

Joseph Andrews ; with Shamela ; and Related Writings: Authoritative Texts, Backgrounds and Sources, Criticism Study Guide

Joseph Andrews ; with Shamela ; and Related Writings: Authoritative Texts, Backgrounds and Sources, Criticism by Henry Fielding

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Plot Summary

"Joseph Andrews with Shamela and Related Writings" by Henry Fielding and edited by Homer Goldberg is a collection of works by Henry Fielding, works that inspired Fielding and works that were written about Fielding's writing. This collection includes copies of two of Fielding's most famed narrative works, as well as several of his essays. Additionally, this collection includes selections from sources that influenced his writing and criticism about his works.

"Joseph Andrews" is a novel in which Joseph Andrews, the young male protagonist, is pursued by Lady Booby, his employer. After being dismissed from her service for refusing her advances, Joseph travels from London to the Booby country home. On the way, he endures many misadventures but is reunited with the kind Parson Adams and Joseph's love, Fanny Goodwill. Upon his return to the country, Lady Booby tries to separate Joseph and Fanny, and her ends nearly succeed when a peddler reveals that Fanny's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Andrews; however, after Mr. Wilson is revealed to be Joseph's biological father, Joseph and Fanny are married.

In "Shamela", Shamela writes her mother about her attempts to seduce her employer, Mr. Booby. Shamela feigns innocence and virtues, acting appalled by Mr. Booby's attempts to seduce her. Eventually, Mr. Booby marries Shamela, but he is cuckolded when he finds her in bed with Parson Williams. "Essay on Reputation" claims it is hard to distinguish virtue from vice because vice is industrious with disguise. "Essay on Good Nature" states that good nature delights in man's happiness while ill nature fetters and harasses mankind. "The Apology for the Clergy" describes good men and says that clergymen who are not good men are worthy of contempt. In "An Essay on the Knowledge of the Characters of Men", many show depravity, but few champion the innocent. Fielding warns against those who hide their true vicious natures. In "Preface to the Adventures of David Simple", Fielding claims that David Simple is the perfect example of a comic Epic poem because it incorporates the amiable, the ridiculous and the natural.

Backgrounds and Sources provide selections from literary works which included Fielding's writing. These include Samuel Richardson's "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded", Conyers Middleton's "Dedication to the History of the Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero", Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's "The Life and Adventures of the Renown'd Don Quixote", Paul Scarron's "Le Roman Comique", Alain-Rene Lesage's "Histoire de Gil Blas de Santillaine" and Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de Marivaux's "Le Paysan parvenu ou les Memoirs de M***", as well as some political and religious background concerning Fielding's time. The Criticism section of this collection contains excerpts from some of Fielding's contemporaries' letters concerning his writing and also modern essays of criticism regarding Fielding's narratives.



Section 1: Joseph Andrews, Preface and Book 1, Chapters 1 through 12

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In the Preface to "Joseph Andrews", Henry Fielding defines his terms and distinguishes his novel from romance and burlesque. Though he admits to including some elements of burlesque, he excludes these from the sentiments and characters, finding true comedy in nature and in affectation stemming from vanity or hypocrisy. Defending vice in his novel, Fielding emphasizes the character of Parson Adams whose good heart stems from his perfect simplicity. In Book 1, Chapter 1, Fielding states that examples are often better teachers than precepts and defends the practice of biography since biographies often teach the public about virtue. Introducing his work, he states that Joseph Andrews is able to preserve his own purity by following his sister's excellent example of virtue. In the next chapter, Joseph is removed to Sir Thomas Booby's stables at the age of ten because his sweet voice attracts the birds and dogs, causing him to fail at controlling them. His honesty in the stables attracts the attention of Lady Booby so he becomes her attendant at age seventeen. One of his duties is carrying her prayer book to church where his fine singing voice draws the attention of the curate, Mr. Abraham Adams, who is an excellent scholar and a man of good sense and nature though he is naive. In the third chapter, Adams, impressed by Joseph's reading and diligence, decides to approach Lady Booby about teaching the boy Latin, but Mrs. Slipslop, Lady Booby's waiting woman, informs him that Joseph will accompany Lady Booby to London soon. In the next chapter, Lady Booby is in London with her retinue, but her familiarities with Joseph become the subject of drawing room gossip; however, Joseph's morals remain uncorrupted. Sir Thomas Booby dies in Chapter 5 and Lady Booby is confined to her house for mourning and so begins to pursue Joseph. When she calls him to her bedside, she is puzzled by his innocence and her failure to arouse him.

In Chapter 6, Joseph writes Pamela, his sister, about Lady Booby's attentions and anticipates his dismissal and return to the country. After sealing his letter, Joseph runs into Mrs. Slipslop who harbors a secret passion for him, but her intent to seize him is interrupted by the ringing of her mistress' bell. In Chapter 7, Lady Booby pouts about Joseph's rejection and Mrs. Slipslop, angry at Joseph's rejection also, denounces him,



causing Lady Booby to order his dismissal. After countermanding her order several times, Lady Booby finally decides to see and insult Joseph before discarding him. In Chapter 8, Lady Booby scolds Joseph for his conduct and again is confounded by his virtue when her attempt at seduction fails. She is mortified when Joseph alludes to Pamela's chastity, dismisses Joseph and rings for Mrs. Slipslop who has been eavesdropping at the door. In Chapter 9, Lady Booby's order to dismiss Joseph leads to an argument between her and her waiting woman, culminating with Lady Booby dismissing Mrs. Slipslop. When Lady Booby realizes her reputation lies in Mrs. Slipslop's hands, she reconciles with her and has her steward, Mr. Peter Pounce, turn Joseph out of the house. She worries about her reputation but is more disturbed by her emotions concerning Joseph. In the next chapter, Joseph now understands Lady Booby. He receives the small remainder of his stipend, is stripped of his livery and begins his journey to the country because the moon is full. In Chapter 11, Joseph is induced to return to the country immediately, to the residence of Fanny Goodwill who he has known and loved since infancy. They have not yet married according to Adams' advice, nor have they communicated during his yearlong absence, trusting each other's fidelity and the prospect of their future happiness. In Chapter 12, after stopping at an inn due to a hailstorm, Joseph continues his journey but is beaten and robbed by two thieves. A stagecoach stops and takes him to an inn where he receives true kindness from the maid who summons the surgeon. The surgeon takes his time visiting Joseph, a mere footman, and when he finally visits Joseph, the Tow-ouse household is set into turmoil when he announces that Joseph's life is in danger.

Section 1: Joseph Andrews, Preface and Book 1, Chapters 1 through 12 Analysis

In the Preface to "Joseph Andrews", Fielding provides a framework or outline of his intentions for the novel to the reader. He identifies his work as a "comic epic poem in prose." He also alludes to Homer's "Odyssey" in the preface. Through his definitions and references in the Preface, Fielding demonstrates his utter control of his novel before beginning the actual narrative. In Chapter 1 of Part 1, Fielding alludes to Colley Cibber, insinuating Cibber's lack of chastity, as well as Pamela whose chastity he also questions. In this chapter, Fielding shows that he hates hypocrisy as he introduces the major theme of this work: the difference between appearance and reality in regards to virtue. In Chapter 2, Joseph is introduced and described as honest, indicating his virtuous nature. Adams is also introduced and further described in the next chapter as simple and innocent. His simplicity contrasts sharply with Mrs. Slipslop's and Lady Booby's vanity.

Chapter 4 highlights the dangers of London, which represents the epicenter of vice as seen by Lady Booby's sexual interest in Joseph. The next several chapters emphasize Joseph's innocence and virtue as contrasted to the attempts at seduction by Lady Booby and Mrs. Slipslop. By referencing characters from Richardson's "Pamela", Fielding draws parallels here concerning the attack on Joseph's virtue, though he reverses the masculine and feminine roles as male chastity is attacked in "Joseph



Andrews." These chapters also demonstrate use of burlesque in Fielding's writing. Additionally, the theme of reputation is mentioned here with Lady Booby's concern for her reputation lying in Mrs. Slipslop's hands. In Chapter 11, the concept, though not the actual character, of Fanny is introduced and Joseph's deference for Parson Adams is demonstrated by his willingness to defer marrying Fanny at Adams' advice. Joseph's encounter with the stagecoach is reminiscent of the Good Samaritan parable in the Bible and also introduces Fielding's theme of charity in the novel. At the Tow-wouses' inn, Joseph finds charity in the form of Betty, the maid, and Mr. Tow-wouse, but this contrasts strongly with the lack of charity seen in the behavior of Mrs. Tow-wouse and the surgeon. Fielding contrasts the selfish financial matters of man with the idea of charity continually throughout his novel.



Section 2: Joseph Andrews, Book 1, Chapters 13 through 18

Section 2: Joseph Andrews, Book 1, Chapters 13 through 18 Summary

In Chapter 13, Mr. Tow-wouse sends for the clergyman, Mr. Barnabas, since the surgeon despairs of Joseph's recovery. Barnabas says Joseph talks nonsense as he mumbles about Fanny and resigns himself to divine will without regret. Barnabas descends for punch while Betty, the maid, brings tea to Joseph. In the next chapter, evening falls, and a grave person arrives at the inn. This is Parson Adams who is concerned for Joseph's health and safety. His conversation with the surgeon is interrupted by the apprehension of one of the thieves, resulting in the return of Joseph's clothes and belongings. Barnabas and the surgeon dispute the claim to the recovered articles. The thief protests his innocence and nearly gains his freedom, but Betty reminds the mob of the evidence of the stolen articles and the prisoner is secured for the night. In Chapter 15, Mrs. Tow-wouse changes her attitude toward Joseph when Betty informs her of his intimacy with Adams who is journeying to London to publish three volumes of sermons. Adams insists on staying with Joseph, and Joseph is overcome with gratitude when Adams offers the contents of his pockets. Joseph is healthier than the surgeon will admit.

In Chapter 16, the thief escapes due to the carelessness or dishonesty of the constable. As Joseph is not yet well enough to travel, Adams asks to borrow money from Mr. Tow-wouse, offering his sermons as security, but the host hurries off. A coach and six arrives at the inn. When Barnabas discovers Adams is a clergyman, they discuss Adams' sermons, but Barnabas doubts Adams will profit from publishing them. With Joseph nearly recovered, he and Adams agree to part ways. Joseph retires to his chamber while Adams meets Barnabas' friend who has just arrived at the inn. In Chapter 17, Barnabas' friend, a bookseller, agrees to convey Adams' sermons to London with him, but when Adams and Barnabas discuss the Methodist doctrines of George Whitefield, the bookseller refuses to take any book that the clergy would be certain to denounce. The altercation is interrupted by an uproar when Mrs. Tow-wouse catches her husband in bed with Betty. Her attack is restrained by Adams. Chapter 18 explains that Betty has spurned Mr. Tow-wouse's amorous advances, but she conceives a passion for Joseph and when he locks her out of his room, she retires to make Mr. Tow-wouse's bed. She submits to his will due to her heightened state of passion concerning Joseph. When Mrs. Tow-wouse enters the bedroom, Betty is dismissed, and Mr. Tow-wouse is forced to wear the albatross of adultery around his neck for the remainder of his life.



Section 2: Joseph Andrews, Book 1, Chapters 13 through 18 Analysis

In Chapter 13, Mr. Barnabas is introduced as a hypocritical clergyman who does not display charity and this theme runs rampant throughout Fielding's works as he criticizes clergymen who are not worthy of their occupation. Joseph's good nature is seen as he resigns himself to God's will without any negativity. Betty also demonstrates charity by tending to Joseph when her mistress refuses to do so. When Adams arrives at the end, his charity and concern are evident before he discovers the identity of the ailing footman, but his concern is heightened when he learns that it is Joseph. In contrast to Adams' generosity, Barnabas and the surgeon are motivated by vanity and greed rather than a sense of good will and duty. Fielding's mocking tone indicates the importance of recognizing vice through the facade of virtue used to hide a true nature. As can be seen by the names given to the characters in "Joseph Andrews", many characters are presented as types, such as Peter Pounce, Mrs. Slipslop, Fanny Goodwill and Tom Suckbribe, which indicates their true character. While Mrs. Tow-wouse is concerned with money, Adams willingly gives all of his money to Joseph, indicating the extent of his charitable nature. Adams continually demonstrates the importance of virtue and charity. Joseph's chastity and loyalty to Fanny is seen during Betty's attempts to seduce him, but Fielding's tone emphasizes that Betty's good nature is preferable to hypocritical virtue.



Section 3: Joseph Andrews, Book 2, Chapters 1 through 9

Section 3: Joseph Andrews, Book 2, Chapters 1 through 9 Summary

In Book 2, Chapter 1, Fielding justifies dividing "Joseph Andrews" into books as it affords readers a resting place to contemplate what they have just read and allows them to fully understand the book. In Chapter 2, before Joseph and Adams separate, Adams realizes that his sermons are not in his saddlebags, so he decides to return home with Joseph on horseback and Adams on foot. After Adams leaves, Joseph is given the bill but does not have enough money to pay and Mrs. Tow-ouse refuses to give him credit. Meanwhile, Adams is concerned that Joseph has not yet arrived and enters an inn to wait and read "Aeschylus." In Chapter 3, Adams is astonished by the lies two men tell about a justice who recently decides a case in which the men are opposing parties. A coach arrives with Mrs. Slipslop who has redeemed Joseph's bill at the Tow-ouse house, and when Joseph arrives, they set off with Adams riding in the coach. As they discuss Lady Booby's recent behavior, Adams is surprised to find that Mrs. Slipslop's former opinion of her mistress has changed. When they pass a mansion, one lady in the coach begins to tell the history of the unfortunate Leonora which continues in Chapter 4. Leonora, the eighteen-year-old daughter of a rich gentleman, lives with her aunt and attends all balls. She singles out Horatio from her admirers and they become engaged. Two weeks before the wedding while Horatio attends the county sessions, Leonora falls in love with Bellarmine and agrees to marry him at her aunt's urging on the importance of money. When Horatio returns during dinner that evening and learns the state of affairs, he demands satisfaction from Bellarmine and, the next morning, Leonora wakes to news that Bellarmine has been mortally wounded by Horatio. Her aunt advises her to make up with Horatio, but when a letter refutes the claim that Bellarmine's wound is mortal, Leonora decides to visit her betrothed despite her aunt's contrary advice. Adams' curiosity to hear the tale's conclusion is disappointed when the coach arrives at an inn.

In Chapter 5, the hostess tends Joseph who has been injured from a fall, but when her husband chides her for wasting time on a footman, Adams quarrels with the host. Miss Grave-airs objects to admitting Joseph to their coach, and her altercation with Mrs. Slipslop ends only when Mr. Grave-airs arrives to take his daughter away. When Mrs. Slipslop is suspiciously affectionate toward Joseph, one lady begs for the story of Leonora to be resumed in order to avoid improper consequences. Continuing in Chapter 6, Leonora's attention to Bellarmine occasions malicious gossip. When he recovers, he talks to her father about marriage, but when her father refuses to provide a dowry, Bellarmine states he cannot marry Leonora without one and writes her several days later to cancel their betrothal. Leonora retires to her house, distraught, and Horatio prospers but laments the loss of Leonora. In Chapter 7, Adams scampers ahead of the



coach, loses his way and rests on a hill with "Aeschylus." He is startled by a gunshot and a sportsman joins him to complain about the soldiers quartered nearby who have killed all the game, though he praises men who are willing to die for their country. In Chapter 8, Adams tells the sportsman how many politicians sought his influence over his nephew, an alderman, but failed to meet their promises. With his nephew dead, Adams still puts a bit of politics in his sermons, hoping Sir Thomas will procure an ordination for his thirty-year-old son. In Chapter 9, the sportsman invites Adams to his home when they spot the coach three miles ahead. Though he praises bravery, the sportsman rushes to his home when he hears a woman scream. Adams rushes to the fray and defeats the man assaulting a young woman. The woman is travelling to London and falls in with her travelling companion who attempts to assault her. Adams is glad he rescues the woman in time and trusts in his good intentions and the woman's evidence to acquit him if the man is dead.

Section 3: Joseph Andrews, Book 2, Chapters 1 through 9 Analysis

In the first chapter of the second book, Fielding justifies his division of "Joseph Andrews" into four books, alluding to the same practice by Homer and Virgil. Chapters 2 and 3 emphasize Adams' character as his concern for Joseph is evident as well as his disregard of realistic worldly events. The gold given to Joseph from Fanny symbolizes their love and serves as a reminder of his love. Through the argument in the alehouse and Mrs. Slipslop's arrival, Fielding emphasizes his theme of seeing the truth beyond false appearances, and these events, along with the lady in the coach's allusion, foreshadow the tale of Leonora which is begun in Chapter 4. This story, which reinforces Fielding's themes of the importance of money and the hypocritical appearance of virtue, is interrupted by the coach's arrival at the inn. The host also demonstrates his opinions based on appearance without delving into Joseph's true character. Adams' behavior toward the host indicates his belief in practicing humanity and charity, again showing his virtuous nature. The story of Leonora is continued in Chapter 6 and serves to emphasize Fielding's theme of the deception of appearances and the importance of seeing past them to the truth beneath. Fielding constantly satirizes the vanity of affectation as evidenced by his portrayal of Leonora's affection for Bellarmine contrasted with his interest in her father's money. The next few chapters show Adams' innocence as lending to his true virtue, culminating with his bravery in rescuing a lady from attack. This contrasts with the sportsman's professed admiration of vanity and demonstrates Adams' belief that the morally correct thing should always be done despite the consequence; he fears that he has killed the ruffian who attacked the young lady.



Section 4: Joseph Andrews, Book 2, Chapters 10 through 17

Section 4: Joseph Andrews, Book 2, Chapters 10 through 17 Summary

In Chapter 10, when bird catchers come upon Adams and the woman, the villain convinces them that Adams and the woman tried to rob him, so they are taken to the justice. Adams learns the woman is Fanny who set out to find Joseph after hearing of his misfortunes. Though she denies her passion to Adams, Fielding tells the reader that Fanny loves Joseph. In Chapter 11, the justice mocks Adams until a squire recognizes him for a clergyman at which point the justice readily believes Adams' version of the events. They argue about the conduct of the arraignment until Fanny interrupts because a young man is headed toward the inn where Joseph's coach has stopped and offers them a ride. In Chapter 12, as Adams and Fanny take shelter in an ale-house during a storm, they hear a young man singing, and Fanny faints when she discovers it is Joseph. He revives her with kisses and all are happy except Mrs. Slipslop, who jealously doubts Fanny's virtue and is chagrined by Joseph's refusal to travel on without Fanny.

In Chapter 13, after Joseph and Fanny declare their love, they ask Adams to marry them immediately, but he refuses on the grounds of the importance of publishing the banns. Unable to leave until they pay their bill, Adams leaves to find a local clergyman to loan him money. In the next chapter, he goes to the home of Parson Trulliber who tries to sell a pig to Adams and claims Adams is a vagabond when asked for a loan. Chiding Trulliber's lack of charity, Adams leaves. Adams returns to the inn in Chapter 15, and the hostess allows them credit as she mistakenly believes Adams is Trulliber's brother; however, she demands her money when she discovers the true state of their relationship. Luckily, a peddler loans the money to Adams, Joseph and Fanny. In Chapter 16, they meet a gentleman on the road who offers refreshment and hospitality for several days, but he recalls his invitation the next morning, and Joseph worries about how they will pay their bill as Adams laments the way the man is treated by his servants. When they send a boy for the gentleman, they learn he has departed on a month's journey. In Chapter 17, the host confirms Joseph's suspicions that the gentleman's promises are often empty. Adams and the host argue about experience and life's necessities, but they are interrupted when Joseph and Fanny return from talking in the garden.



Section 4: Joseph Andrews, Book 2, Chapters 10 through 17 Analysis

Chapters 10 and 11 reveal that the young lady Adams rescues is actually Fanny, Joseph's love, and this foreshadows the reunion between Fanny and Joseph which occurs in Chapter 12. Joseph and Fanny's happiness at being reunited shows no limits, and Adams shows his good nature by also exalting in their reunion; however, this contrasts with the jealousy and ill humor of Mrs. Slipslop. Fielding continues his theme of clergymen deserving of derision through Parson Trulliber. Though Trulliber initially displays contempt toward Adams, the events that transpire in these chapters make it impossible to withhold contempt for Trulliber and recognize Adams' true worth. Simultaneously, Adams' worth is emphasized via contrast with this valueless clergyman. Trulliber's greed and ill nature is comparable to that of Barnabas, and both indicate the failing of the clergy in specific instances, but Adams' presence prevents the novel from condemning the entire order. Through the gentleman that Joseph and Adams encounter in Chapters 16 and 17, Fielding again demonstrates the distinction between true charity and hypocrisy; however, while Adams continues to innocently trust the man, Joseph's skepticism demonstrates that he is maturing and coming to learn the main lesson that Fielding attempts to impart in this novel.



Section 5: Joseph Andrews, Book 3, Chapters 1 through 5

Section 5: Joseph Andrews, Book 3, Chapters 1 through 5 Summary

In Chapter 1, Fielding contrasts biographies and romances, stating biographies copy nature instead of creating originals. He applies this principle to describing manners and a species while satirizing timeless human traits. In Chapter 2, the travelers take shelter with a hospitable man and his wife. Adams recounts Joseph's life history and asks his host, Wilson, to share his life story in return, a request that is obliged in the next chapter. Wilson set out to be a fine gentleman in London after his father's death, but the prospect of a duel forces him to move to Temple where he engages in numerous affairs and loses his fortune to gaming. He buys a winning lottery ticket but is forced to sell it for bread and winds up in jail. Harriet Hearty, the daughter of the man who buys the ticket and for whom Wilson has long concealed a passion, writes Wilson and sends him money. Wilson declares his love and marries Harriet, but he is too honest to profit in her father's trade. Seeing the pleasures of the world as folly and vanity, he retires to the peace of his present home; however, many years ago, his eldest son is stolen by gypsies. In Chapter 4, Adams wonders about the identity of Wilson's son. Wilson would recognize his son anywhere by the birthmark on the left side of his chest. When the travelers leave the Wilsons' residence in Chapter 5, Adams and Joseph debate the values of public versus private educations with Joseph insisting that inherent dispositions will predominate despite external influences. When they stop for a picnic, Adams finds gold in the provisions Wilson sends with them and desires to repay the kind man.

Section 5: Joseph Andrews, Book 3, Chapters 1 through 5 Analysis

As Book 3 begins, Fielding reminds the reader that his purpose in this novel is to describe nature by showing the real vices and virtues of man by portraying realistic accounts of the way they are demonstrated. Chapter 2 further develops the character of Parson Adams by showing his bravery and his charity. Mr. Wilson is also introduced, and his generosity parallels Adams' charity. When Wilson tells his life story, his early depravity serves to contrast with his current virtues; this emphasizes Fielding's theme of the distinction between vice and virtue. Additionally, the fact that Wilson's vice occurs in London furthers the idea that London is the epicenter of vice in the world. Adams reacts in a manner typical of his nature, showing genuine sympathy and concern for Wilson's ill fortune. Wilson's revelation that his eldest son is stolen foreshadows the discovery of the son's identity which occurs at the end of "Joseph Andrews." Wilson's generosity is

exemplified by the gold that he places in the travelers' provisions that Adams finds when they stop to eat.



Section 6: Joseph Andrews, Book 3, Chapters 6 through 13

Section 6: Joseph Andrews, Book 3, Chapters 6 through 13 Summary

In Chapter 6, as Adams sleeps, Joseph indulges in a monologue about how the desire for honor should lead a man to charity. When hounds chasing a hare attack Adams, Joseph defends Adams, but the hounds' master set them in pursuit and is angry when Joseph and Adams beat his hounds. He is only mollified by Fanny's beauty. In Chapter 7, the squire invites the travelers to dinner, intending ill toward Fanny. His retinue taunts Adams and dunks him in a tub of water, so Adams dunks the squire and leaves with Joseph and Fanny as the squire sends his retinue in fast pursuit. At an inn in Chapter 8, Adams converses with a Catholic priest, but in Chapter 9, the squire's retinue kidnaps Fanny and tie Joseph and Adams to a bedpost. In Chapter 10, the squire's poet and player discuss the merits and faults of their fellow artists. In Chapter 11, Joseph grieves over Fanny's abduction, and Adams tries to comfort him, disapproving of the dramatic behavior. As the captain terrorizes Fanny in Chapter 12, two armed men, one being Peter Pounce, rescue her. Peter carries Fanny to the inn in Chapter 13 where she and Joseph are happy to be reunited. As they set out for Booby Hall with Adams in the coach with Pounce, Adams is offended during an argument with Pounce about charity and proceeds on foot with Joseph and Fanny.

Section 6: Joseph Andrews, Book 3, Chapters 6 through 13 Analysis

Joseph shows his education from Adams in his comments on charity at the beginning of Chapter 6. The hounds' attack on Adams is encouraged by their master, revealing the man to be devoid of humanity as Fielding compares him to a brutal animal. The squire reveals bad intentions toward Fanny, and his retinue mock Adams in a style reminiscent of a scene from Cervantes' "Don Quixote." The drama increases when Fanny is stolen from Adams and Joseph at the inn by the squire's retinue. After Fanny is kidnapped, Joseph's lamentation reveals his love for Fanny, despite Adams' reproaches about yielding to grief. Luckily, Fanny is rescued, ironically, by Peter Pounce, and once again, Joseph is overjoyed to be reunited with Fanny. Despite Peter Pounce's vicious intentions in saving Fanny, the action itself is beneficial, but his true selfish nature is evident during his argument with Adams about charity.



Section 7: Joseph Andrews, Book 4, Chapters 1 through 8

Section 7: Joseph Andrews, Book 4, Chapters 1 through 8 Summary

In Chapter 1, Lady Booby returns home where the sight of Joseph reignites her passion. When she summons Mrs. Slipslop, they argue jealously about Joseph. In Chapter 2, Lady Booby is angry when Adams announces the banns of marriage between Joseph and Fanny at church, but when she condemns their characters, Adams refuses to disapprove of the match despite her threats to have him dismissed. She summons her lawyer, Scout, in Chapter 3; he easily bends to her will and sends for Justice Frolick to legally terminate the agreement between Joseph and Fanny. In Chapter 4, Lady Booby returns from church on Tuesday after hearing the second publication of the banns and is dismayed to learn Scout has taken Joseph and Fanny before the justice, as she cannot bear to lose Joseph. In Chapter 5, Lady Booby's nephew, Mr. Booby, and Pamela, his wife and Joseph's sister, arrive. When Mr. Booby hears of Joseph's arrest, he convinces the justice to commit Joseph and Fanny to his custody. On their departure, they encounter Adams who is on his way to rescue Joseph and Fanny. Lady Booby is delighted that Joseph is part of her family but will not tolerate Fanny's presence, so Fanny departs with Adams.

In Chapter 6, Lady Booby is indignant at Mrs. Slipslop's encouragement to marry Joseph, and in the next chapter, Fielding explains that Lady Booby has been taught to fake antipathy when she loves a man. At her suggestion, Mr. Booby and Pamela try to dissuade Joseph from marrying Fanny, but he is adamant in his attachment. When Fanny is attacked by a young gentleman, Beau Didapper, and his servant, Joseph rescues her, and they head toward Adams' house. In Chapter 8, Joseph and Fanny arrives at Adams' home as his wife chides him for opposing Lady Booby, but Adams is more concerned with his moral duties than worldly interests. When Joseph asks to be married immediately, Adams lectures him on patience. Adams is upset at the news that Jacky, his youngest son, has drowned, but he is overjoyed when Jacky appears, saved by the same peddler who once aided Adams. Adams is unconvincing as he admonishes Joseph's passions and tries to distinguish between filial and marital love.

Section 7: Joseph Andrews, Book 4, Chapters 1 through 8 Analysis

In Chapter 1 of the fourth and final book in "Joseph Andrews", Lady Booby's reappearance in the narrative is accompanied by the return of her lustful thoughts toward Joseph. She also develops an intense dislike and jealousy toward Fanny who is obviously the object of Joseph's affection. Her jealousy forms into anger when she



hears the bans of marriage announced at church, but when she tries to discourage Adams from proceeding with the matter, he makes it apparent that he is more concerned with his moral duties than pleasing his patroness. After Joseph and Fanny are arrested, Mr. Booby comes to the rescue, but it is clear that he does so out of vanity rather than as an exhibition of any true charitable nature; thus, Fielding's theme continues to differentiate between the reality and the appearance. Similarly, Pamela encourages Joseph to give Fanny up, demonstrating her own hypocrisy and ambition. Standing in contrast, Joseph shows a selfless love for Fanny which he refuses to relinquish despite the many external pressures to do so. In Chapter 8, Adams reveals his love for his son in grief at his son's demise, but luckily, the peddler steps in as a hero who, showing charity, rescues Jacky.



Section 8: Joseph Andrews, Book 4, Chapters 9 through 16

Section 8: Joseph Andrews, Book 4, Chapters 9 through 16 Summary

In Chapter 9, Lady Booby surprises Adams' household with her arrival, designed to reunite Fanny with Didapper who flirts with her. Lady Booby asks to hear Jacky read, and in Chapter 10, Jacky reads the history of Leonard and his wife who constantly quarrel, but their friend, Paul, assures them that each is right and the person who is right should always submit. In Chapter 11, the history is interrupted when Joseph notices Didapper try to lay hold of Fanny and a fight ensues after which Joseph leaves with Fanny, followed shortly by Lady Booby's company. Joseph and Fanny return with the peddler, who invites Adams' family to dinner. In Chapter 12, the peddler has done some detective work and is able to reveal the identity of Fanny's parents. Fanny was stolen by his former mistress and her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Joseph's parents. There is an uproar as the party realizes Joseph is in love with his sister. In Chapter 13, the peddler repeats the tale to all present at Booby Hall.

In Chapter 14, Didapper, looking for Fanny, mistakenly jumps into Mrs. Slipslop's bed who screams that she is being raped. Adams, naked, rushes to the rescue but accidentally beats Mrs. Slipslop while Didapper escapes. Lady Booby enters and catches Adams in Mrs. Slipslop's bed, but the confusion clears when she finds Didapper's shirt. Leaving the room, Adams is so tired and confused that he crawls into Fanny's bed where Joseph is surprised to find him the next morning. The problem is quickly resolved, and Joseph leads Adams to his own room. In Chapter 15, when Mr. and Mrs. Andrews arrive after breakfast, Mr. Andrews denies that Fanny is their daughter, but Mrs. Andrews confesses that Fanny was stolen by gypsies who left Joseph in the cradle so she raised him as her own without her husband's knowledge of the difference. After confirming that Joseph has a birthmark, the peddler notes that Joseph was stolen from a gentleman's house by gypsies and has parents of greater circumstances than known henceforth. Mr. Wilson arrives to visit Adams' parish, and hearing of Joseph's birthmark, he confirms that Joseph is his son and joyfully blesses the young man as Lady Booby leaves the room in anguish. In the final chapter, Adams marries Joseph and Fanny who retire on a small estate purchased with money Mr. Booby gives Fanny, and Mr. Booby also provides Adams with a decent living and sees that the peddler is made an exciseman. Lady Booby returns to London where her memory of Joseph is soon obliterated by cards and a young captain.



Section 8: Joseph Andrews, Book 4, Chapters 9 through 16 Analysis

In Chapter 9, Joseph rescues Fanny from the ill intentions of Beau Didapper, so when he appears at Adams' house with Lady Booby, it can only be inferred that she had a hand in the attempt against Fanny's chastity. This shows the extent of Lady Booby's jealousy and her willingness to embrace any level of vice in order to obtain her desires. Her contempt upon her arrival also contrasts sharply with Adams' warm welcome and contrasts their opposing natures. When the peddler reveals Fanny's parentage, the news is very shocking and unwelcome, but it also raises the question of Joseph's parentage as he is obviously unaware of a sister having been kidnapped. The misadventures during Adams' night at Lady Booby's home show Fielding's comical approach at burlesque, but these catastrophes are quickly rectified. When Mr. and Mrs. Andrews arrive the next day, the issue of Fanny's parentage is addressed. Although Mrs. Andrews admits that Fanny is their child, she also reveals that Joseph is not, clearing the possibility of incest in the novel. With the peddler's help, Joseph's parentage is determined, and this is verified upon Mr. Wilson's convenient and timely visit. After all of the conflicts are settled, Joseph and Fanny are married, enabling them to begin a happy life together, which both deserve according to the demonstrations of their virtue throughout the novel.



Section 9: Shamela

Section 9: Shamela Summary

Fielding's parody of Samuel Richardson's "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded" begins with a note to Miss Fanny from Conny Keyber in which he dedicates the "Life of Shamela" to a young lady whose wit and beauty are a proper comparison to the heroine. The editor writes himself that this book will go through many editions and be translated into all languages. Joseph Puff writes the editor to praise the writer of "Shamela." As the novel begins, Parson Tickletext writes Parson Oliver with a copy of "Pamela", praising the message of morality and chastity intended for young ladies. Parson Oliver replies that he knows Pamela's true story and she enjoys a reward not deserved as the narrative is a perversion of the truth. Her real name is Shamela, and her parents are not noble. The rest of her history appears in the following, authentic letters. In Letter 1, Shamela Andrews writes Mrs. Henrietta Maria Honora Andrews that she desires accommodations nearby, Parson Williams has promised to visit, and Mrs. Jervis will accompany her. In Letter 2, Shamela writes Henrietta that the squire has arrived and taken a fancy to her. Though Shamela pretends to be shy, Mr. Booby kisses her until Mrs. Jervis interrupts and ruins her sport. Henrietta writes Shamela in Letter 3 to warn her not to be guilty of such folly as in her slip with Parson Williams. In the next letter, Shamela will not have her mother's upbraiding for having a small one with Parson Williams. In Letter 5, Henrietta assures Shamela that she is not chiding her and only meant that Shamela should be well paid beforehand since she has a rich fool to deal with. In Letter 6, Shamela tells her mother that she acts angry when Mr. Booby kisses her. Mrs. Jervis conspires to allow him to see Shamela in bed, so Thursday night, they feign sleep, and when Mr. Booby enters the room and touches Shamela's bosom, she pretends to swoon, causing him to frighten and pale. He apologizes when she regains her senses and Shamela and Mrs. Jervis laugh after he leaves. Friday morning, Mr. Booby sends for Mrs. Jervis to inform her that he is turning both women out, but Shamela promises that she has a scheme.

In Letter 7, Mrs. Lucretia Jervis writes Henrietta that Mr. Booby does not recognize Shamela in the clothes of a farmer's daughter and kisses her. He resolves to send Shamela to Lincolnshire. Mrs. Jervis is convinced that Shamela will succeed in seducing Mr. Booby, and Henrietta responds to Mrs. Jervis with gratitude for the woman taking care of her daughter. In Letter 9, Shamela informs her mother that she has arrived in Lincolnshire where Mrs. Jewkes plans to sell her to Mr. Booby. She has also received a letter from Parson Williams in which he promises to spend Sunday evening with her in pleasure. Parson Williams visits on Sunday, and Mrs. Jewkes chides Shamela for her familiarity with him, slapping her when Shamela accuses her of jealousy. In Letter 10, Shamela continues that Mr. Booby writes her to apologize for the deceit of conveying her to Lincolnshire and promising to visit shortly to convince her of his honorable designs. Shamela is convinced that he will marry her. She meets Parson Williams in the garden in the afternoons, and to frighten Mrs. Jewkes and the servants, she pretends to drown herself. When Mr. Booby arrives, Shamela dresses prettily and



visits him in the parlor, accusing him of plotting to destroy her virtue. He refuses to allow her to return to her parents and sends her to her room where Mrs. Jewkes chides her for her rudeness. That night, Mrs. Jewkes sleeps with Shamela, but though Mr. Booby enters the room and begins kissing Shamela's breasts, he refuses to take her by force. He offers a settlement, but Shamela refuses to be a rich man's whore. Mrs. Jewkes still believes Shamela will soon be her mistress. In Letter 11, Henrietta is convinced Shamela will marry Mr. Booby unless by her own fault and advises her daughter to avoid seeing Parson Williams until she is married, after which she can see him as frequently as she desires.

In Letter 12, Mr. Booby accuses Shamela of having affections for Parson Williams. He leaves her in a fury when she doubts his intent to marry her. Mrs. Jewkes announces that Shamela is to be turned out, so Shamela packs and leaves in a carriage. Before long, a horseman catches up and throws a letter into the carriage from Parson Williams who has been arrested for debts to Mr. Booby and pleads with Shamela to prevail upon her master to release him. Parson Williams also writes Mr. Booby, begging to know his offense. Shamela is shocked by the parson's fate and will soon be in town, followed shortly by Mr. Booby. The account of the proceedings previous to her marriage is lost, followed by the last letter from Shamela to her mother. Shamela behaves like a virgin on her wedding night and Mr. Booby is pleased. He gives her money, which she sends to Parson Williams and gives to beggars, demanding more. When he asks how she spent so much so quickly, she feigns a fainting spell to avoid any further refusals or inquiries into her expenses. Shamela and Mr. Booby take a coach out where they see Parson Williams, and when Shamela cries at her husband's jealousy, he allows the parson to ride in the coach with Shamela. Parson Williams tells Shamela she has two husbands: he is the object of her love and Mr. Booby is the object of her necessity. At dinner, Mr. Booby is civil to Parson Williams, and Shamela frequently sneaks to meet Parson Williams in the garden. Parson Williams advises Shamela to never claim a woman such as Henrietta as her mother, so Shamela instructs her mother not to admit their relationship. In a post-script, Shamela laughingly tells her mother that Mr. Booby has decided to have a book written about their courtship. Parson Oliver writes to Parson Tickletext that this is the true story of Pamela who should make young men wary of improper matches. The book is not innocent and is obviously the invention of the biographer. Tickletext responds that he is alarmed at his previous good opinion of the book and he plans to publish Shamela's true story. He has inquired after Shamela and learned that Mr. Booby found her in bed with Parson Williams, has turned her out and is prosecuting the parson in the spiritual court.

Section 9: Shamela Analysis

Fielding's "Shamela" is a parody of Samuel Richardson's "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded." The dedication at the beginning mimics Conyer Middleton's "Dedication to the History of the Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero." The novel begins with correspondence between two clergymen in which one praises "Pamela", and the other disputes the praise, claiming that the young lady's name is actually Shamela and that her history is not nearly as innocent as that novel makes it appear. Parson Oliver then encloses authentic copies of



Shamela's real letters in which several incidents from "Pamela" are described; the only difference is that these letters admit to a pretense of virtue. In the second letter, for example, Mrs. Jervis "ruins [her] sport" by catching Mr. Booby in his attempt to kiss Shamela, but in Richardson's version, Mrs. Jervis acts as a protector to whom Pamela is grateful. Many other differences exist in Fielding's version, such as Shamela's parentage being questionable and the admission of an affair with Parson Williams. Mrs. Jervis and Shamela plot to seduce Mr. Booby because he is rich, showing her ambition to acquire a higher social standing. Shamela only pretends to swoon when her master enters her bedroom while she is sleeping. At Lincolnshire, she continues her intrigues and scheming. She refuses to yield herself to him without first being married. Throughout Shamela's correspondence, her mother responds with confidence in her ability to seduce Mr. Booby but also with warnings to avoid losing her position in his affections, even warning her to avoid Parson Williams until after her marriage because "a married Woman injures only her Husband, but a single Woman herself" (p. 293).

After expelling Shamela from Lincolnshire, Mr. Booby follows her to London where he continues his pursuit. Several letters are lost at this point in the narrative, but they continue with Shamela's account that she has succeeded in marrying Mr. Booby. She is angry when he questions her expenses and throws such a fit that she is convinced he will never question her again in monetary matters. Furthermore, she feigns tears at the idea of her husband being jealous of Parson Williams, causing Mr. Booby to allow that hypocritical clergyman access to his wife. Parson Williams is an example of an immoral clergyman, comparable to Barnabas and Trulliber in "Joseph Andrews" and about whom Fielding writes his essay, "An Apology for the Clergy." Parson Williams even recognizes himself as Shamela's husband because of their carnal encounters, though he recognizes her need to marry Mr. Booby for financial security as well. Shamela's last letter insinuates her intent to continue her affair with Parson Williams. She also warns her mother to never acknowledge their true relationship as this could hurt Shamela's social status, demonstrating her mother's low social status and likely immoral character. This epistolary narrative concludes with Parson Oliver's claim that the text serves as a warning to young men against marrying women of lower birth without regard to their family's approval; in comparison, Richardson's "Pamela" claims to warn and teach young ladies to preserve their chastity and virtue. Parson Oliver encloses copies of Shamela's letters that appall Parson Tickletext, shaming him for his original approbation of "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded." Furthermore, Parson Tickletext states his intention to publish the true account of these adventures in order to alert the world to Shamela's true nature. He ends with a postscript that Shamela has cuckolded Mr. Booby with Parson Williams, and as a result, Mr. Booby has left his wife and plans to proceed against Parson Williams in the ecclesiastical court.



Section 10: Related Writings

Section 10: Related Writings Summary

In "Essay on Reputation", March 4, 1739, Fielding claims that it is hard to distinguish virtue and wisdom from folly and vice as the latter are industrious with disguise. Virtue is quiet while vice is boisterous and true merit is studious to deserve rather than acquire praise, while the contrary character is concerned only with the reputation of virtue. In "Essay on Good Nature", March 27, 1740, good nature delights in mankind's happiness and is concerned at his misery. It is folly to repine at the punishment of vice. Each good-natured man will try to contribute to the happiness of every individual, but ill nature fetters and harasses mankind. A good-natured man never carries enjoyments too far because this is the only affectation of the human mind that can never be sated. In "The Apology for the Clergy", March 29, 1740, some people draw an unfair protection from their profession, bringing disgrace upon their profession. It is serviceable to detect and expose unworthy people who creep into the clergy as it is an abomination to pervert holy institutions. The first value a clergyman must possess is humility. Chapter 2, April 5, 1740, shows that a clergyman must also demonstrate the value of charity, which means showing forgiveness and kindness, as well as rejoicing in truth but not sin. This essay is concluded on April 19, 1740 as Fielding professes that the clergyman is a successor of Christ's disciples and must embody all that was previously mentioned. He must be a good man; those who are not are hypocrites and worthy of contempt. In "An Essay on the Knowledge of the Characters of Men", many show depravity, but few stand as champions of the innocent. This difference is first shown in infancy. Deceit is nourished by education that teaches one to hide vice rather than cultivate virtue. The "World often pays a Respect to those Appearances which they do not deserve" (p. 324), often mistaking affectation for reality. An open heart should be alarmed against flatterers, professors, promisers and the sanctimonious. "Preface to the Adventures of David Simple" claims that every work of this kind is a comic Epic poem. A fable must incorporate three difficult ingredients: to be amiable, ridiculous and natural. Fielding feels this book is the most exact model.

Section 10: Related Writings Analysis

Related Writings compile several of Fielding's essays in order to show that the themes presented in his narrative works are themes that plagued his mind to the extent that they also occupied his non-fiction writing. "Essay on Reputation" discusses vice's habit of hiding behind a mask of virtue and this is one of the predominate themes in both "Joseph Andrews" and "Shamela" as Fielding constantly seeks to teach his characters and his readers to see beyond the facade of virtue to the true character beneath. "Essay on Good Nature" teaches that good nature delights in another's happiness and laments their misfortunes; Parson Adams and Joseph Andrews possess this virtue as they constantly fulfill these attributes throughout their adventures. "The Apology for the Clergy" holds in contempt hypocritical clergymen, the description provided exemplifying

Barnabas and Trulliber in "Joseph Andrews", as well as Parson Williams in "Shamela." "An Essay on the Knowledge of the Characters of Men" also describes a type of man which is characterized in Fielding's narratives. The final work in this section, "Preface to the Adventures of David Simple", simply indicates and emphasizes Fielding's opinion that good writing must be natural.



Section 11: Backgrounds and Sources page 335-358

Section 11: Backgrounds and Sources page 335-358 Summary

In Samuel Richardson's "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded", Pamela is abducted to Mr. B's Lincolnshire estate where she is confined to the custody of his villainous housekeeper, Mrs. Jewkes. When Mr. B kisses Pamela while she is in bed, she nearly faints in fear, but he chides her, swearing he offered no indecency. Pamela thanks God for preserving her innocence. In Conyers Middleton's Dedication to "The History of the Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero", he addresses the Right Honorable John Lord Hervey as a patron of illustrious rank. He trusts the lord's good nature and praises his quality and judgment before professing himself with greatest truth and respect as the lord's devoted servant. In Miguel De Cervantes Saavedra's "The Life and Adventures of the Renown'd Don Quixote", Don Quixote tries to dissuade a squire from whipping a boy, so the squire increases the boy's debt. In Part 1, Book 1, Chapter 8, he attacks a windmill, and in Part 1, Book 2, Chapter 1, he defeats the Biscayan in a fight and sends the man to present himself to Lady Donna Dulcinea at Toboso in Don Quixote's name. In the next chapter, he rescues a maritones from a man's unwelcome embrace in an inn he mistakes for a castle. In Part 2, Chapter 16, Don Quixote informs a gentleman from La Mancha of his knightly adventures and success from the first volume.

Section 11: Backgrounds and Sources page 335-358 Analysis

The portion included from "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded" serves to allow the reader to compare and contrast the scenes in "Shamela" where the heroine is confined at Lincolnshire with Mrs. Jewkes and Mr. Booby attempts to seduce her as she sleeps. This permits the reader to compare Pamela's reaction to Shamela's reaction. Middleton's dedication is included in order to show what Fielding is mocking in his dedication letter to Miss Fanny at the beginning of "Shamela." The selections from "Don Quixote" are reminiscent of Parson Adams' misadventures on the road and this also shows the comparison between Adams and Cervantes' Don Quixote.



Section 12: Background and Sources page 359-392

Section 12: Background and Sources page 359-392 Summary

In Paul Scarron's "Le Roman Comique", Destiny and Cave separate seven men in nightshirts to stop them from fighting at the inn where they are staying. Later, Ragotin borrows a horse to impress Star, whom he thinks he is in love with, but he tumbles off the horse when a gunshot sounds. In the second part of the novel, Madam Bouvillon's attempt to seduce Destiny is thwarted by Ragotin's arrival. In Alain-Rene Lesage's "Histoire de Gil Blas de Santillane", Gil meets the Archbishop of Grenada after being proposed as capable to copy the Archbishop's writings. He becomes a favorite of the Archbishop but is perplexed about how to help when the Archbishop is seized with apoplexy. In Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de Marivaux's "Le Paysan parvenu ou les Memoirs de M****", Jacob protects his honor and virtue from Genevieve and Madame de Ferval who is offended by the accusation that she loves Jacob. Political and Religious Background states that "Joseph Andrews" is written in the closing months of Sir Robert Walpole's ascendancy as first commissioner of treasury, chancellor of exchequer and defacto prime minister. Fielding frequently satirizes Walpole in "The Champion", the journal in the forefront of the opposition against Walpole. By December of 1762, Fielding leaves "The Champion" because he is disenchanted with the opposition. The politics of the times is also reflected in the Church of England, and Fielding holds Benjamin Hoadley in high esteem despite Hoadley's political service to Walpole. Fielding's political and religious beliefs are given a voice in his characters such as Parson Adams.

Section 12: Background and Sources page 359-392 Analysis

The selections from "Le Roman Comique" show the similarities between Scarron's novel and "Joseph Andrews"; in both cases, it is male virtue which is attacked and saved. "Histoire de Gil Blas de Santillane" demonstrates another tale from which Fielding likely takes his concept of the close friendship between Joseph and Adams; Lesage's work details the friendship between a clergyman and a young man also. Marivaux's novel, like Scarron's, shows an example of a piece of literature in which male virtue is attempted, as well as the offense of Madame de Ferval, an upper-class lady, at the notion of loving Jacob, a young man of lower social standing; this closely parallels Lady Booby's agitation when Mrs. Slipslop suggests she marry Joseph. The political and religious background is provided to show some of the reasons behind Fielding's adamant promotion of certain themes throughout his writings.



Section 13: Criticism page 395-427

Section 13: Criticism page 395-427 Summary

In March, 1742, George Cheyne writes Samuel Richardson that Fielding's wretched performance will only entertain porters or watermen. In April, 1742, Thomas Gray tells Richard West that Fielding's incidents are unoriginal, but his characters are very natural. William Shenstone tells Lady Henrietta Luxborough in March 1749 that no character is as natural and striking as Mr. Abraham Adams. Elizabeth Carter finds "Joseph Andrews" to be a variety of nature, wit, morality and good sense. In 1749, Samuel Richardson claims Fielding will write as long as the world receives him. Pierre Francois Guyot Desfontaines ranks "Joseph Andrews" with "Don Quixote" and "Les Roman Comique", and he claims Fielding is one of the best comic poets in England. An article from "The Student" in 1750 finds Mr. Adams makes an agreeable character due to his innocence. Sarah Fielding states that the ridiculers of Parson Adams are obviously meant to be the objects of ridicule. James Beattie, in "The New Comic Romance" claims "Joseph Andrews" is Fielding's best work, and Fielding brings comic romance to perfection in Parson Adams, a character of masterly invention. William Hazlitt praises Fielding's natural characters, especially Parson Adams.

In Modern Criticism, Mark Spilka's "Comic Resolution in Fielding's 'Joseph Andrews'" claims the night adventures at Booby Hall are among the most memorable scenes in the novel, though many scholars minimize or ignore their importance. "Joseph Andrews" presents the moral problems of the assault against and the preservation of chastity. The night adventures serve as a parody of the entire novel in which chastity is ignored and brave virtue is confounded. Fielding resolves his major themes and passions through benevolent humor. In Dick Taylor Jr.'s "Joseph as Hero in 'Joseph Andrews'", critics fail to assess the real significance of Joseph Andrews in Fielding's design, but there is a discernible point where Joseph manifests a change and shows an elevation in character, personality and general status; this occurs after his reunion with Fanny. This also allows enrichment in the portrayal of Adams and affords the emergence of Joseph's fire and impetuosity. Joseph shows poise, dignity and good sense in the country, especially when confronted with the obstacles to marrying Fanny. Fielding has fun at Joseph's expense but still allows Joseph a personality of his own that contributes to characterization in the novel as a whole.

Section 13: Criticism page 395-427 Analysis

The Criticism section of this collection includes criticisms by both Fielding's contemporaries and modern critics. Many of the criticisms included by Fielding's contemporaries are provided in the form of excerpts from their letters and these include several well-known figures of his time, such as Samuel Richardson. Additionally, the criticism of Fielding's contemporaries includes a critique published in a newspaper and several essays written on his work, including one by Sarah Fielding, Henry Fielding's

sister. The modern criticism consists of essays written on Fielding's narratives and these focus on specific scenes or literary devices used. Overall, these criticisms tend to praise Fielding's writing, with few exceptions, and the character of Parson Adams specifically.

Section 14: Criticism page 427-458

Section 14: Criticism page 427-458 Summary

In Martin C. Battlestin's "Thematic Meaning and Structure", the characters and plot of "Joseph Andrews" illustrate the novel's motifs: vanity and hypocrisy in society as well as the recommendation of antithetical virtues. Adams and Joseph Andrews embody the essential virtues of the good man by demonstrating the Christian character of the virtue of charity. It is a mistake to underestimate the importance of chastity in Fielding's work as Joseph Andrews' virtue is assisted by the good advice and example of Parson Adams. In Sheldon Sacks' "Fielding's Guidance of the Reader's Attitudes in Book 1, Chapters 1-11", the narrator in "Joseph Andrews" is a complex character who acts as a serious and ironic commentator but also contains the elements of burlesque. He exaggerates the negative view of Samuel Richardson because absurdity is stressed to "modify our notions of the place of sexual propriety in the world of the novel" (p. 455). "Wilson's Tale" shows Wilson has made foolish choices in vices represented as typical of London. Unlike Joseph Andrews, Mr. Wilson's difficulties initially result from vice and folly.

Section 14: Criticism page 427-458 Analysis

These two criticizing essays are written regarding Fielding's "Joseph Andrews." The first essay focuses on Fielding's use of plot and characters to illustrate vanity and hypocrisy in society while praising the opposite virtues. Sacks' essay discusses Fielding's role as a narrator in "Joseph Andrews" and also compares Joseph to Wilson, his biological father, in terms of the cause of their difficulties.



Section 15: Criticism page 458-494

Section 15: Criticism page 458-494 Summary

In Morris Golden's "Fielding's Psychology and Its Relation to Morality", Fielding sees happiness as the reward for a good life and sees his function as providing romantic elements to prevent the reality of contemporary life from destroying the good. His subject and technique are related to his sense of psychological enclosure and he uses sex as a medium to demonstrate morality. Fielding cannot omit vices in his portrayal of real human nature as he insists evil is real and must be dealt with. Religion and reason shape the novel's passions toward the morally correct action. "The Reasoning Behind the Form of 'Joseph Andrews'" by Homer Goldberg discusses how Parson Adams seems to play a more dominant role than Joseph in the novel. Adams follows Cervantes' example of a character with the tendency to misconstrue the world around him, displaying Quixotism with his perfect simplicity and good nature. Adams' surprises and embarrassments demonstrate how life furnishes the accurate observer with the ridiculous in any circumstance. The lack of a narrative goal in the adventures of Abraham Adams proves an obvious structural weakness, and Joseph Andrews' story is likely incorporated in order to guide the narrative. In "Rewriting Pamela: Social Change and Religious Faith in 'Joseph Andrews'" by Brian McCrea, Fielding finds issue with the way Samuel Richardson handles class conflict in his novel and Fielding deals with it by introducing the birth-mystery plot. Focusing on Pamela's social rise as handled by Richardson allows Fielding to criticize Richardson's attempt to mute the revolutionary implications of her progress. The contradictions in his portrayal of Adams show that Fielding tries to improve upon Richardson and achieves that end by using religious faith. Fielding uses Adams to mediate between submission and defiance. The comprehension of "Joseph Andrews" is partially derived from Fielding's attempt to avoid what he sees as a confusing and unsuccessful conclusion of Richardson's "Pamela."

Section 15: Criticism page 458-494 Analysis

These pages of criticism contain three essays. The first, by Morris Golden, discusses how Fielding's morality is influenced by his psychological belief that vices are part of human nature and must be dealt with accordingly. Homer Goldberg's essay focuses on the narrative of Parson Adams and why "Joseph Andrews" is likely created primarily to house Adams' narrative, which cannot stand alone as it has no narrative goal or end to reach. Brian McCrea discusses "Shamela" in terms of Fielding's reasons for writing this parody of Richardson's novel. He claims that Fielding's primary issue with the original concerns the way Richardson handles her rise in social class, and so he writes a parody to resolve the problems he feels exist with "Pamela." Additionally, McCrea suggests that "Joseph Andrews" is written comprehensively, at least in part, for Fielding to avoid what he sees as Richardson's confusing and unsuccessful exposition.



Characters

Joseph Andrews

Joseph Andrews is the protagonist of Fielding's "Joseph Andrews." He is employed at a young age by Sir Thomas Booby but becomes Lady Booby's attendant after capturing her attention at the age of seventeen. He accompanies her to London where she attempts to seduce him after her husband's death. At this point, Joseph is twenty-one years old. He is fairly tall with strong, elegant limbs and his legs and thighs are perfectly proportioned. He has broad shoulders and nut-brown hair which hangs in ringlets down his back. He has dark, sweet eyes, a Roman nose and even, white teeth. Accompanied by his beard, high forehead and neatness in dress, his air gives one the idea of nobility. Joseph is also very industrious, honest and chaste.

Joseph is dismissed from Lady Booby's service after rejecting her advances and he begins his journey to the country with thoughts of Fanny, his beloved, dancing in his mind. His journey contains many misadventures and misfortunes, and throughout these circumstances, he is often treated poorly due to his low social status. Luckily, Joseph is reunited with Parson Adams and Fanny during his journey and the three travel together. Upon his return to Lady Booby's country home, Joseph is again pursued by Lady Booby and even arrested when he refuses to renounce his engagement to Fanny. Matters are further complicated when a peddler reveals that Joseph's mother gave birth to Fanny; however, everything is sorted out when Mr. Wilson, a charitable gentleman, is determined to be Joseph's biological father. Joseph finally marries Fanny and they settle in a small house in the country.

Parson Abraham Adams

Parson Abraham Adams is the clergyman in Lady Booby's town. He is an excellent scholar and a master of Greek and Latin who can also read and translate French, Italian and Spanish. Besides being a very learned man, Adams is a man of "good Sense, good Parts, and good Nature" (p. 18); however, he is very innocent and naive, expecting honesty from others because he is not deceitful. Adams is generous, friendly and brave, possessing a simplicity of character that makes him an agreeable and valuable companion. At the age of fifty, he lives in the country with his wife and six children.

Parson Adams encounters Joseph on the road to London to sell his volumes of sermons as Joseph is ill in an inn after being robbed and beaten. From this point, Adams accompanies Joseph on his journey, and his bravery and innocence causes many adventures. One such is seen when he rescues Fanny from a man with lustful intentions. Adams rejoices in others' happiness and the ideal model of the clergy which Fielding approves of. When Lady Booby insists he discourage Joseph and Fanny's marriage, he refuses because he feels his moral duties are more important than tending



to his financial obligations and, eventually, Adams is able to join Joseph and Fanny in the state of matrimony.

Shamela Andrews

In "Shamela", Shamela Andrews is the main character that Fielding uses to parody Samuel Richardson's "Pamela", and she is supposed to represent the true version of Pamela's character. This story is written in the epistolary style as Shamela writes her mother to relate her design and attempts to seduce her employer, Mr. Booby. In a pretense of virtue, Shamela feigns abhorrence every time Mr. Booby attempts to seduce her, but, in reality, she simply refuses to satisfy his desire until he marries her. Eventually, her facade succeeds, but after she marries, she cuckolds Mr. Booby by having an affair with Parson Williams whom she had previously slept with. Under the name Pamela, she also appears in "Joseph Andrews" as Joseph's sister whom he holds up as a model of virtue against which to compare his conduct.

Fanny Goodwill

Fanny Goodwill is a beautiful, young girl from the country whom Joseph has loved since their infancy. She is also very sweet and modest. They are reunited on his journey home since she leaves her country home to search for Joseph after hearing of his difficulties. The peddler eventually reveals that Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are Fanny's parents, but luckily, he determines that Mr. Wilson is Joseph's father shortly after. Fanny and Joseph marry and settle in a small house in the country.

Mr. Wilson

Mr. Wilson is a gentleman who offers hospitality to Joseph, Adams and Fanny on their journey to the country. During their stay, he shares his life story with Adams, including the fact that his eldest son was stolen by gypsies many years ago. Eventually, the peddler reveals that Mr. Wilson is Joseph's biological father and Mr. Wilson gives Joseph his blessing to marry Fanny.

Mr. Booby

Mr. Booby is Shamela's employer in "Shamela." He attempts to seduce his employee, but instead, believing her false professions of chastity and virtue, he marries Shamela and is cuckolded. Mr. Booby also appears in "Joseph Andrews" as Lady Booby's nephew and Joseph's brother-in-law, who rescues Joseph and Fanny from imprisonment.



Lady Booby

Lady Booby is the widow of Sir Thomas Booby. She attempts to seduce Joseph Andrews and dismisses him when he rejects her advances. She struggles with her passion but cannot seem to overcome it. Concerned with her reputation, Lady Booby demonstrates Fielding's theme of vice's ability to disguise itself.

Mrs. Slipslop

Mrs. Slipslop is Lady Booby's unattractive waiting woman who also lusts for and tries to seduce Joseph.

Peddler

The peddler is a kindly man who loans Adams money to pay his debt at an inn. He later visits Adams' parish and reveals the true parentage of both Fanny and Joseph.

Parson Williams

Parson Williams is Shamela's lover before she meets Mr. Booby and they continue their affair after her marriage.

Parsons Oliver and Tickletext

Through their correspondence, Parson Oliver and Parson Tickletext introduce the story of "Shamela" as the truthful account of the story told in Samuel Richardson's "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded."

Mrs. Jervis

Mrs. Jervis is the housekeeper who attempts to aid Shamela in her seduction of Mr. Booby.



Objects/Places

London

Lady Booby tries to seduce Joseph Andrews in London, which is also the setting for many other events and references in "Joseph Andrews." Shamela marries Mr. Booby in London.

Tow-wouse's Inn

Joseph Andrews heals at the Tow-wouse's inn after being robbed and injured by the robbers. This is also where he is reunited with Parson Adams.

Joseph's Piece of Gold

Joseph's piece of gold is a memento from Fanny that he refuses to part with.

Wilson's House

Joseph, Adams and Fanny find hospitality at Wilson's house and, while they are there, Wilson shares the story of his life with Parson Adams.

Lady Booby's Country House

Lady Booby's country house is the setting of many misadventures. Lady Booby tries to seduce Joseph here as well.

Parson Adams' Home

At Parson Adams' home, Joseph defends Fanny's honor against Beau Didapper. It is also here that the peddler first reveals that Fanny's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.

Joseph and Fanny's House

After they marry, Joseph and Fanny settle into a small house in the country that is purchased with money given to Fanny by Mr. Booby.



Lincolnshire

Mr. Booby sends Shamela to Lincolnshire where she is under the custody of Mrs. Jewkes. He attempts to assault her in her sleep but refuses to take her by force. Mr. Booby sends Shamela away from Lincolnshire when she angers him by accusing him of assaulting her virtue.

Fielding's Essays

Fielding's essays promote the values presented in his narrative works.

Backgrounds and Sources

Backgrounds and sources are portions of the stories by other authors that influence Fielding in writing "Joseph Andrews" and "Shamela."



Themes

Virtue and Vice

Throughout Fielding's narratives and essays, virtue and vice are a prevalent theme, especially in relation to the disguises that vice can assume to prevent its detection. In "Joseph Andrews", this theme is introduced immediately through Lady Booby's attempt to seduce Joseph. While he maintains his chastity because of his virtuous nature, Lady Booby is concerned with her reputation rather than her vicious attempts. The same character flaw is seen in Mrs. Slipslop. Throughout this novel, Joseph encounters many characters who hide their vice, such as Barnabas, Mrs. Tow-wouse and Peter Pounce, among numerous others. In contrast, few characters in this narrative exhibit virtuous characteristics. Besides Joseph, there is Parson Adams, Fanny, Mr. Wilson, the peddler and a few others. The significance of this is Fielding's claim that vice is concerned with concealing its true identity; this is seen repeatedly during Joseph's journey as immoral characters attempt to praise chastity, charity and bravery only to succumb to any temptation that allows them to present their true characteristics which are the opposite of the ones they applaud in public.

In "Shamela", this theme runs rampant as the primary focus in this parody is presenting Shamela as the true, vicious version of Richardson's Pamela, differentiated by the fact that her letters admit to feigning virtue while embracing her vice and actively pursuing ill intentions. In fact, she seems to be proud of her ability to appear virtuous despite the fact that this appearance is extremely deceitful. Fielding's "Essay on Reputation" and "Essay on the Knowledge of the Characters of Men" address this issue directly as he condemns those who hide their viciousness at the same time that he warns the virtuous against this deception. "The Apology for the Clergy" also addresses this issue as Fielding chides hypocritical clergymen for their lack of adherence to the guidelines that define a good man, stating that such clergymen are worthy of contempt.

Social Class

Fielding's writing frequently discusses the theme of social class through both direct and indirect means. In "Joseph Andrews", Joseph is often treated as an inferior person due to the fact that he is a mere footman, without regard to his superior character. One such example is seen by the way Mrs. Tow-wouse treats him before Adams' arrival. Another example of this is seen by the offense Lady Booby takes when Mrs. Slipslop suggests she marry Joseph. She is offended by the idea of her marrying beneath her social station, disregarding the fact that she has been pursuing Joseph for some time.

"Shamela" is Fielding's response to Richardson's "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded", and according to Brian McCrea in "Rewriting Pamela: Social Change and Religious Faith in 'Joseph Andrews'", Fielding's focus on Shamela's social rise may be his way of criticizing Richardson's attempt to ignore the social implications in his novel. In her last



letter to her mother, Shamela explicitly warns Henrietta not to divulge their relationship as knowledge of Henrietta's low social status could be detrimental to Shamela's rise up the social ladder. Fielding's essays also briefly touch on the theme of social status in the mention of vice's attempts to disguise itself, something obviously only necessary for social reasons.

Religion and Humanity

Fielding's preoccupation with religion and humanity pervade his works, especially his essays; however, this theme also appears in his narrative ventures. In "Joseph Andrews", Parson Adams embodies the idea of a true clergyman by showing charity and good nature in his encounters with all people. He also demonstrates his virtues by his abhorrence of vice. In contrast to Adams, Barnabas and Trulliber exemplify the hypocritical clergymen that Fielding expresses contempt for. Their lack of charity and concern for their fellow humans elicit derision from the reader who cannot help but sense Fielding's censure of such beings. Additionally, many characters that Joseph and Adams encounter on their journey also display a lack of humanity expected from any good-natured man. One example of this is seen in the sportsman that lauds bravery but cowers in his house when he hears a lady scream; in opposition to this, Adams rescues the damsel in distress with his own quiet brand of bravery.

"Shamela" also offers an example of a hypocritical clergyman in the character of Parson Williams who violates not only Shamela's chastity but also her wedding bed. His condemnation is displayed in the correspondence between Parson Tickletext and Parson Oliver. Fielding most clearly demonstrates his aversion to hypocritical clergymen in "The Apology for the Clergy." In this essay, he claims that it is abominable for unworthy persons to pervert the holy institution of the Church by becoming clergymen and, furthermore, encourages his readers to expose these hypocrites. He describes the values that a clergyman should possess, including humility, charity and a good nature. He professes that clergymen who are not good men are hypocrites and truly worthy of contempt.

Style

Point of View

The point of view of this collection of Fielding's writing is third person. This point of view is omniscient and reliable, evidenced by the fact that the narrator is able to report the thoughts and feelings of the characters in addition to the events that transpire. This allows the reader to have access to the motives that cause the events which occur. The point of view varies slightly in "Shamela" since it is written in the epistolary style, thus limiting the characters to whom the reader is privy. Additionally, "Shamela" is less reliable as the letters between Parsons Tickletext and Oliver have already indicated that Shamela is immoral, making her less trustworthy. Fielding's essays are written in first person as his voice speaks in these opinion writings. The backgrounds and sources vary from one to the next, and the criticisms are all written in third person.

"Joseph Andrews" utilizes a fairly equal amount of exposition and dialogue, emphasizing the characters' virtues and vices. "Shamela" employs little dialogue, mostly as paraphrased, since it is written in the epistolary style. Fielding's essays and the criticisms are written solely as exposition or, perhaps more accurately, as monologues in which the various authors reveal their thoughts and opinions. "Joseph Andrews" is seen through the viewpoint of Joseph, Adams and several other characters. "Shamela" is portrayed primarily from Shamela's point of view with small digressions where other characters' views are provided. Fielding's essays and the criticisms portray the viewpoint of Fielding or the various authors of the criticisms.

Setting

Both of Fielding's narratives are set in the real world of England in the nineteenth century. This setting allows Fielding to stress the importance of social divisions as his characters travel through the country. For example, Joseph Andrews is frequently treated poorly because he is seen as a mere footman and therefore of little consequence. Unlike these narratives, Fielding's essays, as well as the criticisms of Fielding's work, can be seen as taking place in the intellectual sphere that is the authors' minds, as opposed to being set in physical locations.

Lady Booby tries to seduce Joseph Andrews in London, which is also the setting for many other events and references in "Joseph Andrews." Shamela marries Mr. Booby in London. Joseph Andrews heals at the Tow-wouses' inn after being robbed and injured by the robbers. This is also where he is reunited with Parson Adams. Joseph, Adams and Fanny find hospitality at Wilson's house and while they are there, Wilson shares the story of his life with Parson Adams. Lady Booby's country house is the setting of many misadventures. Lady Booby tries to seduce Joseph here as well. At Parson Adams' home, Joseph defends Fanny's honor against Beau Didapper. It is also here that the peddler first reveals that Fanny's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Andrews. After they marry,



Joseph and Fanny settle into a small house in the country purchased with money given to Fanny by Mr. Booby. Mr. Booby sends Shamela to Lincolnshire where she is under the custody of Mrs. Jewkes. He attempts to assault her in her sleep but refuses to take her by force. Mr. Booby sends Shamela away from Lincolnshire when she angers him by accusing him of assaulting her virtue.

Language and Meaning

The language in Fielding's narratives tend to be fairly casual and informal given the time in which they are written, but this may prove to appear more formal to modern readers. This style is appropriate to the time when Fielding writes. His essays and the criticisms tend to be more formal and stiff as conducive to writing for a more intellectual audience. In either case, the language and style of writing he uses aids reader comprehension by submersing the reader in the culture of the time.

"Joseph Andrews" utilizes a fairly equal amount of exposition and dialogue which emphasizes the characters' virtues and vices. "Shamela" employs little dialogue, mostly paraphrased, since it is written in the epistolary style. Fielding's essays and the criticisms are written solely as exposition or, perhaps more accurately, as monologues in which the various authors reveal their thoughts and opinions. The writing style Fielding employs is beneficial as it allows him to input his views as narrator throughout his narratives. Overall, the language is useful in understanding the culture of the time period and is easy to understand once the reader becomes accustomed to it.

Structure

"Joseph Andrews with Shamela and Related Writings" is a collection of works by Henry Fielding, works that inspired Fielding and works written about Fielding's writing. This collection includes copies of two of Fielding's most famed narrative works, as well as several of his essays. Additionally, this collection includes selections from sources which influenced his writing and criticism about his works.

This book contains five sections and 495 pages. "Joseph Andrews" contains four books. The first book consists of eighteen chapters, the second of seventeen chapters, the third of thirteen chapters and the fourth contains sixteen chapters. "Shamela" contains twelve letters in addition to the letters between Parsons Tickletext and Oliver. Related Writings contains four essays by Fielding and one preface to a work not included in this collection. Backgrounds and Sources provides seven samples of works that influence Fielding's writing and Criticism includes eighteen samples of criticism about Fielding's work. The chapters range from five to thirty pages long, depending on the section of the book where they are located. Most of the chapters are fairly short, and the chapters in Fielding's narratives are numbered rather than titled; however, his essays and the criticisms are titled. These chapters are detailed, and various amounts of time pass, ranging from hours to days.

In each section, the pace is fairly quick. "Joseph Andrews" contains some episodes where background information is provided, but the narrative is mostly linear as is "Shamela" with the exception of her allusion to her past indiscretions with Parson Williams. Overall, this collection is easy to read and provides a very comprehensive sample of Fielding's writing and reactions to it.



Quotes

"And here I solemnly protest, I have no Intention to vilify or asperse any one: for tho' every thing is copied from the Book of Nature, and scarce a Character or Action produced which I have not taken from my own Observations and Experience, yet I have used the utmost Care to obscure the Persons by such different Circumstances, Degrees, and Colours, that it will be impossible to guess at them with any degree of Certainty; and if it ever happens otherwise, it is only where the Failure characterized is so minute, that it is Foible only which the Party himself may laugh at as well as any other." Henry Fielding, *Joseph Andrews*, Preface, p. 8.

"In this Light I have always regarded those Biographers who have recorded the Actions of great and worthy Persons of both Sexes." Joseph Andrews, *Book 1*, Chapter 1, p. 14.

"What Riches, or Honours, or Pleasures can make us amends for the Loss of Innocence? Doth not that alone afford us more Consolation, than all worldly Acquisitions? What but Innocence and Virtue could give any Comfort to such a miserable Wretch as I am?" Joseph, *Joseph Andrews*, *Book 1*, Chapter 13, p. 46.

"O Vanity! How little is thy Force acknowledged, or thy Operations discerned? How wantonly dost thou deceive Mankind under different Disguises? Sometimes thou dost wear the Face of Pity, sometimes of Generosity: nay, thou hast the Assurance even to put on those glorious Ornaments which belong only to heroick Virtue. Thou odious, deformed Monster! whom Priests have railed at, Philosophers despised, and Poets ridiculed: Is there a Wretch so abandoned as to own thee for an Acquaintance in publick?" Joseph Andrews, *Book 1*, Chapter 15, p. 55.

"I will dismiss this Chapter with the following Observation: That it becomes an Author generally to divide a Book, as it doth a Butcher to joint his Meat, for such Assistance is of great Help to both the Reader and the Carver. And now having indulged myself a little, I will endeavor to indulge the Curiosity of my Reader, who is no doubt impatient to know what he will find in the subsequent Chapters of this Book." Joseph Andrews, *Book 2*, Chapter 1, p. 72.

"He doubted not but Providence had sent him to her Deliverance, as a Reward for that Trust. He wished indeed he had not deprived the wicked Wretch of Life, but God's Will be done. He hoped the Goodness of his Intention would excuse him in the next World, and he trusted in her Evidence to acquit him in this." Joseph Andrews, *Book 2*, Chapter 9, pp. 109-110.

"If Prudes are offended at the Lasciousness of this Picture, they may take their Eyes off from it, and survey Parson Adams dancing about the Room in a Rapture of Joy. Some Philosophers may perhaps doubt, whether he was not the happiest of the three; for the Goodness of his Heart enjoyed the Blessings which were exulting in the Breasts of both the other two, together with his own." Joseph Andrews, *Book 2*, Chapter 12, p. 121.



"You should say the Extravagancies of Life, but admit they were the Necessaries, but there is something more necessary than Life it self, which is provided by Learning; I mean the Learning of the Clergy. Who clothes you with Piety, Meekness, Humility, Charity, Patience, and all other Christian Virtues? Who feeds your Souls with the Milk of brotherly Love, and diets them with all the dainty Food of Holiness, which at once cleanses them of all impure carnal Affections, and fattens them with the truly rich Spirit of Grace?—Who doth this?" Parson Adams, Joseph Andrews, Book 2, Chapter 17, p. 144.

"I shall now proceed to apply these Observations to the Work before us; for indeed I have set them down principally to obviate some Constructions, which the Good-nature of Mankind, who are always forward to see their Friends Virtues recorded, may put to particular parts." Joseph Andrews, Book 3, Chapter 1, p. 147.

"Within three Years of my Arrival here I lost my eldest Son... he was stolen away from my Door by some wicked travelling People whom they call Gipsies; nor could I ever with the most diligent Search recover him. Poor Child! He had the sweetest Look, the exact Picture of his Mother." Mr. Wilson, Joseph Andrews, Book 3, Chapter 3, p. 175.

"An extempore Poem on Parson Adams. Did ever Mortal such a Parson view; His Cassock old, his Wig not over-new? Well might the Hounds have him for Fox mistaken, In Smell more like to that, than rusty Bacon. But would it not make any Mortal stare, To see this Parson taken for a Hare? Could Phoebus err thus grossly, even he For a good Player might have taken thee." Joseph Andrews, Book 3, Chapter 7, p. 192.

"Yes, I will bear my Sorrows like a Man, But I must also feel them as a Man. I cannot but remember such things were, And were most dear to me" Joseph Andrews, Joseph Andrews, Book 3, Chapter 11, p. 208.

"Never tell me what People say, whilst I am happy in the Arms of him I love. Some Folks rail against other Folks, because other Folks have what some Folks would be glad of." Mrs. Slipslop, Joseph Andrews, Book 4, Chapter 6, p. 232.

"All Passions are criminal in their Excess, and even Love itself, if it is not subservient to our Duty, may render us blind to it." Parson Adams, Joseph Andrews, Book 4, Chapter 8, p. 241.

"In your Absence I was brought to bed, I verily believe of this Daughter... One Afternoon, when the Child was about a Year, or a Year and half old, or thereabouts, two Gipsy Women came to the Door, and offered to tell my Fortune... At hearing the Child cry in the Cradle, I went to take it up—but O the living! How was I surprized to find, instead of my own Girl that I had put into the Cradle, who was as fine a fat thriving Child as you shall see in a Summer's Day, a poor sickly Boy, that did not seem to have an Hour to live... I could not find in my heart to do it any mischief." Mrs. Andrews, Book 4, Chapter 15, pp. 263-264.

"Joseph remains blest with his Fanny, whom he doats on with the utmost Tenderness, which is all returned on her side. The Happiness of this Couple is a perpetual Fountain



of Pleasure to their fond Parents; and what is particularly remarkable, he declares he will imitate them in their Retirement; nor will be prevailed on by any Booksellers, or their Authors, to make his Appearance in High-Life." Joseph Andrews, Book 4, Chapter 16, p. 269.

"The History of 'Pamela' I was acquainted with long before I received it from you, from my Neighbourhood to the Scene of Action. Indeed I was in hopes that young Woman would have contented herself with the Good-fortune she hath attained; and rather suffered her little Arts to have been forgotten than have revived their Remembrance, and endeavoured by perverting and misrepresenting Facts to be thought to deserve what she now enjoys: for though we do not imagine her the Author of the Narrative itself, yet we suppose the Instructions were given by her, as well as the Reward, to the Composer." Parson Oliver, Shamela, p. 278.

"Oh what a prodigious Vexation it is to a Woman to be made a Fool of." Shamela Andrews, Shamela, Letter 6, p. 282.

"Remember the first Lesson I taught you, that a married Woman injures only her Husband, but a single Woman herself." Henrietta Maria Honora Andrews, Shamela, Letter 11, p. 293.

"What a foolish Thing it is for a Woman to dally too long with her Lover's Desires; how many have owed their being old Maids to their holding out too long." Shamela Andrews, Shamela, Letter 12, p. 294.

"There is a Consciousness in true Merit, which renders a Man careless of the Reception it meets with. He disdains to fly to little Arts to inform the World of what it wants only Judgment to discover of itself. He is rather studious to deserve than acquire Praise. Whereas, the Man of a contrary Character is always forward to acquaint others with his Deserts. He is not desirous of Virtue itself, but only the Reputation of it, therefore is more solicitous to carry Virtue in his Countenance than in his Heart; whence it often comes to pass, that the worst of Men have imposed on the World, and enjoyed the highest Degree of Reputation, while those of the greatest Worth have been slighted and despised." Essay on Reputation, pp. 309-310.

"I tremble still to think of it; and dare not recall all the horrid Circumstances of it. I hope, as he assures me, he was not guilty of Indecency; but have Reason to bless God, who, by disabling me in my Faculties, enabled me to preserve my Innocence; and when all my Strength would have signified nothing, magnified himself in my Weakness." Pamela, from Pamela or Virtue Rewarded, p. 340.

"The devotes offend the world, and pious people edify it; the former are devout only on their lips; the latter are so in their hearts: the devotes go to church simply to go there, to have the pleasure of being there, but the pious go to address God in prayer; these latter have humility, the devotes only want others to have it." From Le Paysan parvenu, ou les Memoirs de M***, p. 381.



Topics for Discussion

How did Fielding's political, religious and literary society affect and influence his writing?

Compare and contrast Joseph Andrews and Parson Adams.

How is "Shamela" a parody of Samuel Richardson's "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded"?

How do the issues discussed in Fielding's essays appear in his narrative works, "Joseph Andrews" and "Shamela"?

How was Fielding's works critiqued during his life? How does this compare to modern criticism of "Joseph Andrews" and "Shamela"?

Why is it so important to Fielding that he portray natural characters, and does he fail or succeed? How?

Compare and contrast the moral implications in "Joseph Andrews" and "Shamela."