

Chapter 1 : Our Mutual Friend (TV Mini-Series ") - IMDb

Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for Our Mutual Friend (Ultimate Classics) at www.nxgvision.com Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.

With that said, this connection to LOST is absolutely not the reason why I decided to read this book. So there we are. You all are wrong respectfully. Oh, sure, I get it. And, well, I like big books and can not lie. This is the darkest Dickens I have read so far, and I wonder how much of that has to do with the fact that he was older when he wrote it already in his 50s , was probably spending a lot of time contemplating his life and the fact that he never got that sports car he always wanted, had an anorectal fistula ahem, a different sort than the fistulas we deal with, Rhonda , and whatever. He was probably just an old curmudgeon by that point anyway. He was so darling. Rowling not being able to stop writing about that pesky Harry Potter. As opposed to his other books which deal largely with the lack of money, this book actually focuses on people with money. This leads to a different dynamic than his other books. Wikipedia references 19 major characters and 16 minor characters. Jenny Wren is probably the most fascinating characters in literary history, for example, but I could probably babble on about everyone else as well. Apparently Henry James had a problem with the characters not being realistic or something. Whatever, Hank, suck it. The book is almost 1, pages long. That shows Dickens was a wordsmith. A pretty darn good one at that. Someone buy that man a thesaurus! The whole thing is intentional. From beginning to ending, Dickens knew what he was doing and it all means something and Just like the creators of LOST!

Chapter 2 : Our Mutual Friend (Audiobook) by Charles Dickens | www.nxgvision.com

Our Mutual Friend is a satiric masterpiece about money. The last novel Dickens completed, and perhaps his most angry, it sounds all the great themes of his later work: the innocence and venality of the aspiring poor, the hollow pretensions of the nouveau riche, the unfailing power of wealth to corrupt everyone it touches.

Or, get it for Kobo Super Points! See if you have enough points for this item. Featuring such unforgettable figures as Mr. Podsnap, Bradley Headstone, Jenny Wren, and Silas Wegg, Dickens continues, or rather concludes his artistic legacy with a work rich in well written and compelling characters. Exploring, as do many of Dickens's works, the intricacies of inheritance, *Our Mutual Friend* is also deeply concerned with families and the things that hold them together or rip them apart. Interesting and fraught emphases on education, upholding particularly English interests in the face of the still rising British Empire, and concerns about the absolute uncertainties about life and death, this is quite a way to come at a last complete novel. *Our Mutual Friend* begins with Lizzie and her father Gaffer Hexam patrolling the river in the dark of night. Pulling a body out of the river for the potential reward money, the novel jumps right into the action with a bang. The body is presumed to be that of young John Harmon, just returned from South Africa to claim a huge inheritance from his recently deceased, hateful and miserly father. The only heir dead, the elder Harmon's loyal employees, Mr. Boffin stand next in the will to inherit everything. This causes a stir in Society, where Mortimer Lightwood, the legal executor of the will, and his friend Eugene Wrayburn are called in to view the body and question Gaffer Hexam. This causes two others to be drawn into the plot - Lizzie Hexam, an uneducated, but prescient young woman, who immediately catches Wrayburn's eye, and Miss Bella Wilfer, a sprightly young woman whose marriage to young John Harmon was the sole condition for that gentleman to come into his inheritance prevented by his untimely death. The novel tries over the next pages to work out the personal ramifications of the murder, the will, and the fates of these two young women. Just to kind of continue this theme, one may be particularly interested in the kinds of literary funds that Dickens draws on in *Our Mutual Friend*: His debt to 18th century literature is heavy indeed, with the works of the poet James Thomson and the historian Edward Gibbon coursing through the novel like the very Thames itself, laying the groundwork for literary and historical commentary on the nature of Empire and particularly British Imperial interests, and how those interests reach from the international into the lives of individuals. Another important predecessor in this line is the infamous Mr. Trims famous flourish, in Podsnap's hands acquires the power to annihilate entire nations. Dickens also reveals heavy debts to fairy tales and nursery rhymes that continue and complicate the novel's emphasis on children's educations, how they are managed, and the impact that they can have on the world as it will become. If you aren't interested in reading *Our Mutual Friend* yet, you should be! You will be hard pressed anywhere in Dickens, or anywhere else for that matter, to find a more frenetic villain than Mr. Bradley Headstone - to see him in action alone makes this novel worth reading. He ranks right up there with David Copperfield's Uriah Heep in terms of Dickens's most insistently horrifying creations. Enough from me, go, read *Our Mutual Friend*. What are you waiting for!

With a wealth of characters to fall in love with, "Our Mutual Friend" surely ranks alongside "Martin Chuzzlewit", "Pride and Prejudice", and "Middlemarch" as one of the finest classic mini-series produced.

Featuring such unforgettable figures as Mr. Podsnap, Bradley Headstone, Jenny Wren, and Silas Wegg, Dickens continues, or rather concludes his artistic legacy with a work rich in well written exploring, as do many of Dickens's works, the intricacies of inheritance, *Our Mutual Friend* is also deeply concerned with families and the things that hold them together or rip them apart. Interesting and fraught emphases on education, upholding particularly English interests in the face of the still rising British Empire, and concerns about the absolute uncertainties about life and death, this is quite a way to come at a last complete novel. *Our Mutual Friend* begins with Lizzie and her father Gaffer Hexam patrolling the river in the dark of night. Pulling a body out of the river for the potential reward money, the novel jumps right into the action with a bang. The body is presumed to be that of young John Harmon, just returned from South Africa to claim a huge inheritance from his recently deceased, hateful and miserly father. The only heir dead, the elder Harmon's loyal employees, Mr. Boffin stand next in the will to inherit everything. This causes a stir in Society, where Mortimer Lightwood, the legal executor of the will, and his friend Eugene Wrayburn are called in to view the body and question Gaffer Hexam. This causes two others to be drawn into the plot - Lizzie Hexam, an uneducated, but prescient young woman, who immediately catches Wrayburn's eye, and Miss Bella Wilfer, a sprightly young woman whose marriage to young John Harmon was the sole condition for that gentleman to come into his inheritance prevented by his untimely death. The novel tries over the next pages to work out the personal ramifications of the murder, the will, and the fates of these two young women. Just to kind of continue this theme, one may be particularly interested in the kinds of literary funds that Dickens draws on in *Our Mutual Friend*: His debt to 18th century literature is heavy indeed, with the works of the poet James Thomson and the historian Edward Gibbon coursing through the novel like the very Thames itself, laying the groundwork for literary and historical commentary on the nature of Empire and particularly British Imperial interests, and how those interests reach from the international into the lives of individuals. Another important predecessor in this line is the infamous Mr. Trims famous flourish, in Podsnap's hands acquires the power to annihilate entire nations. Dickens also reveals heavy debts to fairy tales and nursery rhymes that continue and complicate the novel's emphasis on children's educations, how they are managed, and the impact that they can have on the world as it will become. If you aren't interested in reading *Our Mutual Friend* yet, you should be. You will be hard pressed anywhere in Dickens, or anywhere else for that matter, to find a more frenetic villain than Mr. Bradley Headstone - to see him in action alone makes this novel worth reading. He ranks right up there with David Copperfield's Uriah Heep in terms of Dickens's most insistently horrifying creations. Enough from me, go, read *Our Mutual Friend*. What are you waiting for? Go, now. 2 people like this topic. Portions of bibliographic data on books is copyrighted by Ingram Book Group Inc. Want to like this Page? Sign up for Facebook to get started. This Page is automatically generated based on what Facebook users are interested in, and not affiliated with or endorsed by anyone associated with the topic.

Chapter 4 : Our Mutual Friend Audiobook | Charles Dickens | www.nxgvision.com

Our Mutual Friend (written in the years) is the last novel completed by Charles Dickens and is in many ways one of his most sophisticated works, combining deep psychological insight with rich social analysis.

Major characters[edit] John Harmon is heir to the Harmon estate, under the condition that he marry Bella Wilfer. Harmon also uses the alias Julius Handford upon first returning to London. When her intended husband, John Harmon, is reported to be killed, she is left without future prospects. She learns of the trouble money can bring when taken in by the newly-rich Boffins. Initially described as a "mercenary young woman", [10] who describes herself upon meeting Lizzie Hexam as having "no more character than a canary bird", [10] Bella undergoes a significant moral change in the novel. Although originally completely preoccupied with money, her complexity is eventually displayed in her ability to defy the societal pressures to achieve happiness unrelated to wealth. She is praised for her "vivacity and lifelikeness", [11] with greater complexity than some of the other, more static characters. Her relationship with her father is more like that of a mother and son,[citation needed] as she consistently dotes upon him, calling him her "cherub". He is illiterate, but wants to fit the image of a wealthy man, and so hires Silas Wegg to read to him in hopes of gaining more intelligence and worldliness. He is nearly blackmailed by Wegg. He assumes the role of a miser to show Bella the dangers of wealth, but eventually admits this behaviour was an act and gives his money to Bella and John. This indicates "another progressive development for Dickens as his female characters undertake a more active role in social reform". She is an affectionate daughter, but knows that Charley must escape their living circumstances if he is to succeed in life, so she gives Charley her money and helps him leave while their father is away. Later she is rejected by Charley after she remains in poverty. She in effect acts as the moral centre of the story and is by far the "most wholly good character [and] almost bereft of ego". Her "capacity for self-sacrifice [and] is only slightly more credible than her gift for refined speech", [11] making her slightly unbelievable in comparison to her uneducated father and Jenny Wren. However, her moral character attracts Wrayburn and her inherent goodness is rewarded with marital happiness. Originally a very caring brother. Dickens uses him to critique both the schooling available to the poor, which was often over-crowded and noisy, [14] as well as the snobbish tendencies of those who manage to rise in status. Hexam is presented as "morally corrupt", [13] because of how he distances himself from his past, and from his loving sister, in the name of his own upward movement. Mortimer Lightwood is a lawyer, who is an acquaintance of the Veneerings and a friend of Eugene Wrayburn. In addition, he also serves as the "commentator and a voice of conscience" [12] with sarcasm sometimes covering his concern. Both these characters act as foils to Wrayburn. She is crippled with a bad back, though not ugly. She is very motherly towards her drunken father, whom she calls her "bad child". She may have a romance with Sloppy at the end of the book, which the reader may surmise will end in marriage. He cares for and assists Lizzie Hexam and Jenny Wren when they have no one else. Some critics believe that Riah was meant by Dickens to act as an apology for his stereotyping of Fagin in *Oliver Twist*, and in particular a response to Mrs. However, he ignores her and falls in love with Lizzie Hexam, whom he pursues passionately and violently, though his advances are rejected. He then develops an insane jealousy towards Eugene Wrayburn, whom he follows at night like an "ill-tamed wild animal" [10] in hopes of catching him with Lizzie together. He disguises himself as Rogue Riderhood and almost succeeds in drowning Wrayburn. Silas Wegg is ballad-seller with a wooden leg. He is a "social parasite", [9] hired to read for the Boffins and teach Mr Boffin how to read, despite not being entirely literate himself. He wishes to buy back his own leg as soon as he has the money, which is an attempt to "complete himself". Mr Venus is a taxidermist and articulator of bones, who is in love with Pleasant Riderhood, whom he eventually marries. Dickens is said to have based Mr. Mr Alfred Lamble is married to Sophronia Lamble. Both of them, at the time of their marriage, was under the false impression that the other was fairly wealthy. Subsequently, they are forced to use their overabundance of charm and superficiality, in attempts to make influential acquaintances and gain money through them. Mrs Sophronia Lamble is described, early in the novel, as "the mature young lady" and a proper young woman. However, this turns out to be ironic as she is later shown to be greedy, cold, and

manipulative. She married Alfred Lamble because she believed he had money, and when it turned out he did not, the two of them formed a partnership that involves swindling money from others. She is courted by Fledgeby, through Alfred Lamble, though not with honourable intentions, and nearly finds herself trapped in a marriage with Fledgeby until Sophronia Lamble suffers a change of heart. Mr Fledgeby "called Fascination Fledgeby is a friend of the Lambls. In revenge for that slight he falsely turns Gaffer in as the murderer of John Harmon, in the hope of receiving a reward. Later, Riderhood becomes a lock-keeper, and Headstone attempts to frame him for the murder of Eugene Wrayburn. After attempts to blackmail Headstone, the two men fall in the river Thames during a fight and both drown. In his "literally irredeemable villainy", [11] Riderhood represents an opportunistic character who will change his behaviour according to whatever suits his needs best at any given moment. Dickens describes him in almost childish terms and he is often called "the Cherub".

Minor characters[edit] Mr Inspector "a police officer, who acts as a witness to several important events, such as when the corpse from the river is mistakenly identified as John Harmon, when Gaffer Hexam is taken into custody, and when the real John Harmon is named. However he is not particularly effective in his administration of the law, and this leads to doubt about the justice system in the novel. Mr John Podsnap "a pompous man of the upper middle class, married to Mrs Podsnap and the father of Georgiana, who is smug and jingoistic. Forster, like Dickens, rose with difficulty from an impoverished middle-class background. Though she embodies the materialistic ideals of her husband and daughter, Mrs Podsnap is the least prominent of the family. She is described as a "fine woman" [10] in her embodiment of the typical upper-class wife. Vocal and opinionated, she is the only character who will stand up to Mrs Wilfer by matching her derisiveness and audacity. In some ways, she acts as a foil to Bella, and while Bella overcomes her desire for money and appreciates other aspects of life, Lavinia remains resentful in her poverty. Mr Melvin Twemlow "the well-connected friend of the Veneerings, who is often cultivated for his supposed influence with powerful people, such as Lord Snigsworth. Mrs Lamble tells him about their plot to marry Georgiana Podsnap and Fledgeby, to whom Twemlow owes money. She is old and poor, and portrayed sympathetically as pitiable. Johnny "the orphan great-grandson of Betty Higden. Sloppy "a foundling who assists Betty Higden in taking care of children. Raised in the workhouse, he has a learning disability, but is nevertheless adept at reading the newspaper for Mrs. He is portrayed as inherently innocent because of his disability, and carts away Wegg at the end of the novel. Jesse "Gaffer" Hexam "a waterman and the father of Lizzie and Charley, who makes a living by robbing corpses found in the river Thames. A search is mounted to find and arrest Gaffer, but he is discovered dead in his boat. As a result, Gaffer disowns Charley as a son. In a sense, Gaffer predicted the alienating effect education would have on Charley. Pleasant Riderhood "the daughter of Rogue Riderhood, who works in a pawn shop, and, like Jenny Wren and Lizzie Hexam, is another daughter caring for her abusive father as though he were her child, and who, in vain, tries to steer him along the path of right. Mr and Mrs Veneering "a nouveaux-riches husband and wife whose main preoccupation is to advance in the social world. They invite influential people to their dinner parties where their furniture gleams with a sheen that they also put on to make themselves seem more impressive. They "wear" their acquaintances, their possessions, and their wealth like jewellery, in an attempt to impress those around them. Veneering eventually goes bankrupt and they retire to France to live on the jewels he bought for his wife. Miss Abbey Potterson "mistress of the Six Jolly Fellowship Porters, she keeps the inn respectable, and only allows patrons to drink as much as she sees fit. She is a "good and harmless" character, though she displays an "addiction to rules and forms". Jenny calls him her "bad child", and treats him accordingly. As his daughter is really named Fanny Cleaver, his name might be Mr. Cleaver, but he is never called by a name other than "my bad child", or "Mr Dolls" in the novel. George Radfoot - third mate on the ship bringing John Harmon back to England, whose dead body, found in the river by Gaffer Hexam, is identified as being Harmon, because of the papers found in his pockets. He had been involved in crimes and schemes with Riderhood, who most likely was responsible for trying to kill Harmon and killing Radfoot. By his will, his fortune goes to his estranged son John Harmon, who is to return from where he has settled abroad possibly in South Africa to claim it, on condition that he marries a woman he has never met, Miss Bella Wilfer. The implementation of the will is in the charge of the solicitor, Mortimer Lightwood, who has no other practice. The son and heir does not appear,

though some knew him aboard the ship to London. A body is found in the Thames by Gaffer Hexam, rowed by his daughter Lizzie. He is a waterman who makes his living by retrieving corpses and taking the cash in their pockets, before handing them over to the authorities. Papers in the pockets of the drowned man identify him as the heir, John Harmon. Present at the identification of the water-soaked corpse is a mysterious young man, who gives his name as Julius Handford and then disappears. They take the disappointed bride of the drowned heir, Miss Wilfer, into their household, and treat her as their pampered child and heiress. They also accept an offer from Julius Handford, now going under the name of John Rokesmith, to serve as their confidential secretary and man of business, at no salary. Rokesmith uses this position to watch and learn everything about the Boffins, Miss Wilfer, and the aftershock of the drowning of the heir John Harmon. When the Boffins purchase a large home, Wegg is invited to live in the old Harmon home. Wegg hopes to find hidden treasure in the house or in the mounds of trash on the property. As a result of the accusation, Hexam is shunned by his fellows on the river, and excluded from The Six Jolly Fellowship-Porters, the public house they frequent. Lizzie stays with her father, to whom she is devoted. Before Riderhood can claim the reward for his false allegation against Hexam, Hexam is found drowned himself. Lizzie has caught the eye of the work-shy barrister, Eugene Wrayburn, who first noticed her when accompanying his friend Mortimer Lightwood to the home of Gaffer Hexam. Wrayburn falls in love with her. However, he soon gains a violent rival in Bradley Headstone, the schoolmaster of Charley Hexam. Charley wants his sister to be under obligation to no one but him, and tries to arrange lessons for her with Headstone, only to find that Wrayburn has already engaged a teacher for both Lizzie and Jenny.

Chapter 5 : Our Mutual Friend (abridged) – Naxos AudioBooks

Find great deals on eBay for our mutual friend. Shop with confidence.

As always, Dickens creates a fabulous array of characters: This is a wonderful listen for Dickens fans and novices alike. His two previous novels had been hugely successful. Now Dickens felt it was time to return to a contemporary setting and an examination of the social evils around him. In *Our Mutual Friend* Dickens continues with the social message he had begun in *Bleak House* in , where he expressed the need for poverty and disease to be eradicated once and for all by improved sanitary conditions. Some dust contractors apparently made between ten and forty thousand pounds a year. In *Our Mutual Friend* the prevailing images are of dust, dirt and rubbish, out of which the poor continue to make a living. The image of rubbish is echoed in the occupations of the lower classes depicted in the novel: By association money itself therefore is presented in the novel as contaminated with dirt and empty pointless activity. The ethics of the pursuit of money for its own sake was an important question in Victorian London in the s. Materialism appeared to be crippling any form of spiritual or imaginative life. Money-worship was to Dickens a form of death-in-life, and death lies like a heavy pall over this story. Even the river Thames, which runs through this novel from beginning to end plays a sinister role. Having had a break on the continent to help his nerves, Dickens was involved on his return journey by train in an accident at Staplehurst in Kent. His train was derailed whilst travelling over a viaduct. Ten passengers were killed and forty seriously injured. Dickens heroically helped to rescue and comfort the injured, and risking his own life recovered the episode of *Our Mutual Friend* he had been writing from the shattered carriage he had been occupying. The memory of the accident was to affect him for the rest of his life, and coincidentally he died on its fifth anniversary. Dickens was at pains to show Jews in a positive light after receiving hostile reaction from the Jewish community for his exaggerated portrayal of Fagin in *Oliver Twist*. Finally though it is money that affects the lives of every character in the book, from those who have acquired it like the members of the Veneering circle, where it engenders class snobbery; to those like Betty Higden who have never had money and fear their lack of it will inevitably lead them to the misery of the workhouse. Silas Wegg, most obviously, has a missing leg though it still exists in Mr. Dickens was under stress when writing *Our Mutual Friend*. His tour of public readings from his works was both physically and mentally tiring, and his secret liaison with the young actress Ellen Ternan, was proving to be emotionally draining. Writing a novel was proving to be hard work and it took him more time and effort to plan his many-threaded plot and intricate characterisations. The central plot of a young man wrongly thought to have died by drowning assuming another persona to observe and perhaps influence the effect of his death on the people most affected by it, must have appealed to Dickens enormously. Always one to cloak his life in mystery and enigma, the necessity of keeping his affair with Ellen a strict secret from his adoring public, led him to subterfuge, lying to all but a few close friends, and the use of false names and hidden rendezvous to sustain the relationship. She was, after all, only in her 20s and he was in his 50s. Likewise the other romantic thread of the novel where a working-class girl Lizzie Hexham is rescued from her poverty and background by a fine gentleman, Wrayburn could also be a delightful personal fantasy for Dickens:

Chapter 6 : 1f Our Mutual Friend Everymans Library Classics Libro E Ro Leer En Linea | www.nxgvision.com

Descargar Libro Our Mutual Friend (everyman's Library Classics), Libro categoria Fiction, y nombre del editor Everyman, Autor Charles Dickens Editorial In his last completed novel, published in , Dickens confirmed his reputation as a story-teller of genius while extending the sphere of his imagination to new worlds.

Chapter 7 : our mutual friend by dickens charles - - www.nxgvision.com

Our Mutual Friend (Heinemann Guided Readers) by Charles Dickens, Margaret Turner and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at www.nxgvision.com

Chapter 8 : Our Mutual Friend (Everyman's Library Classics) by Dickens, Charles

This definitive performance of Our Mutual Friend - Dickens' final completed novel - features expert narration by Meera Syal and an exclusive introduction written and read by Lucinda Hawksley, great-great-great-granddaughter of Charles Dickens. Hawksley is a biographer, author and lecturer, whose wealth of knowledge on Dickens is both research.

Chapter 9 : Our Mutual Friend | Open Library

Pdf file is about our mutual friend classic collection brilliance audio is available in several types of edition. This pdf document is presented in digital edition of our mutual friend classic collection brilliance audio and it can be searched throughout the net in such search engines as google, bing and yahoo.