet John, 2024-05-31 *The Edinburgh Companion to Charles Dickens and the Arts* explores Dickens's rich and complex relationships with a myriad of art forms and the far-reaching resonance of his works across the arts overall. This volume reassesses Dickens's prescient philosophy of art, both through a historical and a present-day lens and in the context of debates about the cultural value of the arts. Across thirty-three original essays, it outlines the ways in which Dickens broke down oppositions between high and low art, money and the aesthetic, the extraordinary and the ordinary, and art for its own sake and the social good. In doing so, it considers how Dickens prefigured the arts of the future, including rap music, television, fanfiction and global cinema.

going astray dickens and london: Imagining Spaces and Places Saija Isomaa, Kirsi Saarikangas, 2014-07-18 *Imagining Spaces and Places* seeks to produce an interdisciplinary dialogue between art history and literature studies and other fields of cultural analysis that work with the concepts of space, place and various "scapes", such as cityscapes, bodyscapes, mindscapes and memoryscapes, as well as the more familiar landscapes. The volume was inspired by new lines of study that underline the experiential and multidimensional aspects of spaces. We explore how art, literature or urban spaces forge "scapes" by imposing or suggesting aesthetic, evaluative or

ideological orderings and perceptual as well as emotive perspectives on the “raw material” or on previous ways of spatial worldmaking. We look at the role of cultural and artistic renderings of space in relation to everyday experiences of spaces. We examine how the experiences of places are mediated in various art forms and other cultural discourses or practices and how these discourses contribute to the understanding of particular places and also to understanding space in more general terms. *Imagining Spaces and Places* is addressed to scholars and teachers working at the intersection of cultural and spatial analyses, as well as to their undergraduate and postgraduate students.

going astray dickens and london: A Companion to Charles Dickens Leon Litvack, 2025-11-10 Provides an authoritative treatment of the life, work, and legacy of Charles Dickens A Companion to Charles Dickens is an essential resource for understanding one of the most celebrated authors in English literature. This extensively revised edition features a wealth of new essays alongside select, updated essays from the first edition. Written by leading Dickensian scholars from around the world, these contributions offer critical insights into Dickens's life, works, and lasting influence. The Companion places Dickens's writings within their literary, historical, and ideological contexts, equipping readers with the knowledge to engage with his fiction in a more informed and meaningful way. New chapters examine Dickens's attitudes to the city and to Europe, as well as his evolving literary reputation. Each of his fifteen novels, his Christmas Books, and his sketches is explored in depth, with scholars offering contemporary perspectives on their themes, style, and cultural impact. The contributors also consider Dickens's engagement with visual culture, his use of history in fiction, and the ways his works continue to resonate in modern studies. An indispensable guide for those seeking a deeper understanding of Dickens's world and literary contributions, *A Companion to Charles Dickens*: Presents newly commissioned essays offering fresh critical perspectives on Dickens's life and works Explores Dickens's evolving reputation and critical reception over time Contains dedicated chapters exploring key themes and interpretations of all of Dickens's novels Discusses Dickens's literary style, narrative techniques, and innovations in storytelling Presents a broad range of perspectives, from biographical studies to thematic and ideological analyses Includes updated references, bibliographies, and recommendations for further reading *A Companion to Charles Dickens, Second Edition* is an invaluable reference for undergraduate and graduate students studying English literature, Victorian studies, or cultural history. It is also a must-have for scholars, researchers, educators, and professionals engaged in Dickens studies, as well as general readers with a deep interest in his life and works.

going astray dickens and london: The Phenomenology of Movement and Rest Satarupa Sinha Roy, 2025-02-10 This book is a phenomenological exploration of wandering and dwelling in the (selected) works of V. S. Naipaul, W. G. Sebald, and T. G. Tranströmer – three of the most perceptive chroniclers of the last century. Human history can be (re)told as the history of wandering and dwelling. Accounts of migrations, dispersals, pilgrimages, travels, explorations, shelters, and settlements – all testify to the primal human desire for movement and rest. This monograph is the first comprehensive phenomenological account of wandering and dwelling in the works of Naipaul, Sebald and Tranströmer. Although associated with widely variant literary forms and approaches, all the three litterateurs evince a profound, persistent and paradigmatic engagement with the experiences of wandering and dwelling in their respective oeuvres. It is this common engagement with the existential themes of movement and rest that forms the critical locus of this study.

going astray dickens and london: Travelling Notions of Culture in Early Nineteenth-Century Europe Hannu Salmi, Asko Nivala, Jukka Sarjala, 2015-10-23 The notions of culture and civilization are at the heart of European self-image. This book focuses on how space and spatiality contributed to defining the concepts of culture and civilization and, conversely, what kind of spatial ramifications culture and civilization entailed. These questions have vital importance to the understanding of this formative period of modern Europe. The chapters of this volume concentrate on the following themes: What were the sites of culture, civilization and Bildung and how were these sites employed in defining these concepts? What kind of borders did this process of definition and its inherent

spatial imagination produce? What were the connecting routes between the supposed centers and peripheries? What were the strategies of envisioning, negotiating and transforming cultural territories in early nineteenth-century Europe? This book adds new perspectives on ways of approaching spatiality in history by investigating, for example: the decisive role of the French revolution, the persistent interest in classical civilization and its sites, emerging urbanism and the culture of the cities, the changing constellations between centers and peripheries and the colonial extensions, or transfigurations, of culture. It also pays attention to the spatiality of culture as a metaphor, but simultaneously emphasizes the production of space in an era of technological innovation and change.

going astray dickens and london: Reading Dickens Differently Leon Litvack, Nathalie Vanfasse, 2020-01-07 A collection of original essays and innovative reading strategies—provides examples of reading Dickens in creative and challenging ways Reading Dickens Differently features contributions from many of the field's leading scholars, offering creative ways of reading Dickens and enriching understanding of the most celebrated author of his time. A diverse range of innovative reading strategies—archival, historical, textual, and digital—representing new and exciting approaches to contemporary literary and cultural studies. This groundbreaking volume brings together literature, history, politics, painting, illustration, social media, video games, and other topics to reveal new opportunities to engage with the author's life and work. This unique book includes a re-evaluation of Dickens' death and burial, new research data drawn from legal records and newspapers, assessments of well-known paintings and lesser-known illustrations, experimental readings of Dickens' texts in digital form, and more. Much of the evidence presented has never been seen before, such as Dickens' funeral fee account from Westminster Abbey, Dickens' death certificate, and a telegram from Dickens' son asking for urgent assistance for his dying father. Revising and refreshing the critical strategies of traditional Dickens studies, this important volume: Features new research data on aspects of Dickens's life Discusses a range of innovative reading strategies (including physiological novel theory) for clarifying aspects of Dickens' work Examines the presence of Dickens in popular media and technology, such as Assassin's Creed video game and A Christmas Carol iPad app Features rare illustrations, including documents and images relating to Dickens's death and funeral Edited by world authorities on Dickens and his manuscripts Authoritative, yet accessible, Reading Dickens Differently is a must-have book for Dickens specialists, instructors and students in Victorian fiction and Dickens courses, as well as general readers looking for innovative reading strategies of the author's work.

going astray dickens and london: Litcomix Adam Geczy, Jonathan McBurnie, 2023-03-17 Critical studies of the graphic novel have often employed methodologies taken from film theory and art criticism. Yet, as graphic novels from Maus to Watchmen have entered the literary canon, perhaps the time has come to develop theories for interpreting and evaluating graphic novels that are drawn from classic models of literary theory and criticism. Using the methodology of Georg Lukács and his detailed defense of literary realism as a socially embedded practice, Litcomix tackles difficult questions about reading graphic novels as literature. What critical standards should we use to measure the quality of a graphic novel? How does the genre contribute to our understanding of ourselves and the world? What qualities distinguish it from other forms of literature? LitComix hones its theoretical approach through case studies taken from across the diverse world of comics, from Yoshihiro Tatsumi's groundbreaking manga to the Hernandez Brothers' influential alt-comix. Whether looking at graphic novel adaptations of Proust or considering how Jack Kirby's use of intertextuality makes him the Balzac of comics, this study offers fresh perspectives on how we might appreciate graphic novels as literature.

going astray dickens and london: Dickens and Switzerland Christine Gmur, 2024-11-30 Dickens and Switzerland brings to light the many surprising connections between the country, which Dickens visited on several occasions, and the author's life and work. The close links between Dickens's biography, his writing and Switzerland have never before been examined so thoroughly. Rather than offering a mere chronology of travel, this volume explores Dickens's deep personal

investment in the country and its people, which manifests itself in numerous and often the most unexpected places in his fictional and personal texts. It looks both at and beyond the period of the author's journeys to Switzerland during the 1840s and early 50s and considers both earlier and later references as well. The tome renders visible how Dickens's experience of Switzerland was more than merely episodic and is deeply connected to the rest of his life and literary work. As a significant and integral part of his imagination and his identity, Switzerland deserves a prominent place in Dickensian scholarship.

going astray dickens and london: Dickens's Style Daniel Tyler, 2013-07-04 Charles Dickens, generally regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian age, was known as 'The Inimitable', not least for his distinctive style of writing. This collection of twelve essays addresses the essential but often overlooked subject of Dickens's style, with each essay discussing a particular feature of his writing. All the essays consider Dickens's style conceptually, and they read it closely, demonstrating the ways it works on particular occasions. They show that style is not simply an aesthetic quality isolated from the deepest meanings of Dickens's fiction, but that it is inextricably involved with all kinds of historical, political and ideological concerns. Written in a lively and accessible manner by leading Dickens scholars, the collection ranges across all Dickens's writing, including the novels, journalism and letters.

going astray dickens and london: The Life of the Author: Charles Dickens Pete Orford, 2023-06-12 An accessible and reliable introduction to the life and works of Charles Dickens, offering a unique combination of academic biography and literary analysis *The Life of the Author: Charles Dickens* explores the relationship between Dickens' lived experience and his works, discussing themes within and key influences on literary classics such as *Oliver Twist*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, *David Copperfield*, *Bleak House*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, and *Great Expectations*. An excellent introduction to the world of Dickens scholarship, this easily accessible volume provides the necessary background about the author's life while encouraging readers to critically analyze Dickens' works. Organized thematically by chapter, the book opens with a brief overview of Dickens' life and a chronology of major works. Subsequent chapters focus on key aspects of Dickens' life, concluding with case studies of selected texts that demonstrate the similarities between events in Dickens' own life and the literature he was writing at the time. Throughout the book, readers are provided with an informative portrait of Dickens' early family life, personal relationships, professional networks, social circles, travels abroad, charitable works, financial issues, dealings with publishers, and much more. Incorporates the latest discussions in Dickens research alongside documents and materials from Dickens' time Discusses the afterlife of Dickens in film, theater, and television, including *A Christmas Carol*, Dickens' most adapted story Features archival material from the Charles Dickens Museum and discussion of Dickens' roles as a journalist, editor, and professional reader Includes short case studies at the end of each chapter to demonstrate the ways Dickens' life informed his work *The Life of the Author: Charles Dickens* is an ideal introductory textbook for advanced undergraduate and graduate students in English Literature and Victorian Literature courses, as well as a valuable resource for Dickens scholars and enthusiasts.

going astray dickens and london: Precarious Flânerie and the Ethics of the Self in Contemporary Anglophone Fiction Eva Ries, 2022-06-21 Even though the literary trope of the flâneur has been proclaimed 'dead' on several occasions, it still proves particularly lively in contemporary Anglophone fiction. This study investigates how flânerie takes a belated 'ethical turn' in its more recent manifestations by negotiating models of ethical subjectivity. Drawing on Michel Foucault's writings on the 'aesthetics of existence' as well as Judith Butler's notion of precariousness as *conditio humana*, it establishes a link between post-sovereign models of subject formation and a paradoxical constellation of flânerie, which surfaces most prominently in the work of Walter Benjamin. By means of detailed readings of Ian McEwan's *Saturday*, Siri Hustvedt's *The Blindfold*, Teju Cole's *Open City*, Dionne Brand's *What We All Long For* and Robin Robertson's *The Long Take*, *Or a Way to Lose More Slowly*, this book traces how the ambivalence of flânerie and its textual representation produces ethical norms while at the same time propagating the value of difference by

means of disrupting societal norms of sameness. Precarious Flânerie and the Ethics of the Self in Contemporary Anglophone Fiction thus shows that the flâneur text becomes a medium of ethical critique in post-postmodern times.

going astray dickens and london: *The Dog in the Dickensian Imagination* Beryl Gray, 2016-03-23 Fascinated by them, unable to ignore them, and imaginatively stimulated by them, Charles Dickens was an acute and unsentimental reporter on the dogs he kept and encountered during a time when they were a burgeoning part of the nineteenth-century urban and domestic scene. As dogs inhabited Dickens's city, so too did they populate his fiction, journalism, and letters. In the first book-length work of criticism on Dickens's relationship to canines, Beryl Gray shows that dogs, real and invented, were intrinsic to Dickens's vision and experience of London and to his representations of its life. Gray draws on an array of reminiscences by Dickens's friends, family, and fellow writers, and also situates her book within the context of nineteenth-century attitudes towards dogs as revealed in the periodical press, newspapers, and institutional archives. Integral to her study is her analysis of Dickens's texts in relationship to their illustrations by George Cruikshank and Hablot Knight Browne and to portraiture by late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artists like Thomas Gainsborough and Edwin Landseer. *The Dog in the Dickensian Imagination* will not only enlighten readers and critics of Dickens and those interested in his life but will serve as an important resource for scholars interested in the Victorian city, the treatment of animals in literature and art, and attitudes towards animals in nineteenth-century Britain.

going astray dickens and london: *The Walker* Matthew Beaumont, 2020-11-10 Can you get lost in a crowd? It is polite to stare at people walking past on the street? What differentiates the city of daylight and the nocturnal metropolis? What connects walking, philosophy and the big toe? Can we save the city - or ourselves - by taking the pavement? There is no such thing as the wrong step; every time we walk we are going somewhere. In a series of riveting intellectual rambles, Matthew Beaumont retraces a history of the walker from Charles Dicken's insomniac night rambles to wandering through the faceless, windswept monuments of the neoliberal city including Edgar Allen Poe, Andrew Breton, H G Wells, Virginia Woolf, Jean Rhys and Ray Bradbury. As the author shows, the act of walking is one of escape, self-discovery, disappearances and potential revolution, and explores the relationship between the metropolis and its pedestrian life.

going astray dickens and london: *Crossroads in Literature and Culture* Jacek Fabiszak, Ewa Urbaniak-Rybicka, Bartosz Wolski, 2012-11-05 The book contains a selection of papers focusing on the idea of crossing boundaries in literary and cultural texts composed in English. The authors come from different methodological schools and analyse texts coming from different periods and cultures, trying to find common ground (the theme of the volume) between the apparently generically and temporarily varied works and phenomena. In this way, a plethora of perspectives is offered, perspectives which represent a high standard both in terms of theoretical reflection and in-depth analysis of selected texts. Consequently, the volume is addressed to a wide scope of both scholars and students working in the field of English and American literary and cultural studies; furthermore, it will be of interest also to students interested in theoretical issues linked with investigations into literature and culture.

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