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AudioBooks

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Night  
and Day

Virginia Woolf

Read by **Juliet Stevenson**

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## CD 1

1	<b>Night And Day</b>	8:41
2	Katharine, so Denham decided...	7:38
3	While Mr Denham examined the manuscript...	7:55
4	Denham looked at her as she sat...	7:41
5	<b>Chapter II</b>	6:07
6	He went up a great many flights of stairs...	7:15
7	He was roused by a creak upon the stair.	8:30
8	He glanced with half a smile...	7:00
9	<b>Chapter III</b>	8:26
10	She was drawn to dwell upon these matters...	9:38

**Total time on CD 1: 78:58**

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## CD 2

1	The worst of it was that she had no aptitude for literature.	7:17
2	<b>Chapter IV</b>	8:16
3	A knock was heard...	7:31
4	There was much to be said...	7:36
5	Katharine was pleasantly excited.	7:08
6	'Mary Datchet,' said Mary.	6:02
7	<b>Chapter V</b>	5:53
8	He spoke these disconnected sentences rather abruptly...	4:54
9	William shut the door sharply...	8:15
10	They had reached a small court...	7:39
11	<b>Chapter VI</b>	8:09

**Total time on CD 2: 78:49**

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## CD 3

1	The door would open...	6:31
2	A glow spread over her spirit...	6:41
3	Here Mr Clacton opened the door...	8:50
4	A sharp rap at the door...	6:04
5	Mary sat still and made no attempt to prevent them from going.	9:20
6	<b>Chapter VII</b>	8:09
7	'It's curious,' Mr Hilbery continued...	9:28
8	<b>Chapter VIII</b>	6:49
9	At this moment she was much inclined to sit...	8:47
10	<b>Chapter IX</b>	8:17

**Total time on CD 3: 79:04**

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## CD 4

1	'Surely, Katharine,' she said...	7:09
2	At this moment, just as Mrs Hilbery was examining the weather...	8:15
3	'This unhappy business,' she began, out of breath as she was.	5:13
4	<b>Chapter X</b>	6:53
5	Denham was not altogether popular...	8:17
6	For some time they discussed...	8:00
7	<b>Chapter XI</b>	4:58
8	She rose and began to wander...	8:17
9	So quiet an answer...	7:45
10	<b>Chapter XII</b>	6:36
11	A curious change came over her face...	7:01

**Total time on CD 4: 78:31**

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## CD 5

1	Katharine laughed.	6:04
2	Thus called upon to sum up the worth of human nature...	6:42
3	Denham's one wish was to leave...	7:48
4	<b>Chapter XIII</b>	5:57
5	He did not immediately answer her...	4:43
6	<b>Chapter XIV</b>	8:25
7	The committee now rose...	5:05
8	They had their tea...	7:21
9	Mary was half inclined to suspect...	7:54
10	<b>Chapter XV</b>	8:45
11	He had a habit, Mary remarked...	9:20

**Total time on CD 5: 78:12**

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## CD 6

1	Mary had gone this walk...	7:48
2	The old gentleman had been roused agreeably...	7:32
3	<b>Chapter XVI</b>	7:43
4	To-night they seemed fixed with unusual firmness in the blue...	6:51
5	'Well, what's the date of the wedding?'	7:57
6	She nodded to them both...	8:04
7	<b>Chapter XVII</b>	8:58
8	'What a perfect daughter...'	9:41
9	'Why don't we all live in the country?'	7:44
10	<b>Chapter XVIII</b>	6:58

**Total time on CD 6: 79:25**

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## CD 7

1	'I began to find my life unsatisfactory,'...	8:34
2	In a practical way she asked for particulars of his cottage...	9:53
3	At this point the waiter changed their plates.	9:23
4	It was Mrs Hilbery...	8:58
5	The return drive was almost as silent...	6:58
6	'If she were callous all the time...'	8:04
7	As none of her words seemed to her at all adequate...	9:12
8	<b>Chapter XIX</b>	7:20
9	'If you don't want to marry me,'...	9:11

**Total time on CD 7: 77:38**



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## CD 8

<b>1</b>	<b>Chapter XX</b>	9:39
<b>2</b>	She considered her case as she walked...	9:37
<b>3</b>	'We have our work,'...	9:07
<b>4</b>	<b>Chapter XXI</b>	6:46
<b>5</b>	She looked desperately...	8:24
<b>6</b>	Mary could not help feeling the simplicity...	6:25
<b>7</b>	'There are some things, don't you think...'	8:03
<b>8</b>	<b>Chapter XXII</b>	6:59
<b>9</b>	'I've got a piece of news for you, Katharine,'...	6:40
<b>10</b>	When Rodney owned to himself the folly...	5:49

**Total time on CD 8: 77:34**

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## CD 9

1	It was, perhaps, the first time in all her knowledge of him...	5:20
2	'A person,' she added...	6:09
3	<b>Chapter XXIII</b>	8:10
4	She stopped dead for a moment...	7:06
5	After a short pause, he said...	6:57
6	They were now within sight of the stream of cabs...	6:54
7	<b>Chapter XXIV</b>	5:52
8	'Katharine! I've hit upon a brilliant idea!'	8:48
9	She dropped the machine...	6:45
10	The only truth which she could discover...	7:40
11	It was certainly a sight to daunt any one...	8:20

**Total time on CD 9: 78:07**

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## CD 10

1	But was there room for it?	7:05
2	She was surprised by the violence...	5:39
3	When she reached this point...	7:46
4	<b>Chapter XXV</b>	8:44
5	For him there was safety...	9:48
6	'There are people one credits even with that,'...	8:59
7	<b>Chapter XXVI</b>	7:34
8	'My dear,' Cassandra exclaimed...	6:55
9	William, nominally engaged in a desultory conversation...	6:35
10	Upstairs in the drawing-room...	9:11

**Total time on CD 10: 78:22**

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## CD 11

1	'Stop, Katharine,' said William...	6:54
2	The appearance of Katharine in this atmosphere...	8:47
3	'No, no, it's not worth it,'...	7:31
4	<b>Chapter XXVII</b>	9:23
5	Circumstances conspired to make this easier than it would have been...	9:36
6	She assented, having very little notion...	7:45
7	He had made no effort to tide over the discomforts...	8:32
8	He was immensely pleased by Katharine's praise...	9:15
9	<b>Chapter XXVIII</b>	10:21

**Total time on CD 11: 78:11**

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## CD 12

1	Mary returned with the quinine.	8:28
2	'There's always work,' she said...	8:03
3	Lights burnt in the three long windows...	6:14
4	'Did you stay long after we'd left?'	4:08
5	<b>Chapter XXIX</b>	7:47
6	'D'you know what time it is?'	5:32
7	Katharine sat down opposite her aunt...	8:02
8	Katharine took them with a glance...	6:39
9	He stood over her...	8:34
10	<b>Chapter XXX</b>	6:15
11	'Now,' she said suddenly...	9:21

**Total time on CD 12: 79:10**

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## CD 13

1	'You're with me in mine.'	9:33
2	<b>Chapter XXXI</b>	7:39
3	Cassandra, released from observation...	7:53
4	In truth, now that her mother was away...	8:47
5	Meanwhile Katharine walked rapidly...	8:48
6	But her imagination betrayed her...	7:14
7	Katharine was once more irresistibly drawn...	8:53
8	Mary saw that it would be useless to try to stop her.	9:22

**Total time on CD 13: 68:14**

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## CD 14

<b>1</b>	<b>Chapter XXXII</b>	8:44
<b>2</b>	For a second he was puzzled...	9:05
<b>3</b>	But the afternoon wore on...	8:18
<b>4</b>	She had certainly framed her remarks...	7:11
<b>5</b>	'Here's William,' Katharine exclaimed...	6:45
<b>6</b>	Cassandra, too, gave an indescribably slight movement...	7:43
<b>7</b>	Thus they sat depressed to silence...	9:17

**Total time on CD 14: 57:08**

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## CD 15

1	<b>Chapter XXXIII</b>	9:08
2	Hastily Mrs Hilbery asked for further details...	9:20
3	He tried every device...	8:42
4	It was a strange drive.	9:45
5	He received her assurance with profound joy.	7:23
6	'So much earth and so much water...'	9:29
7	<b>Chapter XXXIV</b>	9:16
8	They brought themselves by these means...	8:15

**Total time on CD 15: 71:23**

**Total time on CDs 1–15: 18:58:46**



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# Virginia Woolf

(1882–1941)

## Night and Day

The key to an understanding of Virginia Woolf's work is the concept of 'the inner life'. This was the quest that haunted her throughout her career as a writer of novels – not to make up stories, but to capture in language what it felt like to be alive. She herself was gifted with an artist's eye for physical reality, she was deeply sensitive to human emotion, and she was alert to every social and intellectual nuance. She was also steeped in literature, the ways in which literature has been used to reflect human experience, and she conceived a profound discontent with all of it. In her very first novel, *The Voyage Out*, she put these words into the mouth of one character: 'I want to write a novel about silence [...] the things people don't say; but the difficulty is immense.' And again:

'We want to find out what's behind things, don't we? Look at the lights down there [...] scattered about anyhow. Things I feel come to me like lights... I want to combine them...' 'The strange thing about life,' she remarks in one of her books, 'is that, though the nature of it must have been apparent to everyone for hundreds of years, no one has left an adequate account of it.'

To give such an account became her great goal, but in order to do so, she believed that she must free the novel from the tyranny of realism and plot, for these things meant the artificiality of the all-knowing narrator, the puppet-master manipulating his marionettes. What she wanted was experience, life as it is lived, the tangible sense of the person isolated

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in space and time, while interacting with sights and figures in the streets, listening to music, arguing with friends, surviving a dinner party, imagining oneself in love, or grieving in solitude. It was these things, when understood and captured in words, that measured the unique individual inner life, and that marked – in one of her characteristic phrases – those ‘moments of being’ which alone defined who one was. Her chosen style of writing has been described as ‘stream of consciousness’ or ‘interior monologue’, in which the perceptions and emotions of her characters seem to emerge and flow spontaneously and lyrically before us, and to develop into a texture that is independent of plot. The response which she sought from her readers was that we should say, ‘Yes this is what life is like’, with all its subtle, unpredictable confusion and transience. Her quest extended through ten novels written over almost thirty years, each one experimental in its way, each one different from the last, and each one a new attempt to realise these painfully elusive ideals.

Virginia Woolf (1882–1941) was the daughter of the great Victorian man of letters, Sir Leslie Stephen, and she grew up in an elite world of writers and intellectuals, knowing everyone who mattered in literary London. She was precociously intelligent, but neither this nor her privileged background saved her from childhood traumas – the deaths of her dearest relatives, and years of emotional torment at the hands of her stepbrothers. Before she was twenty she had fallen victim to the mental illness which would pursue her intermittently throughout her life, and she was left with a deep ambivalence about love and sexuality, which left its mark on much of her fiction. Her first novel, the long-gestated *The Voyage Out*, was published in 1915, three years after her marriage to Leonard Woolf. For her this was a saving relationship, which outlived immense difficulties, and without which she might not have survived at all. She became the central figure in the Bloomsbury Group of writers and artists, who were avant-garde and controversial in their creative

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and personal lives. She was a pioneer of feminism and advocated writing as a great liberating pathway for women. Although their novelty was disliked by many, by the late 1920s her books were recognised as important and original works of modernism. The task of writing her novels always left her psychologically drained, and prey to nervous illness. During the early phase of World War Two, after finishing *Between the Acts*, while living in Sussex in the path of the German bombers, she sensed that her mind was again giving way, and she ended her own life.

*Night and Day*, her second novel, appeared in 1919, and is an ambivalent work, having a foot in both camps – in the subjective and lyrical exploration of its characters' moods, but also in the realistic social settings that readers of Victorian and Edwardian novels naturally expected. It is the story of a group of young people trying to discover what it means to fall in love: they become engaged, they break off their engagements, they wander hopelessly through a maze of emotions,

and through a series of questions about what life is, what it all means, and whether love followed inexorably by marriage is or is not the supreme experience that life has to offer. It is intriguing and engaging up to a point, until the psychological twists and turns of the final section become so convoluted that all plausibility is lost. There are many passages when we see Woolf shaping a subtle and lyrical prose as she attempts to reach into her characters' minds, but at this stage in her writing, the attempt is checked by a coldness, a formality, which she is powerless to overcome: she cannot let go of her own feelings sufficiently to make her characters live. She was undoubtedly aware of this defect, for the central figure, Katharine Hilbery, contemplating her own distinctly frigid engagement, is amazed when her friend, Mary Datchet, looks her boldly in the face and says 'I am in love', a statement Katharine herself can never make. This was 'a flame blazing suddenly in the dark; by its light Katharine perceived far too vividly for her comfort the mediocrity,

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indeed the entirely fictitious character of her own feelings.’ To an extent, *Night and Day* resembles the Forsterian novel, in which refined, well brought up people must fight their way free from a web of inhibitions into an authentic world of emotional honesty.

Aside from the narrative itself, the book is fascinating for one special reason, namely the picture it conveys of civilised life in London in the period around the Great War. There are unforgettable images of people walking the moonlit streets, their footfalls ringing on the deserted pavements, or standing on the Embankment gazing over the mist-shrouded river. Young people gather in each other’s rooms to read and discuss papers on Elizabethan poetry. Solicitor’s clerks in their spare time write articles for literary journals. Gifted young women work full time without pay for suffragette or social reform groups. The evening post arrives between six and seven. The older generation still travel in horse-drawn carriages, driving from shop to shop, and from art gallery to art gallery.

They dress for dinner every evening, and afterwards a man’s wife and daughter will leave him alone with his port and cigar. After dinner, families pass the evenings reading aloud to each other from Swift or Fielding or Macaulay, and, still more amazingly, so do lovers. And when those lovers meet in Kew Gardens on a Saturday, they can wander at will, exploring their feelings and exchanging confidences with not a single person in sight, their voices accompanied only by the wind stirring in the branches.

This was the genteel, ordered Victorian world in which Virginia Woolf had grown up, and part of her clung tenaciously to it. Her family was among the intellectual and social elite who governed England and shaped its high culture, and this inevitably became the world that she wrote about; for this reason she is open to the charge of snobbism and elitism. But part of her knew that all this was a façade, it was the world that men had created for themselves, and she as a woman writer wanted to dig deeper into the

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personal realities that lay behind it. The physical presence of London – its streets, buildings, rituals and institutions – would be a permanent feature in her work, symbolising the surface of life which she was determined to penetrate, and to create a vision that was both lyrical and existential. *Night and Day* maps out for us the world of Virginia Woolf: for her as a writer it was a beginning, and it has the same function for us as readers, leading us on to a prolonged engagement with her subsequent work and her search for the means to express ‘the inner life’.

### **Notes by Peter Whitfield**



**Juliet Stevenson**, one of the UK's leading actresses, has worked extensively for the Royal Shakespeare Company and the Royal National Theatre. She received an Olivier Award for her role in *Death and the Maiden* at the Royal Court, and a number of other awards for her work in the film *Truly, Madly, Deeply*. Other film credits include *The Trial*, *Drowning by Numbers* and *Emma*. For Naxos AudioBooks, she has recorded *Lady Windermere's Fan*, *Sense and Sensibility*, *Emma*, *Northanger Abbey*, *Persuasion*, *Stories from Shakespeare*, *To the Lighthouse*, *Bliss and Other Stories*, *The Road Home* and *Middlemarch*.

## Credits

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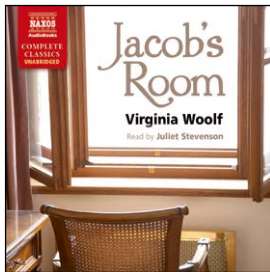
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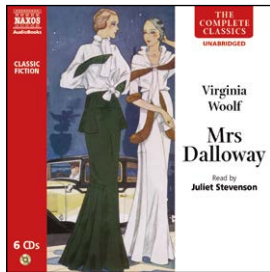
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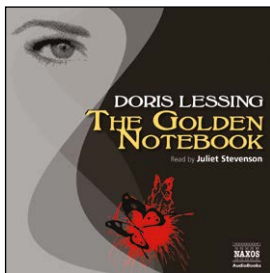
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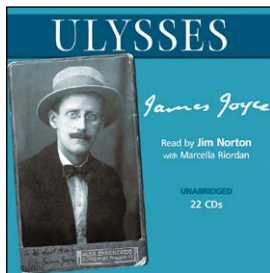
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