

WHO'S WHO IN DICKENS

DONALD HAWES



Who's Who in Dickens

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Who's Who in Dickens

Donald Hawes

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Foreword

For many years, there has been a demand for books guiding readers through Charles Dickens's works. Dickens died in 1870 and 1878 saw the first publication to list and briefly describe the characters found in his books. Many such publications have followed. Dickens students and collectors know, to their frustration and to their cost, how quickly such works are snapped up when they become available, new or second-hand, and how well they hold their value, or indeed increase it. Paradoxically, a number of rare Dickens reference books of the past now cost the buyer more than first editions of some of the novels, a sign of just how useful readers find such works.

Dr Hawes's book will recommend itself to students because it is available, portable and affordable. But that is not all there is to recommend it. The predecessor, long out of print, to which it can most directly be compared is John Greaves's 1972 volume, also called *Who's Who in Dickens*. There is no denying the usefulness of the Greaves book, but Dr Hawes's book covers more of the fiction: the Christmas Stories, for instance, tales like 'George Silverman's Explanation' and 'Hunted Down', the children's stories which comprise 'A Holiday Romance', and 'The Mudfog Papers'. It covers material we might hesitate to classify as fiction, such as 'The Pantomime of Life' and *The Uncommercial Traveller*. It covers Dickens's plays and collaborative works such as some of the Christmas Stories and *Mr Nightingale's Diary*.

Dr Hawes's *Who's Who in Dickens* has the additional value of offering the reader scholarly background information, and critical judgements. School students and undergraduates with writing assignments can study entries, and use them as springboards for essays. General readers can discover the experiences that lie behind some of Dickens's creations, and how others have responded to them. Specialist scholars can quickly and conveniently remind themselves of such details. All will benefit from the way entries for characters from the longer works list each chapter in which the character appears or is mentioned. More than forty illustrations show how characters were understood by contemporaries and near contemporaries of Dickens.

One expert has identified more than 13,000 characters in Dickens's works. To include all of them in a book of this size would be to provide little more than a bare list. Through judicious selection, through the provision of background information and stimulating judgements, Dr Hawes has produced a book of great practical usefulness. *Who's Who in Dickens* is a valuable addition to the corpus of reference works on Dickens. Students and lovers of Dickens's works will find that it meets a clear need.

David Parker
Curator of the Dickens House Museum, 1978-1998
London

Introduction to the 2002 Edition

My Introduction and this compilation of many of Dickens's remarkable fictional characters need to be seen in a number of contexts or perspectives. To start with, questions of chronology and biography may arise. Although Dickens's inventiveness and imaginative powers were as formidable in the 1860s as they were in the 1830s, there are inevitably differences of emphasis and kind: the world of *Pickwick Papers* was far removed from the world of *Our Mutual Friend*. And how important in his literary work were the experiences of Dickens's own life, which he lived with such intensity? Changes brought about by time can possibly be seen in his characterisation. In this connection, textual, historical and biographical studies can deepen our knowledge and appreciation of his creation of fictional personages: to take recent examples, the annotation of the Pilgrim edition of his letters and of his fiction and nonfiction, in various editions as well as biographies like Peter Ackroyd's, can shed light here and there on the hundreds of people he invented. But we need to tread carefully, as it is often argued that biography is irrelevant and distracting in literary judgement.

Talking about characters may give the impression that they can be isolated from the texts they appear in, even when we consider the parts they play in plots and incidents. Indeed, from Dickens's time onwards writers (including himself on a few occasions) have reused them in their own stories and dramas. But literary theorists, especially those engaged with structuralism and deconstruction or those who see texts in wholly linguistic terms, treat characterisation as one element in the complex patterns of narrative. Related to such analyses is the possibility that different types of novel generate different presentations of character – compare, say, the range and kinds of personages in *A Tale of Two Cities*, an historical novel, with those in *Great Expectations*, a fictional autobiography. Other influential theories and ideas that can be brought to bear on Dickens's characterisation are psychoanalysis, feminism (which can produce worthwhile and provocative insights into his portrayal of women), Marxism and imperialism (in loose definitions of that term).

Besides making my book a reasonably comprehensive work of reference to character and plot in Dickens's novels, stories, sketches and plays, I aimed to make readers aware of the sheer enjoyment and excitement that exist in them all. I hope that in addition, the brief suggestions and questions I have raised somewhat tentatively in this introduction will lead to further critical exploration. But let's remember that the work of the Inimitable Boz himself, as Dickens was called early in his career, must be our primary and constant concern. In that work, his characters remain as powerful and memorable presences, whatever theories are applied.

Donald Hawes
3 May 2001

Acknowledgements

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Note on texts and references

The Oxford Illustrated Dickens is an accessible and reasonably comprehensive edition of the works. The Clarendon Dickens (which began publication in 1966 and is still in progress) provides scholarly editions of the texts. There are also excellent separate editions of the works with introductions, explanatory notes and other information, in Penguin Classics, the World's Classics (Oxford University Press) and the Everyman Dickens (Dent). The numbers in parentheses after many of the entries in the *Who's Who* refer to the chapters in the novels in which the characters appear or are mentioned. References in the parentheses to the titles of short stories, sketches and articles are self-explanatory.

Abbreviations of Dickens's works cited

- BH *Bleak House* (1852–3)
 BR *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)
 CB *Christmas Books*, comprising *A Christmas Carol* (1843), *The Chimes* (1844), *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845), *The Battle of Life* (1846), and *The Haunted Man* (1848)
 CS Christmas Stories, including ‘The Poor Relation’s Story’ (1852), ‘The School-boy’s Story’ (1853), ‘Nobody’s Story’ (1852), ‘The Seven Poor Travellers’ (1854), ‘The Holly-Tree Inn’ (1855), ‘The Wreck of the Golden Mary’ (1856), ‘The Perils of Certain English Prisoners’ (1857), ‘A House to Let’ (1858), ‘The Haunted House’ (1859), ‘A Message from the Sea’ (1860), ‘Tom Tiddler’s Ground’ (1861), ‘Somebody’s Luggage’ (1862), ‘Mrs Lirriper’s Lodgings’ (1863), ‘Mrs Lirriper’s Legacy’ (1864), ‘Doctor Marigold’s Prescriptions’ (1865), ‘Mugby Junction’ (1866), and ‘No Thoroughfare’ (1867). (Some of the Christmas Stories were written in collaboration with Wilkie Collins and others. Ruth Glancy’s edition in the Everyman Dickens (see the Bibliography) gives full information on their authorship. The references in this *Who’s Who* are to characters in the parts written by Dickens.)
 DC *David Copperfield* (1849–50)
 DS *Dombey and Son* (1846–8)
 GE *Great Expectations* (1860–1)
 GSE ‘George Silverman’s Explanation’ (1868)
 HD ‘Hunted Down’ (1859)
 HR ‘A Holiday Romance’ (1868)
 HT *Hard Times* (1854)
 ISHW *Is She His Wife?* (1837)
 L *The Lamplighter* (1838)
 LD *Little Dorrit* (1855–7)
 MED *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (1870)
 MC *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843–44)
 MHC *Master Humphrey’s Clock* (1840–1)
 MND *Mr Nightingale’s Diary* (1851). Written by Mark Lemon; revised by Dickens
 MP ‘The Mudfog Papers’ (1837–8)
 NN *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838–9)
 OCS *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840–1)
 OMF *Our Mutual Friend* (1864–5)
 OT *Oliver Twist* (1837–9)
 PL ‘The Pantomime of Life’ (1837)
 PP *Pickwick Papers* (1836–7)
 RP *Reprinted Pieces* (1858)

Abbreviations of Dickens's works cited

SB	<i>Sketches by Boz</i> (1836; 1839)
SG	<i>The Strange Gentleman</i> (1836)
SYC	<i>Sketches of Young Couples</i> (1840)
SYG	<i>Sketches of Young Gentlemen</i> (1838)
TTC	<i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> (1859)
UT	<i>The Uncommercial Traveller</i> (1861)
VC	<i>The Village Coquettes</i> (1836)

Lists of characters by work

The characters listed here do not necessarily comprise the complete *dramatis personae* of the works in question. But there are entries for all of those who appear in this *Who's Who*. Reference to some of the entries will sometimes lead to cross-references and to other characters.

Sketches by Boz (1836; 1839). The contents of the various collections that were published under this title appeared in various periodicals, including the *Monthly Magazine*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and *Bell's Life in London*.

'Our Parish': Brown, the Misses; Bung, Mr; Dawson, Mr; Fixem, Mr; Gubbins, Mr; Hopkins; Parker, Mrs Johnson; Purday, Captain; Robinson, Mr; Simmons; Spruggins, Thomas; Timkins; William; Willis, the Misses.

'Scenes': Alick; Barker, William; Bill, Uncle; Bumble, Michael; Clark, Betsy; Dando; George, Uncle and Aunt; Green, Mr; Henry, Mr; Jane; Jinkins, Mr and Mrs; Larkins, Jem; Loggins; Mackin, Mrs; Macklin, Mrs; Mary; Nathan, Mr; Nicholas; Peplow, Mrs; Sludberry, Thomas; Sluffen, Mr; Smith, Mr; Smuggins, Mr; Sullivan, Mrs; Tatham, Mrs; Walker, Mr; Walker, Mr and Mrs; White; Woolford, Miss.

'Characters': Bella; Billsmethi, Signor; Cooper, Augustus; Dobbie, Mr; Dounce, John; Ellis, Mr; Emily; Evans, Miss Jemima; Harris, Mr; Jack; Jennings, Mr; Jones; Margaret, Aunt; Martin, Miss Amelia; Potter, Thomas; Rodolph, Mr and Mrs Jennings; Rogers, Mr; Smith, Mr; Smithers, Robert; Taplin, Harry; Tommy; Tupple, Mr; Wilkins, Samuel.

'Tales':

'The Boarding-House': Agnes; Bloss, Mrs; Calton, Mr; Evenson, John; Gobler, Mr; Hicks, Septimus; James; Maplesone, Mrs; O'Bleary, Frederick; Rampart, Sir Charles; Robinson; Simpson, Mr; Tibbs, Mrs; Tomkins, Alfred; Wisbottle, Mr; Wosky, Doctor.

'Mr Minns and his Cousin': Brogson, Mr; Budden, Octavius; Jones; Minns, Augustus.

'Sentiment': Butler, Theodosius; Crumpton, the Misses Amelia and Maria; Dadson, Mr; Dingwall, Cornelius Brook; Hilton, Mr; James; Lobschini, Signor; Muggs, Sir Alfred; Parsons, Miss Laetitia; Smithers, Miss Emily; Wilson, Miss Caroline.

'The Tuggses at Ramsgate': Amelia; Cower, Mr; Golding, Mary; Slaughter, Lieutenant; Tippin, Mr and Mrs, and family; Tuggs, Mr and family; Waters, Captain and Mrs.

‘Horatio Sparkins’: Barton, Jacob; Delafontaine, Mr; Flamwell, Mr; Gubbleton, Lord; John; Malderton, Mr and Mrs; Sparkins, Horatio.

‘The Black Veil’: Rose; Tom.

‘The Steam Excursion’: Briggs, Mr and Mrs, and family; Edkins, Mr; Fleetwood, Mr, Mrs and Master; Hardy, Mr; Helves, Captain; Noakes, Percy; Ram Chowder Doss Azuph Al Bowlar; Stubbs, Mrs; Taunton, Mrs and the Misses; Wakefield, Mr, Mrs and Miss.

‘The Great Winglebury Duel’: Brown, Emily; Cornberry, Mr; Hunter, Horace; Manners, Miss Julia; Overton, Joseph; Peter, Lord; Thomas; Trott, Alexander; Williamson, Mrs.

‘Mrs Joseph Porter’: Balderstone, Thomas; Brown, Mr; Cape, Mr; Evans, Mr; Gattleton, Sempronius, and family; Glumper, Sir Thomas; Harleigh, Mr; Jenkins, Miss; Porter, Mrs Joseph; Wilson, Mr.

‘A Passage in the Life of Mr Watkins Tottle’: Ikey; Jacobs, Solomon; Jem; John; Lillerton, Miss; Parsons, Gabriel; Ross, Frank; Timson, the Reverend Charles; Tottle, Watkins; Walker, Mr; Willis, Mr.

‘The Bloomsbury Christening’: Danton, Mr; Dumps, Nicodemus; Jane; Kitterbell, Mr and Mrs.

‘The Drunkard’s Death’: Mary; Warden.

The Strange Gentleman (1836). Comic burletta.

Dobbs, Julia; John; Johnson, John; Noakes, Mrs; Overton, Owen; Sparks, Tom; Tomkins.

The Village Coquettes (1836). Comic operetta, with music by John Pyke Hullah.

Benson, Lucy; Benson, Old and Young; Edmunds, George; Flam, the Honourable Sparkins; Maddox, John; Norton, Squire; Rose; Stokes, Martin.

Pickwick Papers (1836–7). Novel. Serialised in monthly parts, April 1836–November 1837 (excluding June 1837).

Allen, Arabella; Allen, Benjamin; Ayresleigh, Mr; Bagman, the; Bamber, Jack; Bantam, Angelo Cyrus; Bardell, Mrs Martha; Beller, Henry; Betsey; Bill; Bladud, Prince; Blazo, Sir Thomas; Blotton, Mr; Boffer; Boldwig, Captain; Bolo, Miss; Brooks; Brown; Budger, Mrs; Bulder, Colonel; Bullman; Bunkin, Mrs; Burton, Thomas; Buzfuz, Serjeant; Charley; Clarke, Mrs Susan; Clubber, Sir Thomas; Cluppins, Mrs; Craddock, Mrs; Crawley, Mr; Cripps, Tom; Crookey; Crushton, the Honourable Mr; Cummins, Tom; Dodson and Fogg; Dowler, Mr and Mrs; Dubbley; Dumkins, Mr; Edmunds, John; Emma; Filletoville, the Marquess of; Fitz-Marshall, Captain Charles; Fizkin, Horatio; Fizzgig, Don Bolaro; Flasher, Wilkins; Fogg; Goodwin; Groffin, Thomas; Grub, Gabriel; Grummer, Daniel; Grundy, Mr; Gunter, Mr; Gwynn, Miss; Harris; Heyling, George; Hopkins, Jack; Humm, Anthony; Hunt; Hunter, Mrs Leo; Hutley, Jem; Isaac; Jane; Jackson; Jingle, Alfred; Jinkins, Mr; Jinks, Mr; Joe; John; John; Kate; Lobbs, Maria; Lowten, Mr; Lucas, Solomon; Lud Hudibras; Luffey, Mr;

Magnus, Peter; Mallard, Mr; Manning, Sir Geoffrey; Martin; Martin, Betsey; Martin, Jack; Martin, Tom; Mary; Matinter, the Misses; Miller, Mr; Mivins, Mr; Mordlin, Brother; Mudberry, Mrs; Mudge, Jonas; Mutanhed, Lord; Muzzle; Namby, Mr; Neddy; Noddy, Mr; Nupkins, Mr, Mrs and Miss; Payne, Doctor; Pell, Solomon; Perker, Mr; Phunky, Mr; Pickwick, Samuel; Pipkin, Nathaniel; Podder, Mr; Porkenham, Mr, Mrs, and family; Pott, Mr and Mrs; Price, Mr; Pruffle; Quanko Samba; Raddle, Mrs; Rogers, Mrs; Roker, Tom; Sam; Sanders, Mrs; Sawyer, Bob; Simmery, Frank; Simpson, Mr; Skimpin, Mr; Slammer, Doctor; Slasher, Mr; Slumkey, the Honourable Samuel; Slummintowkens, the; Slurk, Mr; Smangle, Mr; Smart, Tom; Smauker, John; Smiggers, Joseph, Esq; Smithers, Miss; Smithie, Mr, and family; Smortork, Count; Smouch, Mr; Snicks, Mr; Snipe, the Hon. Wilmot; Snodgrass, Augustus; Snubbin, Serjeant; Snuphanuph, the Dowager Lady; Staple, Mr; Stareleigh, Mr Justice; Stiggins, Mr; Struggles, Mr; Tadger, Brother; Tappleton, Lieutenant; Thomas; Tomkins, Miss; Tomlinson, Mrs; Trotter, Job; Trundle, Mr; Tuckle, Mr; Tupman, Tracy; Upwitch, Richard; Walker, H.; Wardle, Mr, and family; Watty, Mr; Weller, Sam; Weller, Tony; Weller, Mrs Tony; Whiffers, Mr; Whiffin; Wicks, Mr; Wildspark, Tom; Wilkins; Winkle, Nathaniel; Winkle, Mr, senior; Witherfield, Miss; Wugsby, Mrs Colonel; Zephyr, the.

Is She His Wife? (1837). Comic burletta.

John; Limbury, Mr and Mrs Peter; Lovetown, Mr and Mrs Alfred; Tapkins, Felix.

‘The Mudfog Papers’ (1837–8). Published in *Bentley’s Miscellany*.

Blank, Mr; Blubb, Mr; Blunderbore, Captain; Blunderum, Mr; Brown, Mr; Buffer, Doctor; Carter, Mr; Coppernose; Crinkles, Mr; Doze, Professor; Drawley, Mr; Dull, Mr; Dummy, Mr; Fee, Doctor W.R.; Flummery, Mr; Foxey, Dr; Greenacre, James; Grime, Professor; Grub, Mr; Grummidge, Doctor; Jennings, Mr; Jobba, Mr; Joltered, Sir William; Ketch, Professor John; Knight Bell, Mr; Kutankumagen, Dr; Kwakley, Mr; Leaver, Mr; Ledbrain, Mr X; Long Eers, the Honourable and Reverend; Mallett, Mr; Misty, Mr X. X.; Mortair, Mr; Muddlebranes, Mr; Muff, Professor; Mull, Professor; Neeshaws, Dr; Noakes, Mr; Nogo, Professor; Pessell, Mr; Pipkin, Mr; Prosee, Mr; Pumpinskuil, Professor; Purblind, Mr; Queerspeck, Professor; Rummun, Professor; Scroo, Mr; Slug, Mr; Smith, Mr; Sniggs, Mr; Snivey, Sir Hookham; Snore, Professor; Snuffletoffle, Mr Q.J.; Soemup, Doctor; Sowster; Styles, Mr; Tickle, Mr; Timbered, Mr; Toorell, Doctor; Truck, Mr; Tulrumbly, Mr; Twigger, Edward; Waghorn, Mr; Wheezy, Professor; Wigsby, Mr; Woodensconce, Mr.

‘The Pantomime of Life’ (1837). Published in *Bentley’s Miscellany*.

Do’em; Fiercy, Captain the Honourable Fitz-Whisker.

Oliver Twist (1837–9). Novel. Serialised in monthly instalments in *Bentley’s Miscellany*, February 1837–April 1839 (excluding June and October 1837 and September 1838).

Anny; Artful Dodger, the; Barker, Phil; Barney; Bates, Charley; Bayton, Mrs; Bedwin, Mrs; Bet; Blathers; Bolter, Morris; Brittles; Brownlow, Mr; Bull’s-eye; Bumble, Mr; Charlotte; Chickweed, Conkey; Chitling, Tom; Claypole, Noah; Corney, Mrs; Crackit, Toby; Dawkins, Jack; Dick; Duff; Fagin; Fang, Mr; Fleming, Agnes; Gamfield, Mr; Giles; Grannett; Grimwig, Mr; Harry; Kags; Leeford, Edward; Leeford, Edwin; Limbkins, Mr; Lively, Mr; Losberne, Mr; Mann, Mrs; Martha; Maylie, Harry;

Maylie, Mrs; Maylie, Rose; Monks; Nancy; Ned; Sally; Sikes, Bill; Slout; Sowerberry, Mr and Mrs; Spyers, Jem; Twist, Oliver.

The Lamplighter (1838). Farce. Dickens later turned it into a short story, which was included in *The Pic-Nic Papers* (1841), a collection made by him of pieces by various writers.

Brown, Fanny; Grig, Tom; Martin, Betsey; Mooney, Mr; Stargazer, Mr.

Sketches of Young Gentlemen (1838).

Balim, Mr; Barker, Mrs; Blake, Warmint; Boozle; Capper, Mr and Mrs; Caveton; Charles; Dummies; Fairfax, Mr; Greenwood, the Misses; Grey, the Misses; Griggins, Mr; Hopkins, Mr; Lambert, Miss; Lowfield, Miss; Martins, the; Milkwash, Mr; Mincin, Mr; Nixon, Felix; Thompson, Miss Julia; Watson, Mrs and the Misses.

Nicholas Nickleby (1838–9). Novel. Serialised in monthly parts, April 1838–October 1839.

Adams, Captain; Alice; Alphonse; Belling; Belvawney, Miss; Blockson, Mrs; Bobster, Cecilia; Bolder; Bonney, Mr; Borum, Mrs, and family; Bravassa, Miss; Bray, Madeline; Bray, Walter; Brooker, Mr; Browdie, John; Browndock, Mrs; Bulph, Mr; Cheeryble, Charles and Edwin; Cheeryble, Frank; Chowser, Colonel; Clark, Mrs; Cobbey; Copley, Miss; Crowl, Mr; Crummles, Vincent, and family; Crummles, Ninetta; Curdle, Mr and Mrs; Cutler, Mr and Mrs; David; Dibabs, Jane; Dick; Dick; Dorker; Dowdles, the Miss; Fluggers; Folair, Mr; Gallanbile, Mr; Gazingi, Miss; Gentleman in Small Clothes; George; Glavormelly, Mr; Graymarsh; Gregsbury, Mr; Gride, Arthur; Grimble, Sir Thomas; Grogzwig, Baron of; Grudden, Mrs; Hannah; Hawk, Sir Mulberry; Hawkinse, the; Kenwigs, Mr and Mrs, and family; Knag, Miss; Knag, Mortimer; Koëldwithout, Baron von; La Creevy, Miss; Lane, Miss; Ledrook, Miss; Lenville, Mr and Mrs; Lillyvick, Mr; Linkinwater, Tim; Lukin; Lumbe, Doctor; Mallowford, Lord; Mantalini, Mr and Madame; Matthews; Mobbs; Muntle; Nickleby, Kate; Nickleby, Mrs; Nickleby, Nicholas; Nickleby, Ralph; Noggs, Newman; Peltirogus, Horatio; Petowker, Henrietta; Phoebe; Pitcher; Pluck, Mr; Price, Matilda; Pugstyles, Mr; Pupker, Sir Matthew; Pyke, Mr; Scaley, Mr; Simmonds, Miss; Sliderskew, Peg; Smike; Snawley, Mr; Snevellicci, Miss; Snewkes, Mr; Snobb, the Hon. Mr; Snuffin, Sir Tumley; Squeers, Fanny; Squeers, Mrs; Squeers, Wackford; Squeers, Wackford, junior; Swillenhausen, Baron von; Timberry, Snittle, Mr; Thomas; Tix, Tom; Tom; Tompkins; Trimmers, Mr; Verisopht, Lord Frederick; Watkins, Mr; Westwood, Mr; Wittiterley, Henry and Julia; Wrymug, Mrs.

Sketches of Young Couples (1840).

Adams, Jane; Briggs, Mr and Mrs; Charles; Charlotte; Chirrup, Mr and Mrs; Chopper, Mrs; Clickit, Mr and Mrs; Crofts; Edward; Fielding, Emma; Finching, Mrs; Fithers, Mr; Glogwog, Sir Chipkins; Greenwood, the Misses; Harvey, Mr; Jenkins; Leaver, Mr and Mrs; Merrywinkle, Mr and Mrs; Parsons, Mrs; Saunders, Mr; Scuttlewig, the Duke of; Slang, Lord; Sliverstone, Mr and Mrs; Slummery, Mr; Snorfler, the Dowager Lady; Starling, Mrs; Tabblewick, Mrs; Whiffler, Mr and Mrs; Widger, Mr and Mrs Bobtail.

Master Humphrey's Clock (1840–1). A weekly miscellany that originally included *The Old Curiosity Shop* and *Barnaby Rudge*.

Alice, Mistress; Belinda; Benton, Miss; Blinder, Bill; Deaf Gentleman, the; Gibbs, William; Graham, Hugh; Humphrey, Master; Jinkinson; Marks, Will; Miles, Owen;

Pickwick, Samuel; Podgers, John; Redburn, Jack; Slithers; Toddyhigh, Joe; Weller, Sam.

The Old Curiosity Shop (1840–1). Novel. Serialised in weekly parts of *Master Humphrey's Clock*, 25 April 1840–6 February 1841.

Bachelor, the; Barbara; Brass, Sally; Brass, Sampson; Cheggs, Mr and Miss; Chuckster, Mr; Codlin, Thomas; David; Edwards, Miss; Evans, Richard; Foxey; Garland, Abel; Garland, Mr and Mrs; George; George, Mrs; Grandfather, Little Nell's; Grind-er, Mr; Groves, James (Jem); Harris; Harry; Jarley, Mrs; Jerry; Jiniwin, Mrs; Jowl, Joe; List, Isaac; Losberne, Mr; Marchioness, the; Marton, Mr; Maunders; Monflath-ers, Miss; Morgan, Becky; Nell, Little; Nubbles, Kit; Nubbles, Mrs; Owen, John; Quilp, Daniel; Quilp, Mrs Betsy; Scott, Tom; Short; Simmons, Mrs Henrietta; Single Gentleman, the; Slum, Mr; Sphynx, Sophronia; Sweet William; Swiveller, Dick; Tom-kinley, Mr; Trent, Frederick; Trent, Nell; Vuffin, Mr; Wackles, Sophia; West, Dame; Whisker; Witherden, Mr.

Barnaby Rudge (1841). Historical novel. Serialised in weekly parts of *Master Humphrey's Clock*, 13 February–27 November 1841.

Akerman, Mr; Black Lion, the; Chester, Mr (later, Sir) John; Chester, Edward; Cobb, Tom; Conway, General; Daisy, Solomon; Dennis, Ned; Fielding, Sir John; Gashford, Mr; Gilbert, Mark; Gordon, Colonel; Gordon, Lord George; Green, Tom; Grip; Haredale, Emma; Haredale, Geoffrey; Herbert, Mr; Hugh; Jones, Mary; Langdale, Mr; Miggs, Miss; Parkes, Phil; Peak; Percy, Lord Algernon; Philips; Rudge, Barnaby; Rudge, Mr; Rudge, Mrs; Staggs; Tappertit, Simon; Varden, Dolly; Varden, Gabriel; Varden, Mrs; Willet, Joe; Willet, John.

Christmas Books. Stories published in separate volumes at Christmas in the years indicated.

A Christmas Carol (1843): Belle; Cratchit, Bob, and family; Dilber, Mrs; Fan; Fezziwig, Mr; Fred; Joe; Marley, Jacob; Scrooge, Ebenezer; Tiny Tim; Topper, Mr; Wilkins, Dick.

The Chimes (1844): Bowley, Sir Joseph; Chickenstalker, Mrs Anne; Cute, Alderman; Deedles; Fern, Lilian; Fern, Will; Filer, Mr; Fish, Mr; Richard; Tugby; Veck, Meg; Veck, Trotty.

The Cricket on the Hearth (1845): Boxer; Fielding, May; Peerybingle, John and Mary; Plummer, Caleb; Slowboy, Tilly; Tackleton.

The Battle of Life (1846): Britain, Benjamin; Craggs, Thomas; Heathfield, Alfred; Jeddler, Doctor Anthony; Jeddler, Grace and Marion; Newcome, Clemency; Snitchey, Jonathan; Warden, Michael.

The Haunted Man (1848): Denham, Edmund; Longford, Edmund; Redlaw, Mr; Swidger, Milly; Tetterby, Adolphus.

Martin Chuzzlewit (1843–4). Novel. Serialised in monthly parts, January 1843–July 1844.

Bailey, Young; Bevan, Mr; Bib, Julius Washington Merryweather; Brick, Jefferson; Buffum, Oscar; Bullamy; Chiggle; Choke, General Cyrus; Chollop, Major Hannibal; Chuffey; Chuzzlewit, Anthony; Chuzzlewit, George; Chuzzlewit, Jonas; Chuzzlewit, Martin, junior; Chuzzlewit, Martin, senior; Chuzzlewit, Mrs Ned; Cicero; Codger, Miss; Crimple, David; Diver, Colonel; Dunkle, Doctor Ginery; Fips, Mr; Fladdock, General; Gamp, Mrs Sarah; Gander, Mr; Gill, Mrs; Graham, Mary; Groper, Colonel;

Hominy, Mrs; Izzard, Mr; Jane; Jenkins, Mr; Jobling, Doctor John; Jodd; Kedgick, Captain; Kettle, La Fayette; Lewsome; Lummy Ned; Lupin, Mrs; Moddle, Augustus; Montague, Tigg; Mould, Mr, and family; Mullit, Professor; Nadgett; Norris, Mr and Mrs, and family; Pawkins, Major and Mrs; Pecksniff, Charity; Pecksniff, Mercy; Pecksniff, Mr; Pinch, Ruth; Pinch, Tom; Pip, Mr; Piper, Professor; Pogram, Elijah; Prig, Mrs Betsey; Scadder, Zephaniah; Simmons, William; Slyme, Chevy; Smif, Putnam; Sophia; Spottletoe, Mr and Mrs; Sweedlepipe, Poll; Tacker; Tamaroo; Tigg, Montague; Todgers, Mrs; Toppit, Miss; Westlock, John; Wolf, Mr.

Dombey and Son (1846–8). Novel. Serialised in monthly parts, October 1846–April 1848.

Anne; Bagstock, Major Joseph; Baps, Mr; Berinthia; Bitherstone, Master; Blimber, Cornelia; Blimber, Doctor; Blimber, Mrs; Blockitt, Mrs; Bokum, Mrs; Briggs; Brogley, Mr; Brown, Mrs; Bunsby, Captain Jack; Burgess and Co.; Carker, Harriet; Carker, James; Carker, John; Chick, Mr; Chick, Mrs Louisa; Clark, Mr; Cuttle, Captain; Daws, Mary; Diogenes; Dombey, Edith; Dombey, Mrs Fanny; Dombey, Florence; Dombey, Mr Paul; Dombey, Paul; Feeder, B.A., Mr; Feenix, Cousin; Finchbury, Lady Jane; Flowers; Game Chicken, the; Gay, Walter; Gills, Solomon; Glubb, Old; Granger, Edith; Howler, the Reverend Melchisedech; Jemima; John; Johnson; Johnson, Tom; Kate; Larkey Boy; MacStinger, Mrs; Martha; Marwood, Alice; ‘Melia; Miff, Mrs; Morfin, Mr; Native, the; Nipper, Susan; Pankey, Miss; Peps, Doctor (or, Sir); Perch, Mr and Mrs; Pilkins, Doctor; Pipchin, Mrs; Richards; Rob the Grinder; Robinson; Saxby, Long; Screwzer, Tommy; Skettles, Sir Barnet; Skewton, the Honourable Mrs; Smalder girls, the; Sownds, Mr; Toodle, Mr; Toodle, Polly; Toots, Mr; Towlinson, Mr; Tox, Lucretia; Tozer; Wickam, Mrs; Withers.

David Copperfield (1849–50). Novel. Serialised in monthly parts, May 1849–November 1850.

Adams; Babley, Richard; Bailey, Captain; Barkis, Mr; Charley; Chestle, Mr; Chillip, Doctor; Clickett; Copperfield, Mrs Clara (later, Mrs Murdstone); Copperfield, David; Copperfield, Dora; Creakle, Mr; Crewler, Sophie; Crupp, Mrs; Dartle, Rosa; Demple, George; Dick, Mr; Dolloby, Mr; Dora; Em’ly, Little; Endell, Martha; Fibbitson, Mrs; George; Grainger; Grayper, Mr and Mrs; Gregory; Gulpidge, Mr and Mrs; Gummidge, Mrs; Heep, Mrs; Heep, Uriah; Hopkins, Captain; Janet; Jip; Jones; Joram; Jorkins, Mr; Kidgerbury, Mrs; Kitt, Miss; Larkins, Miss; Littimer; Maldon, Jack; Markham; Markleham, Mrs; Mealy Potatoes; Mell, Charles; Micawber, Wilkins; Micawber, Mrs; Mills, Julia; Mithers, Lady; Mowcher, Miss; Murdstone, Edward; Murdstone, Jane; Nettingall, the Misses; Omer, Minnie; Paragon, Mary Anne; Passnidge, Mr; Peggotty, Clara; Peggotty, Daniel; Peggotty, Ham; Pyegrave, Charley; Quinion, Mr; Sharp, Mr; Shepherd, Miss; Spenlow, the Misses Clarissa and Lavinia; Spenlow, Dora (later, Dora Copperfield); Spenlow, Francis; Spiker, Mr and Mrs Henry; Steerforth, James; Steerforth, Mrs; Strong, Annie; Strong, Doctor; Tiffey, Mr; Tipp; Topsawyer; Traddles, Thomas; Trotwood, Miss Betsey; Tungay; Walker, Mick; Waterbrook, Mr and Mrs; Wickfield, Agnes; Wickfield, Mr; William; William; Yawler.

Bleak House (1852–3). Novel. Serialised in monthly parts, March 1852–September 1853.

Badger, Bayham; Badger, Mrs Bayham; Bagnet, Matthew; Bagnet, Mrs; Barbary, Miss; Blinder, Mrs; Blowers, Mr; Bogsby, James George; Boodle, Lord; Boythorn,

Lawrence; Bucket, Inspector; Bucket, Mrs; Buffy, the Right Honourable William; Carstone, Richard; Chadband, the Reverend Mr; Charley; Clare, Ada; Coavinses; Darby; Dedlock, Lady; Dedlock, Sir Leicester; Dedlock, Volumnia; Dingo, Professor; Donny, the Misses; Flite, Miss; George, Trooper; Gridley, Mr; Grubble, Mr; Guppy, Mrs; Guppy, William; Gusher, Mr; Guster; Hawdon, Captain; Hortense, Mademoiselle; James; Jarndyce, John; Jellyby, Caddy; Jellyby, Mrs; Jellyby, Peepy; Jenny; Jo; Jobling, Tony; Kenge, 'Conversation'; Krook; Lady Jane; Liz; Melvilleson, Miss M; Mercury; Mooney; Neckett; Neckett, Charlotte; Nemo; Pardiggle, Mrs, and family; Pepper; Perkins, Mrs; Piper, Mrs; Polly; Pouch, Mrs Joe; Priscilla; Quale, Mr; Rachael, Mrs; Rosa; Rouncewell, George; Rouncewell, Mr; Rouncewell, Mrs; Rouncewell, Watt; Skimpole, Harold; Sladdery, Mr; Smallweed, Bart; Smallweed, Grandfather, and family; Snagsby, Mr and Mrs; Squod, Phil; Stables, the Honourable Bob; Summerson, Esther; Swills, Little; Swosser, Captain; Tagle, Mr; Thomas; Tulkinghorn, Mr; Turveydrop, Mr; Turveydrop, Prince; Vholes, Mr; Weevle; Wisk, Miss; Woodcourt, Allan; Woodcourt, Mrs.

'To Be Read At Dusk' (1852). Two short stories, published in *The Keepsake* (an Annual).

Carolina; Clara; Dellombra, Signor; James; John; Wilhelm.

Christmas Stories. Tales and sketches written by Dickens and others (notably Wilkie Collins) for the Christmas numbers of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. The characters listed below are those who appear in the stories or parts of stories written by Dickens himself.

'The Poor Relation's Story' (1852): Chill, Uncle; Christiana; Frank, Little; Michael; Snap, Betsy; Spatter, John.

'The Schoolboy's Story' (1853): Cheeseman, Old; Pitt, Jane; Tarter, Bob.

'Nobody's Story' (1853): Bigwig family.

'The Seven Poor Travellers' (1854): Doubledick, Richard; Marshall, Mary; Taunton, Captain.

'The Holly-Tree Inn' (1855): Charley; Cobbs; Edwin; Emmeline; Leath, Angela; Louis; Macey, Mr and Mrs; Norah; Walmers, Harry.

'The Wreck of the Golden Mary' (1856): Atherfield, Mrs; Coleshaw, Miss; Mullion, John; Rames, William; Rarx, Mr; Ravender, Captain; Snow, Tom; Steadiman, John.

'The Perils of Certain English Prisoners' (1857): Carton, Captain George; Charker, Harry; Davis, Gill; Drooce, Sergeant; Fisher, Mr and Mrs; King, Christian George; Kitten, Mr; Linderwood, Lieutenant; Macey, Mr and Mrs; Maryon, Captain; Packer, Tom; Pordage, Commissioner; Tott, Mrs Isabella; Venning, Mrs.

'Going into Society', which was a part of 'A House to Let' (1858): Chops; Jarber; Magsman, Toby; Normandy; Tpschoffki; Trottle.

'The Haunted House' (1859): Bates, Belinda; Beaver, Nat; Bottles; Bule, Miss;

Governor, Jack; Greenwood; Griffin, Miss; Herschel, John; Ikey; Joby; John; Mesrour; Patty; Perkins; Pipson, Miss; Starling, Alfred; Streaker; Tabby; Undery, Mr.

‘A Message from the Sea’ (1860): Clissold, Lawrence; Jorgan, Captain Silas; Pettifer, Tom; Raybrock, Mrs; Tregarthen, Mr

‘Tom Tiddler’s Ground’ (1861): Bella; Kimmeens, Kitty; Linx, Miss; Mopes, Mr; Pupford, Miss Euphemia; Traveller, Mr.

‘Somebody’s Luggage’ (1862): Baptiste; Bebelles; Bouclet, Madame; Charles; Christopher; Click, Mr; Cour, Monsieur le Capitaine de la; Emile; Eugène; Gabrielle; Hypolite, Private; Joseph; Langley, Mr; Martin, Miss; Mutuel, Monsieur; Pratchett, Mrs; Théophile, Corporal; Tom; Valentine, Private.

‘Mrs Lirriper’s Lodgings’ (1863): Betley; Bobbo; Edson, Mr; George; Jackman, Major James; Jane; Lirriper, Mrs Emma; Maxey, Caroline; Perkinsop, Mary Anne; Seraphina; Sophy; Wozenham, Miss.

‘Mrs Lirriper’s Legacy’ (1864): Buffle, Mr; Edson, Mr; George; Jackman, Major James; Madgers, Winifred; Rairyganoo, Sally; Wozenham, Miss.

‘Doctor Marigold’s Prescriptions’ (1865). The title is often shortened to ‘Doctor Marigold’: Derrick, John; Harker, Mr; Marigold, Doctor; Mim; Pickleson; Sophy.

‘Mugby Junction’ (1866): Barbox Brothers; Ezekiel; Jackson, Mr; Lamps; Phoebe; Piff, Miss; Signalman, the; Sniff, Mr and Mrs; Tresham, Beatrice; Whiff, Miss.

‘No Thoroughfare’ (1867): Bintrey; Dor, Madame; Ganz, Doctor; Goldstraw, Sarah; Harker, the Reverend John; Jarvis; Ladle, Joey; Miller, Mrs Jane Ann; Obenreizer, Jules; Rolland, Monsieur; Vendale, George; Voigt, Maître; Wilding, Walter.

Mr Nightingale’s Diary (1851). Farce written by Mark Lemon and extensively revised by Dickens.

Gabblewig; Lithers, Thomas; Nightingale, Rosina; Slap; Tip.

Hard Times (1854). Novel. Serialised in weekly instalments in *Household Words*, 1 April–12 August 1854.

Bitzer; Blackpool, Stephen; Bounderby, Josiah; Childers, E.W.B.; Gordon, Emma; Gradgrind, Louisa; Gradgrind, Mrs; Gradgrind, Thomas; Gradgrind, Tom; Hart-house, James; Jupe, Sissy; Kidderminster; M’Choakumchild, Mr; Merrylegs; Nickits; Pegler, Mrs; Rachael; Powlers, the; Scadders, Lady; Slackbridge; Sleary, Mr; Sparsit, Mrs.

Little Dorrit (1855–7). Novel. Serialised in monthly parts, December 1855–June 1857. Aunt, Mr F’s; Bangham, Mrs; Barbary, Mrs Captain; Barnacles, the; Beadle, Harriet; Blandois; Bob; Casby, Christopher; Cavalletto, John Baptist; Barroneau, Madame; Chivery, Mr and Mrs John; Chivery, John; Clennam, Arthur; Clennam, Mrs; Cripplins, Mr; Dawes, Mary; Dorrit, Amy; Dorrit, Edward; Dorrit, Fanny; Dorrit, Frederick; Dorrit, William; Doyce, Daniel; Finching, Flora; Flintwinch, Affery; Flintwinch,

Ephraim; Flintwinch, Jeremiah; General, Mrs; Gowan, Henry; Gowan, Mrs; Haggage, Doctor; Hawkins; Jenkinson; Lagnier; Lion; Maggy; Maroon, Captain; Martin, Captain; Meagles, Mr and Mrs; Meagles, Minnie (Pet); Merdle, Mr; Merdle, Mrs; Nandy, John Edward; Pancks, Mr; Physician; Plornish, Mr and Mrs; Rigaud; Rugg, Anastasia; Rugg, Mr; Slingo; Sparkler, Edmund; Stiltstalking, Lord Lancaster; Stiltstalking, Tudor; Tattycoram; Tickit, Mrs; Tinkler, Mr; Treasury; Wade, Miss; Wobbler, Mr.

Reprinted Pieces (1858). A collection of sketches, stories and essays (originally including some of the Christmas Stories) that were first published in *Household Words*. Only the pieces relevant to this *Who's Who* are listed.

'The Long Voyage': Brimer, Mr; Macmanus, Mr; Mansel, Miss; Meriton, Henry; Pierce, Captain; Rogers, Mr; Schutz, Mr.

'The Begging-Letter Writer': Southcote, Mr.

'Our English Watering-Place': Mills, Julia; Peepy, the Honourable Miss.

'Our French Watering-Place': Féroce, Monsieur; Loyal Devasseur, M.

'Births. Mrs Meek, of a Son': Bigby, Mrs; Meek, George; Prodigit, Mrs.

'The Ghost of Art': Julia; Parkins, Mrs.

'Out of the Season': Clocker, Mr; Wedginton, Mr and Mrs.

'A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent': Butcher, William; John; Joy, Thomas.

'A Flight': Diego, Don.

'The Detective Police' and 'Three Detective Anecdotes': Clarkson, Mr; Dornton, Sergeant; Dundey, Doctor; Fendall, Sergeant; Fikey; Grimwood, Eliza; Mesheck, Aaron; Mith, Sergeant; Phibbs, Mr; Shepherdson; Stalker, Inspector; Straw, Sergeant; Tatt, Mr; Thompson, Tally Ho; Trinkle, Mr; Wield, Inspector; Witchem, Sergeant.

'On Duty with Inspector Field': Bark; Blackey; Click, Mr; Field, Inspector; Miles, Bob; Stalker, Mrs; Williams.

'Down with the Tide': Pea or Peacoat

'Prince Bull': Bear, Prince; Bull, Prince; Tape.

'Our Honourable Friend': Tipkisson.

'Our School': Blinkins; Dumbledon; Frost, Miss; Mawls and Maxby; Phil.

'Our Vestry': Banger, Captain; Chib, Mr; Dogginson; Magg, Mr; Tiddypot, Mr; Wigsby, Mr.

'Our Bore': Blanquo, Pierre; Blumb, R.A.; Callow, Doctor; Clatter, Doctor; Fanchette; Jilkins; Moon; Our Bore; Parkins; Snugglewood.

'A Monument of French Folly': Doche, Madame; François, Monsieur.

A Tale of Two Cities (1859). Historical novel. Published in weekly instalments in *All the Year Round*, 30 April–26 November 1859.

Barsad, John; Carton, Sydney; Cly, Roger; Cruncher, Jerry, his wife and son; Darnay, Charles; Defarge, Ernest; Defarge, Madame Thérèse; Foulon; Gabelle, Théophile; Gaspard; Jacques; Joe; Lorry, Jarvis; Manette, Doctor; Manette, Lucie; Pross, Miss; Pross, Solomon; St Evrémonde; Stryver, Mr; Tom; Vengeance, the.

'Hunted Down' (1859). Short story, published in the *New York Ledger* (20 and 27 August 1859) and *All the Year Round* (4 and 11 April 1860).

Adams, Mr; Banks, Major; Beckwith, Alfred; Meltham, Mr; Niner, Margaret; Sampson, Mr; Slinkton, Julius.

Great Expectations (1860–1). Novel. Published in weekly instalments in *All the Year Round*, 1 December 1860–3 August 1861.

Aged Parent; Amelia; Avenger, the; Barley, Clara; Barley, Old; Biddy; Bill; Black Bill; Brandley, Mrs; Camilla; Clarriker, Mr; Coiler, Mrs; Compeyson; Drummle, Bentley; Dunstable; Estella; Flopson; Gargery, Joe; Gargery, Mrs Joe; Georgiana; Handel; Havisham, Miss; Hubble, Mr and Mrs; Jack; Jaggers, Mr; Lazarus, Abraham; Magwitch, Abel; Mary Anne; Mike; Millers; Molly; Orlick; Dolge; Pepper; Pip; Pocket, Herbert; Pocket, Mr and Mrs Matthew; Pocket, Sarah; Potkins, William; Provis; Pumblechook, Uncle; Raymond, Cousin; Skiffins, Miss; Startop; Trabb, Mr; Trabb's Boy; Waldengarver, Mr; Wemmick, John; Whimple, Mrs; Wopsle, Mr.

The Uncommercial Traveller (1861, and later editions). Papers from *All the Year Round*. As with *Reprinted Pieces*, above, only papers relevant to this *Who's Who* have been used.

Anderson, Mr and Mrs John; Angelica; Antonio; Battens, Mr; Bogles, Mrs; Bolier, the Reverend Boanerges; Bones, Mr and Mrs Banjo; Bullfinch; Carlavero, Giovanni; Chips; Cleverley, Susannah and William; Cobby; Cocker, Mr Indignation; Dibble, Mr Sampson and Mrs Dorothy; Face-Maker, Monsieur the; Flanders, Sally; Flipfield, Mr; Globson, Bully; Grazinglands, Mr and Mrs Alexander; Green, Lucy; Jack, Dark; Jack, Mercantile; Jobsons, the; Joseph and Celia; Kinch, Horace; Kindheart, Mr; Klem, Mr, Mrs and Miss; Mayday; Mellows, J.; Mercy; Miggott, Mrs; Mitts, Mrs; Murderer, Captain; Oakum-Head; Onowenever, Mrs; Pangloss; Parkle, Mr; Pegg; Quickear; Quinch, Mrs; Saggars, Mrs; Salcy, Monsieur P.; Sharpey; Specks, Joe; Squires, Olympia; Straudenheim; Sweeney, Mrs; Testator, Mr; Timpson; Trampfoot; Uncommercial Traveller, the; Ventriloquist, Monsieur the; Victualler, Mr Licensed; Weedle, Anastatia; White, Betsey; Wiltshire.

Our Mutual Friend (1864–5). Novel. Published in monthly parts, May 1864–November 1865.

Akersham, Sophronia; Analytical Chemist, the; Bar; Blight; Bocker, Tom; Boffin, Nicodemus; Boffin, Mrs Henrietta; Boots and Brewer; Cleaver, Fanny; Dolls, Mr; Fledgeby, 'Fascination'; Glamour, Bob; Gliddery, Bob; Goody Mrs; Grompus, Mr; Gruff and Glum; Handford, Julius; Harmon, John; Harrison; Hawkinson, Aunt;

Headstone, Bradley; Hexam, Charley; Hexam, Gaffer; Hexam, Lizzie; Higden, Betty; Inspector, Mr; Joey, Captain; Johnny; Jonathan; Jones, George; Kibble, Jacob; Lammle, Alfred and Sophronia; Lightwood, Mortimer; Mary Anne; Milvey, the Reverend Frank, and family; Mullins, Jack; Peecher, Miss Emma; Podsnap, Georgiana; Podsnap, John; Podsnap, Mrs; Potterson, Miss Abbey; Riah; Riderhood, Pleasant; Riderhood, Rogue; Rokesmith, John; Sampson, George; Sloppy; Snigsworth, Lord; Sprogdkin, Mrs; Swoshle, Mrs Henry George Alfred; Tapkinses, the; Tippins, Lady; Toddles and Poddles; Tootle, Tom; Twemlow, Melvin; Veneering, Hamilton and Anastasia; Venus, Mr; Wegg, Silas; Wilfer, Bella; Wilfer, Lavinia; Wilfer, Mrs; Wilfer, Reginald; Williams, William; Wrayburn, Eugene; Wren, Jenny; Young Blight.

‘George Silverman’s Explanation’ (1868). Short story. Published in *The Atlantic Monthly*, January–March 1868 and in *All the Year Round*, 1, 15 and 29 February 1868.

Fareway; Gimblet, Brother; Hawkyard, Verity; Parksop, Brother; Silverman, George; Sylvia; Wharton, Granville.

‘A Holiday Romance’ (1868). Four short stories, published in *Our Young Folks* (Boston, USA) in January, March, April and May 1868.

Alicia, Princess; Alicumpaine, Mrs; Ashford, Nettie; Black, Mrs; Boldheart, Captain; Boozey, William; Brown; Certainpersonio, Prince; Chopper, Mr; Drowvey, Miss; Emilia; Grandmarina, Fairy; Grimmer, Miss; Jane; Lemon, Mrs; Orange, Mrs; Peggy; Pickles; Rainbird, Alice; Redforth, Bob; Tinkling, William; Watkins the First; White.

The Mystery of Edwin Drood (1870). Unfinished novel. Published in monthly parts, April–September 1870. Only six of the projected twelve parts appeared.

Bazzard; Billickin, Mrs; Brobity, Miss; Bud, Rosa; Chinaman, Jack; Crisparkle, Mrs; Crisparkle, the Reverend Septimus; Datchery, Dick; Dean, the; Deputy; Drood, Edwin; Durdles; Ferdinand, Miss; Giggles, Miss; Grewgious, Hiram; Honeythunder, Luke; Jasper, John; Jennings, Miss; Joe; Landless, Neville and Helena; Lobley; Porters, Mr; Puffer, Princess; Reynolds, Miss; Rickitts, Miss; Sapsea, Thomas; Tartar, Lieutenant; Tisher, Mrs; Tope, Mr and Mrs; Twinkleton, Miss; Winks.

The principal non-fictional works by Dickens, not used in this *Who’s Who*, are *American Notes* (1842), *Pictures from Italy* (1846), *The Life of our Lord* (written, 1846; published, 1934), and *A Child’s History of England* (serialised in *Household Words*, 25 January 1851–10 December 1853). Other omissions are *The Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices* (written jointly with Wilkie Collins and published in *Household Words*, October 1857) and later collections of Dickens’s uncollected writings.

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Introduction

Dickens enthusiastically created more memorable characters than any other English novelist. George Newlin, in his *Everyone in Dickens* (1995), calculates that there are 'a total of 3,592 name usages, and nearly that many named characters' in Dickens's fiction. When generic characters and the names of historical, mythical, biblical and other non-Dickensian characters are included, the total, according to Newlin, is '13,143 listings plus 95 documented, unused coinages' (I, p. xx). This *Who's Who in Dickens* includes about 1,650 personages (and a few animals and birds) from the main body of Dickens's work: the fiction and essays, as collected in the Oxford Illustrated Dickens and similar editions, and the plays. I have tried to include everyone of interest and importance and hope I have not omitted anyone's favourite character. My aim has been to give fuller accounts of the major characters than are found in many reference books, noting some of Dickens's possible sources and referring, in a limited way, to critical opinion, especially when questions of influence and interpretation have arisen (as in his depictions of Mr Boffin, Miss Mowcher, Riah and Harold Skimpole).

From the beginning of his career, Dickens's characters seized the imagination of his readers, who eagerly followed their fortunes and misfortunes as his serial stories unrolled. They rejoiced in Wellerisms and wept over the deaths of Little Nell and Paul Dombey. Some of the characters' names rapidly became household words to represent human traits or things and have remained part of our vocabulary: Gamp (an umbrella), Micawberism (jaunty improvidence), Podsnappery (British Philistinism) and Scrooge (a miser) can be found in current dictionaries. When Thackeray referred to 'Madame Mantalini's bill' in Chapter 10 of *The Great Hoggarty Diamond* (1841) and to 'old Weller' in Chapter 7 of *Vanity Fair* (1847–8), he took it for granted that his readers would recognise the allusions to *Nicholas Nickleby* and *Pickwick Papers*. John Leech, imitating George Cruikshank's illustration, drew Henry Brougham asking for more in a *Punch* cartoon on 30 March 1844, knowing that everyone was familiar with Oliver Twist's request. Frequent use was subsequently made in *Punch* (which had begun in July 1841) of Dickensian characters: the Artful Dodger, Mrs Gamp, Mr Bumble, Fagin, Mr Pecksniff, and so on. As Walter Dexter commented in the *Dickensian*, they 'are brought in over and over again to give point more surely than any amount of words could do' (1935, Vol. 31, p. 264).

Commemorations of Dickens inevitably, it seems, involve memories of his characters. Robert William Buss's popular (though unfinished) water-colour, 'Dickens's Dream', which he painted soon after the novelist's death and which now hangs in Dickens House, London, shows the novelist in his chair in his library at Gad's Hill Place with Little Dorrit on his knee, Paul Dombey and Little Nell on his immediate right, and many of the other creatures of his imagination around him. Almost a century later, when his house in Devonshire Terrace, London, was demolished in the early 1960s a sculptured panel by Estcourt J. Clack was placed on a wall near the site showing Dickens with characters who appeared in the fiction that he wrote there:

Little Nell and her grandfather, Barnaby Rudge, Scrooge, Mrs Gamp, Mr Dombey and Paul, and Mr Micawber. Citing these artists reminds us that Dickens's characters have fascinated and challenged numerous illustrators, some of whom are represented in this book. Actors have been similarly excited by them and have brought them memorably to life on stage and screen. Can we ever forget Bernard Miles's Joe Gargery in David Lean's film, *Great Expectations* (1946), David Threlfall's Smike in the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of *Nicholas Nickleby* (1980), or Sir John Mills's Chuffey in David Lodge's televised version of *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1994)?

Like his readers and the audiences at his public readings, with whom he constantly felt himself in sympathy, Dickens experienced deeply emotional affinities with his characters. On the day when he had written his account of the death of little Paul Dombey, he wandered through the streets of Paris on that night (14 January 1847) in a mood of desolation. On another occasion, his daughter, Mamie, resting unobserved on a sofa, remembered seeing him at work, going back and forth between his desk and a mirror, making facial contortions in front of the glass and talking to himself: she knew that 'with his natural intensity he had thrown himself completely into the character that he was creating, and that for the time being he had not only lost sight of his surroundings, but had actually become in action, as in imagination, the creature of his pen' (Collins 1981: 121–2). Dickens intensively gave voice, facial expression and gesture to his characters in the public readings he gave in Britain and America from the 1850s onwards. In his World's Classics edition of *Charles Dickens: Sikes and Nancy and Other Public Readings* (1983), Philip Collins quotes from an American observer writing in the *Portland (Maine) Transcript* on 4 February 1868:

At one moment he is savage old Scrooge, at the next, his jolly nephew, and in the twinkling of an eye little timid, lisping Bob Cratchit appears. All this is effected by the play of features as well as the varying tones of voice. . . . And then he not only personates his characters, he performs their actions. . . . But then the man himself is also there. Dickens, the author, comes in at intervals to enjoy his own fun; you see him in the twinkle of the eye and the curve of the mouth.

(p. 2)

Discussion of the reality or otherwise of Dickens's characters has always taken place. But no general definitions can possibly apply. Some of Dickens's personages are exaggerations (of virtue and vice, for example, as in Agnes Wickfield and Quilp), others are caricatures (of the aristocracy, for example, as represented by Sir Mulberry Hawk), others are Jonsonian embodiments of 'humours' (such as Pecksniff and Uriah Heep), and others have psychological complexity (such as Miss Dartle and Lizzie Hexam). Some have to be judged with reference to their social and cultural context: on the one hand, codes of Victorian morality may have inhibited Dickens on occasions (especially in his treatment of seduction and 'fallen women,' as in the story of Little Em'ly and Steerforth), and, on the other hand, the *laissez-faire* spirit of the age may have resulted in his depiction of colourful and resilient human traits that were necessary for survival in an environment much harsher than our present-day surroundings (as in his portrayals of Mr Jingle and Mr Micawber). We can note Dickens's powerful presentations of self-tormented men and women, like Bradley Headstone and Miss Wade; his relish of the grotesque and macabre, realised in his characterisation of Dennis, the hangman, and Grandfather Smallweed; his fascination with female role-reversal, seen in the parental concerns of young women such as Little Nell, Little Dorrit and Jenny Wren; his amused sympathies with poor clerks and men of similar social status, like Bob Cratchit, John Chivery and R.W. Wilfer; his

many portraits of lawyers and others in the legal profession, including Sampson Brass, Mr Wickfield and Mr Tulkinghorn; his array of criminals, swindlers, misers and usurers, among whom Bill Sikes and Scrooge have become household words; his gallery of widows and landladies, such as Mrs Bardell, Mrs Gamp and Mrs Billickin; and his affectionate portrayals of the simple-minded (Barnaby Rudge, Mr Dick and Maggy). Then there are the orphaned, waif-like or pathetic children, who moved and saddened contemporary readers: among these children, of different social classes, were Oliver Twist, Dick (Oliver's friend), the boys at Dotheboys Hall, Paul Dombey and Johnny (Betty Higden's great-grandson).

Indeed, all the classes of Victorian urban society are to be found in his fiction: the old aristocracy (Cousin Feenix and Sir Leicester Dedlock), 'swells' (Jem Harthouse and Edmund Sparkler), the speculators and the nouveaux riches (the Merdles and the Veneerings), middle-class professional people (Doctor Strong, Allan Woodcourt and Mr Jaggers), self-made men (Mr Bounderby, on the one hand, and Mr Rouncewell, the northern ironmaster, on the other), lower middle-class shopkeepers and clerks (Mr Venus and Mr Guppy), shabby-genteel men (Dick Swiveller), the working class (Mr Toodle and Mr Plornish), fortune-hunters and adventurers (Montague Tigg and Rigaud), outcasts (Rudge and Martha Endell), and the downtrodden (the Marchioness and Jo). Rural characters are comparatively rare, though we remember John Browdie, the Peggotty family and Joe Gargery. Nearly all of these people have occupations. In his *Everyone in Dickens*, George Newlin lists 1024 occupations and vocations for males and 137 for females, noting that a few are pursued by both sexes (1995, volume III, pp. 214–20). Drawing on a more restricted range of Dickens's work (comparable to the range covered in this *Who's Who*), Gilbert A. Pierce and William A. Wheeler in their *Dickens Dictionary* (new edition, 1892) compiled 'A Classed List of Characters, Etc.' In that, about 150 professions, trades and occupations can be distinguished, including 47 clerks, 16 landladies, 13 merchants, 6 turnkeys, and 6 undertakers (*ibid.*: 577–86).

For a brief assessment of Dickens's achievement in characterisation, we can turn to John Forster's typically judicious observation on the subject. As *Pickwick Papers* developed, 'the art was seen [Forster writes] which can combine traits vividly true to particular men or women with propensities common to all mankind'. This was an art, so Forster goes on to say, that has its 'highest expression in Fielding' (1928: Book 9, Ch. 1). Fielding had argued in Book 3, Chapter 1 of *Joseph Andrews* (1742) that he described 'not men, but manners; not an individual, but a species'. The sharp-tongued Mrs Tow-wouse and her husband, the innkeeper (the kind of people Dickens put into his fiction a hundred years later), who had appeared in Book 1 of *Joseph Andrews*, represented certain general human characteristics:

where extreme turbulency of temper, avarice, and an insensibility of human misery, with a degree of hypocrisy, have united in a female composition, Mrs Tow-wouse was that woman; and where a good inclination, eclipsed by a poverty of spirit and understanding, hath glimmered forth in a man, that man hath been no other than her sneaking husband.

Dickens's characters often strike us with their uniqueness rather than their representative qualities. But the combination of the individual and the general is sometimes encapsulated in the names Dickens gives them. A reviewer of *The Haunted Man*, writing in *Macphail's Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Journal* (January 1849), tartly observed that generally 'Mr Dickens, as if in revenge for his own queer name, does bestow still queerer ones upon his fictitious creations' (Collins 1971: 180). But he took

much care over the choice of names. We know that he pondered over the name of the hero of his most famous novel. Dickens's first choice was Thomas Mag, which he changed to David Mag before hitting on David Copperfield. His Book of Memoranda contained Christian names of boys and girls from the Privy Council Education Lists and lists of other names of his own invention (some of which later appeared in his fiction). A few of the names he uses seem particularly eccentric, perhaps for comic or melodramatic effect or for the sake of memorability, such as Pickwick (although we know that an actual Moses Pickwick existed and is mentioned in Chapter 35 of *Pickwick Papers*), Nickleby and Chuzzlewit. At the other extreme, Dickens very occasionally uses unexceptional names for worthy people: Geoffrey Haredale, Mary Graham, Allan Woodcourt – but these are hard to find. A few are crude indications of 'humours' or occupations: Cheeryble, M'Choakumchild, and assorted members of the Mudfog Association. But many are brilliant inventions, which suggest through onomatopoeia, connotation or symbol the traits and function of the personage in question: Bounderby, Crisparkle, Nandy, Pumblechook and Scrooge. Echoes of his own name and initials, perhaps indicating wry self-reflection, may or may not be deliberate: David Copperfield, Mr Dick, Dick Swiveller, Richard Doubledick and Dick Datchery.

The names can startle, amuse or intrigue us when they are introduced. In any event, most of Dickens's characters spring to life as soon as we encounter them, by means of his sharply detailed and newly minted descriptions of their physical appearance and actions, their principal qualities of temperament, their occupations and their surroundings. It is relevant also to bear in mind his love of the theatre and his own vivacious accomplishments as actor, reader and public speaker. A striking entrance or beginning is an essential stage technique. His first published story ('A Dinner at Poplar Walk,' which was later entitled 'Mr Minns and his Cousin') opens with an economical and exact placing of the hero, whose name, with its combination of pompous Christian name and feeble-sounding surname, is in itself a perfect indication of the kind of man he is:

Mr Augustus Minns was a bachelor, of about forty as he said – of about eight-and-forty as his friends said. He was always exceedingly clean, precise, and tidy; perhaps somewhat priggish, and the most retiring man in the world. He usually wore a brown frock-coat without a wrinkle, light inexplicables without a spot, a neat neckerchief with a remarkably neat tie, and boots without a fault; moreover, he always carried a brown silk umbrella with an ivory handle.

The amused perception (notice the silk and ivory in the umbrella), comedy and rhythm of these sentences from the earliest example of Dickens's fiction were repeated, with variations and refinements, in his portrayals of people throughout his work. In *Our Mutual Friend*, his last completed novel, he writes with splendidly suitable artifice of the guests at the Veneering's dinner table, whom we first see reflected in the 'great looking-glass:' the Veneerings themselves, Mr and Mrs Podsnap, Twemlow, Lady Toppins, and Mortimer Lightwood:

Reflects Eugene, friend of Mortimer; buried alive in the back of his chair, behind a shoulder – with a powder-epaulette on it – of the mature young lady, and gloomily resorting to the champagne chalice proffered by the Analytical Chemist. Lastly, the looking-glass reflects Boots and Brewer, and two other stuffed Buffers interposed between the rest of the company and possible accidents.

(Book 1, Ch. 2)