1. Pamela to her Father and Mother 5:46
2. John and Elizabeth Andrews to Pamela 4:34
3. Pamela to her Father 1:48
4. Pamela to her Mother 2:30
5. Pamela to her Father and Mother 3:13
6. Pamela to her Father and Mother 2:21
7. Pamela to her Father 2:37
8. John and Elizabeth Andrews to Pamela 2:30
9. Pamela to her Father and Mother 1:31
10. Pamela to her Mother 2:32
11. Pamela to her Mother 5:36
12. Pamela to her Mother 6:27
13. John and Elizabeth Andrews to Pamela 2:11
14. Pamela to her Father and Mother 4:54
15. Pamela to her Mother 10:31
16. Pamela to her Parents 10:35
17. John and Elizabeth Andrews to Pamela 2:15
18. Pamela to her Father and Mother 6:10
19. Pamela to her Father and Mother 10:12
20. Pamela to her Father and Mother 6:07
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>21. Pamela to her Father and Mother</th>
<th>3:54</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22. Pamela to her Father and Mother</td>
<td>7:27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23. Pamela to her Father and Mother</td>
<td>9:02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24. Pamela to her Father and Mother</td>
<td>7:07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25. ‘He talked a good deal to Mrs Jervis...’</td>
<td>7:55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. Pamela to her Parents</td>
<td>8:03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27. ‘I was hush; but she said, Pr’ythee, my good girl...’</td>
<td>5:36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28. Pamela to her Father and Mother</td>
<td>7:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29. Pamela to her Father and Mother</td>
<td>6:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30. ‘You do well, sir, said I, to even your wit...’</td>
<td>4:49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31. Pamela to her Father and Mother</td>
<td>11:39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32. Pamela to her Father and Mother</td>
<td>7:29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33. ‘After which, I turned to my own, and said...’</td>
<td>9:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34. Pamela to her Father and Mother</td>
<td>11:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35. Pamela to her Father and Mother</td>
<td>9:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36. Verses on my going away</td>
<td>2:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37. Narrator – ‘Here it is necessary the reader should know...’</td>
<td>2:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38. Squire B. to Goodman Andrews</td>
<td>3:09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39. Narrator – ‘It is easy to guess at the poor old man’s...’</td>
<td>10:07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40. Pamela to Mrs Jervis</td>
<td>0:59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Narrator – ‘This, though it quieted not entirely...’
Pamela to her Father and Mother
‘The long-hoped for Thursday morning came...’
‘Well, I believe I set out about eight o’clock...’
Squire B. to Pamela
‘I but too well apprehended that the letter...’
Squire B. to Farmer Norton
‘He had said, too cunningly for me...’
‘About eight at night, we entered the court-yard...’
‘I am now come down in my writing to this present SATURDAY...’
‘I am now come to SUNDAY.’
Squire B. to Pamela
‘I am now come to MONDAY, the 5th day...’
Tuesday and Wednesday
Thursday
Reverend Williams to Pamela
Pamela to Reverend Williams
‘I had but just time to transcribe this...’
Friday, Saturday
Squire B. to Pamela
Reverend Williams to Pamela 4:26
‘I made a thousand sad reflections upon the former part...’ 7:25
Pamela to Squire B. 4:21
Sunday 3:01
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 4:20
Reverend Williams to Pamela 3:11
Thursday, Friday, Saturday the 14th, 15th, 16th of my bondage 1:09
Sunday 10:19
Pamela to her Mother and Father 1:57
Monday morning 10:45
Monday afternoon 6.29
Tuesday, Wednesday 2:00
Thursday 4:22
Friday 6:23
Saturday, Sunday 0:59
Monday, Tuesday, the 25th and 26th of my heavy restraint 10:09
‘Alas for me, what a fate is mine...’ 6:53
‘And now I am come to the close of Wednesday...’ 5:50
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st etc. 6:36
‘Pause here a little, Pamela, on what thou art about...’ 7:23
| 81  | ‘And so saying, I arose; but was so stiff with my hurts…’  | 4:49 |
| 82  | ‘While everyone was thus differently employed…’  | 5:53 |
| 83  | Sunday afternoon  | 3:13 |
| 84  | Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, the 32nd, 33rd and 34th days etc.  | 1:09 |
| 85  | Thursday  | 1:11 |
| 86  | Friday, the 36th day of my imprisonment  | 4:26 |
| 87  | Saturday morning  | 7:17 |
| 88  | ‘I arose; but said with a deep sigh…’  | 6:49 |
| 89  | Twelve o’clock, Saturday noon  | 7:09 |
| 90  | Continuation of letters between Squire B. and Pamela  | 6:44 |
| 91  | ‘I took a copy of this for your perusal…’  | 2:23 |
| 92  | Almost twelve o’clock, Saturday night  | 6:49 |
| 93  | Sunday morning  | 6:24 |
| 94  | Tuesday night  | 8:45 |
| 95  | ‘She heard me run on all this time…’  | 9:16 |
| 96  | ‘I was so weak all day on Monday…’  | 8:41 |
| 97  | Wednesday morning  | 8:22 |
| 98  | Wednesday night  | 7:02 |
| 99  | ‘It is impossible for me to express the agitations…’  | 7:28 |
| 100 | ‘Well then, said he, I may promise myself…’  | 10:06 |
Thursday morning  5:15
Friday night      8:36
Two o’clock      5:38
Saturday six o’clock  5:17
‘I expect, continued he, that you will answer me directly...’ 7:27
‘Well, but, resumed he, as to these writings of yours...’ 7:24
‘I went to my closet, and there I sat me down...’ 7:18
Sunday morning   6:56
‘He led me then to the side of the pond...’ 5:52
Three o’clock     2:54
Monday            6:10
‘So away drove the chariot!’ 10:43
Monday morning eleven o’clock  5:17
Monday morn near three o’clock 9:44
Tuesday morning   6:12
Lady Davers to Squire B. 6:28
Wednesday morning 3:59
‘At last the welcome message came...’ 6:35
‘He said, You are very good, my dearest girl!’ 5:54
‘There I stopped; for I had prattled a great deal...’ 5:50
‘Meanwhile, said the good gentleman, let me hear...’

‘Why, your good angel, Pamela, said he...’

‘In this manner, my dear father and mother...’

‘The chariot brought us home at near the hour of two...’

Thursday

‘My good master saw me all bathed in tears...’

‘So Pamela, continued my master, we fell into conversation...’

Friday

‘They drank a glass of sack each...’

About four o’clock

Mrs Jewkes tells me, my master was much surprised...’

So he took my father by the hand, and led him in...’

‘In this manner, my dear mother, did we pass...’

‘My master kindly said, Come, Mr Andrews...’

Saturday

‘My master took notice of my psalm...’

‘The conversation was most agreeable to me...’

‘We walked on till we came to the coach...’

‘After dinner we went and looked into the chapel...’

Sunday
'At dinner, do what I could, I was forced to take…'
'Then Mr Williams, pulling out his little pocket…'
'We all, as before, and the cook-maid too…'
'We went in to tea; and all that the ladies could prevail…'
Monday
'So now, my dear parents, have I been brought to fix…'
Tuesday
Wednesday
'He kindly withdrew, to give me time to recollect myself…'
'Thus kind and soothing, and honourably affectionate…'
Thursday, six o’clock in the morning
'And thus, my dearest dear parents, is your happy, happy…'
'So I went up to my chamber…'
'I took a turn in the garden with Mrs Jewkes…'
Eight o’clock at night
Friday evening
'When we came home, which was about dinner-time…'
'Now, my dearest Pamela, said he, what other things…'
Saturday morning, the third of my happy nuptials  
Saturday, seven o’clock in the evening  
Sunday, the fourth day of my happiness  
‘Then my dear, continued the charming man...’  
‘I then went up and dressed myself, as like a bride...’  
‘Thus we talked, till we heard the coaches...’  
Monday, the fifth day  
Tuesday morning, eleven o’clock  
‘Well, no I will tell you all that happened...’  
‘I would have removed the chair, to have gone out...’  
‘The cloth was laid in another parlour...’  
‘She seemed quite surprised, and looked now...’  
‘Well, but Pamela, said my lady, come hither...’  
‘Well, so much for this kind letter!’  
‘So I sat down in the window, all in a sad fluster...’  
‘When the chariot stopped, which was not till six o’clock...’  
‘He very kindly presented me to the two stranger ladies...’  
‘The greatest part of the company having sat down to loo...’  
‘Lady Jones brought up the discourse about Lady Davers again...’  
‘I told her ladyship, that I was still innocent...’
‘After supper, nothing would serve Miss Darnford…’

Tuesday morning, the sixth of my happiness

‘About one o’clock my master came up again…’

‘Her woman came up, just as he had led me…’

‘And so, returned she, you say you are actually…’

‘He had sent for me down, and I came, though unwillingly…’

‘I pressed my foot to his, and said, softly…’

‘By these kind managements the dinner passed over…’

‘She was greatly moved at this…’

‘I was so frightened (for then I saw he took amiss...)’

‘About seven o’clock my master sent word…’

‘When her ladyship took leave, to go to bed...’

‘But to convince you, my dear, continued he, of your fault...’

‘Then I must have been morally sure, that she preferred me...’

‘I thanked him for these kind rules...’

Wednesday, the seventh

Wednesday night

Saturday

‘We went down again to the parlour...’
‘When Mr Longman and Mrs Jervis had dined…’ 7:44
‘When the servants had dined, I desired to see…’ 8:55
Sunday night 2:00
Monday 5:14
Wednesday evening 9:42
Thursday 9:33
‘As we came home together in the chariot…’ 6:56
‘Poor lady! said I; how her story moves me!’ 4:55
‘I got a boat directly, and went on board the ship…’ 5:23
Monday morning 6:18
‘In the afternoon we went again to church…’ 5:49
Tuesday 5:30
‘Grief still choaked up the passage of my words…’ 4:48
Friday 4:19
Narrator – ‘Here end, at present, the letters of Pamela…’ 8:54

Total time: 21:51:26
Samuel Richardson was born in Mackworth, Derbyshire, on 19 August 1689, one of nine children. His father was a master cabinetmaker, and although he wished his son to go into the church, he could not afford the education required, so sent Samuel into trade, allowing him to make his own choice. Samuel chose that of printer, to gratify his passion for reading. Aged seventeen he was apprenticed to a London printer whom he served for seven years. In 1721 he set up his own business, and became a successful printer and publisher of political newspapers and journals.

Although his formal education was basic, and unlike most authors of the period he had neither Latin nor Greek, he showed early promise as a story-teller, entertaining his schoolfellows with tales he had either read or invented. In the light of his future epistolary novels it is interesting to note that Richardson also showed early ability in letter-writing. When he was only eleven years old he wrote to a neighbour of his family who was notorious for spreading defamatory gossip. Young Samuel took it upon himself to send a letter to the woman, forty years his senior, telling her to desist. When the woman complained to his parents, his mother congratulated Samuel on his intentions, but chided him for taking such a liberty with an adult.

In 1721 he married, but tragically all five of his children died, his wife predeceasing the last child. He re-married in 1733, and the same year he published The Apprentices’ Vade Mecum, intended as a guide to help apprentices lead a moral life. Richardson was later commissioned to produce a collection of template letters.
for the use of the semi-literate writing home. One theme he chose was ‘to instruct handsome girls who were obliged to go out to service how to avoid snares that might be laid against their virtue’. This idea gave rise to *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded*, an epistolary novel, written, according to Richardson, ‘through all my other business, between 10 November, 1789 and 10 January, 1740’, a speed which suggests a remarkable burst of creative energy.

The success and notoriety of the novel could not have been foreseen and must have astonished its author. The book’s enthusiastic reception led to five editions being reprinted within the following year, to various foreign-language translations, to sermons, newspaper articles, plays, musical entertainments, and even to *Pamela* memorabilia such as paintings, playing cards, fans, waxworks and teacups. Richardson claimed that his story was based on true events, generally believed to be the history of sixteen-year-old Hannah Sturges, a coachman’s daughter, who married a baronet, Sir Arthur Heselrig in 1725.

The spread of literacy and the rise of the middle classes had created an audience of readers eager to be entertained, but it was Richardson’s avowed intention to ‘turn young people into a cause of reading different from the pomp and parade of romance-writing’ which would ‘tend to promote the cause of Religion and Virtue’. There is also evidence of Richardson’s political stance in a story where accepted social positions are overturned and his heroine complains, ‘If all men are born free, how is it that all women are born slaves?’

The appearance of Eliza Haywood’s counter-blast, *Anti-Pamela: or Feigned Innocence Detected*, split readers into ‘Pamelists’, those who accepted Richardson’s stated intention of moral instruction, and ‘Anti-Pamelists’, who accused him of presenting a licentious tale disguised as a virtuous tract. Among the ‘Anti-Pamelists’, the most effective voice was that of the author Henry Fielding in his satirical parody *Shamela*. Fielding, who would go on to write *Joseph Andrews* (1742), purported to be the story of Pamela’s brother, showed his contempt
for Richardson’s stated moral intentions by writing a mirror-image of the story, in which the innocent virgin Pamela, fiercely protecting her innocence, is turned into Shamela, a sexually experienced trollop and predatory social climber who has set her sights on marriage with the foolish Squire Booby but intends, once she has the Squire safely in her clutches, to continue her steamy affair with the hypocritical Reverend Williams.

Fielding’s introduction to Shamela attacks Richardson’s use of ‘puffs’ by well-known literary figures used to promote Pamela. Shamela opens with a recommendation by ‘Connie Keyber’, (a transparently disguised Colley Cibber (1671–1757) the famous actor-playwright generally ridiculed for his brash personality and self-promotion) and is followed by letters from Mr Puff the Editor, and from Parson Tickletext. The latter’s enthusiastic reception of the book is intended to satirize the Church’s naïve acceptance of Pamela as a morality tale. Richardson was well aware of the value of promotional publicity, and there were even rumours that the Reverend Benjamin Slocombe, who recommended Pamela from his pulpit, had been bribed £10 to do so.

The success of Pamela also gave rise to the appearance of at least three spurious ‘continuations’ of the book by other hands, forcing Richardson to publish his own sequel, Pamela in her Exalted Condition, in 1741. This drew complaints that in it the author showed his ignorance of correct behaviour and address in high society. Such criticism must have been galling to a writer conscious of his lack of formal education and social position, and it led Richardson to make alterations in the subsequent editions.

This Naxos audio version follows the first edition of 1740, which contains the author’s original conception of Pamela’s lively country speech and certain of the more graphic descriptions of the Squire’s sexual advances which were to be airbrushed out of later versions.

Notes by Neville Jason
Cast

Pamela  Clare Corbett
Author   Neville Jason
Squire   Tom Burke
Father/John  David Shaw-Parker
Parson Williams  Joe Marsh
Lady Davers  Georgina Sutton
Clare Corbett was the Carleton Hobbs winner in 2000 and since then has been heard on BBC Radio Repertory and seen in regional theatres. She is a familiar face to television viewers having appeared in The Bill, Fastnet, Spooks, Casualty and Final Demand. She has also read Venus and Adonis for Naxos AudioBooks.

Neville Jason trained at RADA where he was awarded the diction prize by Sir John Gielgud. Among his numerous recordings for Naxos AudioBooks are The Once and Future King, Remembrance of Things Past and War and Peace; he also directed Lady Windemere’s Fan, Hamlet and A Midsummer Night’s Dream.

Tom Burke trained at RADA and has since had several notable television roles in Casanova, Bella and the Boys, State of Play, Dracula and Heroes and Villains. He has appeared in the films Third Star and Clean Skin, as well the plays The Doctor’s Dilemma and Reasons to be Pretty.
**David Shaw-Parker** trained at RADA and began his career with the Royal Shakespeare Company in 1977. His recent theatre appearances include *My Fair Lady*, *The False Servant* and *Oedipus Rex* at The Royal National Theatre, and *The Country Wife*, *Acorn Antiques*, *Heavenly Ivy* and *Uncle Vanya* in London’s West End. He has recorded extensively for BBC radio and his previous recordings for Naxos AudioBooks include Plato’s *Symposium* and *Alice Through the Looking Glass*.

**Joe Marsh** graduated from Bristol Old Vic Theatre School in 2008, having previously read English at the University of Cambridge. His theatre credits include Alexander Onassis in *Aristo* (Chichester Festival Theatre) and Olivia in *Twelfth Night* (Lord Chamberlain’s Men). His television credits include *Silent Witness* and *Above Suspicion*. He has also read *Cousin Phillis* and *The Vikings* for Naxos AudioBooks.

**Georgina Sutton** trained at the Webber Douglas Academy of Dramatic Art. She has toured extensively to repertory theatres around the UK and her audio work includes voice commercials for Classic FM. She has read *The Great Poets – Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Christina Rossetti* and *The Virgin and the Gypsy* for Naxos AudioBooks.
Credits

Produced by Neville Jason
Edited and mastered by Sarah Butcher
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Samuel Richardson

Pamela

Read by Clare Corbett and cast

Pamela, Samuel Richardson’s tale of a beautiful teenage servant-girl protecting her virtue from the amorous advances of her master, created a furore on its publication in 1740. The reading public was split into two factions: those who accepted the story as an encouragement to virtuous behaviour, and those who saw it as disguised pornography. Written in the form of a series of letters from Pamela to her parents, Pamela is a landmark in the development of the English novel.

Cast

Pamela Clare Corbett
Author Neville Jason
Squire Tom Burke
Father/John David Shaw-Parker
Parson Williams Joe Marsh
Lady Davers Georgina Sutton

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Pamela is a feminine given name. Pamela is often abbreviated to Pam. Pamela is infrequently used as a surname. Sir Philip Sidney invented the name Pamela for a pivotal character in his epic prose work, The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, written in the late 16th century and published posthumously. The name is widely taken to mean "all sweetness", formed on the Greek words παν ("all") and μέλι ("honey"), but there is no evidence regarding what meaning, if any, Sidney intended for it.