The illustrations on pages 158-9 are taken from An index to the Waverley novels, compiled by the author of this article for the Department of Librarianship of the University of Strathclyde. The entries may look somewhat cumbersome and the whole page rather different from what the traditional index usually looks like. This article is therefore in the nature of an explanation as well as a description.

Although there have been published a number of dictionaries and indexes covering certain aspects of Scott's works, one of the best-known being perhaps M. F. A. Husband's Dictionary of characters in the Waverley novels, 1910, there is no comprehensive index to the Waverley novels, and it was to some extent due to the personal need for such a work that I conceived the idea of compiling one.

Indexing such a book as the Bible, or the works of prolific authors such as the plays of Shakespeare, or the poems of Tennyson or the novels of Dickens, is the type of work one sometimes associates with a leisured nineteenth-century clergyman or academic and could well be the work of a lifetime. While there may be men or women living today who have the time and inclination to spend that length of time on such a task, it is out of the question for most of us and we are limited by our own physical ability after a day's work and also by the time limit imposed by the university or other organisation for which the work is carried out.

The ground covered by the Index is Sir Walter Scott's Waverley novels and the short prose works such as My Aunt Margaret's mirror and The tapestried chamber usually published with them, and also the large quantity of material contained in the introductions, prefaces, notes, appendices, epistolary dedications, advertisements and other matter of an introductory nature found in the full editions of the novels. The many quotations, sometimes of considerable length, of other writers which are given by Scott are also indexed. It does not include editors' introductions and notes. The work is not intended to be a concordance which cites the full context of every word listed, but an index. It aims to locate persons, places, things, ideas, unusual words, phrases, proverbs, etc., and also to arrange many of the characters by profession and things by subject.

The preparation of entries was done by typing them in duplicate on sheets of paper and then cutting up one of the sheets and pasting individual entries on to slips. Each book was done individually and then the slips were combined gradually and complications such as a character given under a variety of names or variations in spelling of the same
word were sorted out as occasion arose, with a further check immediately before typing.

The Index contains about 25,000 entries and the physical bulk of the work is considerably greater than it would have been if the usual method of citing entries by page reference had been used. The purpose of the Index, however, excluded the use of this method. In order that it can be of use with almost any edition of the Waverley novels a different method had to be adopted. There are many editions of the Waverley novels. The Cambridge bibliography of English literature lists nineteen complete editions published between Scott's death in 1832 and 1914, and Craig,(1) in his work on Scottish literature, says, 'So many editions of Scott are available that . . . I will dispense with detailed references.' A reasonably useful index could perhaps have been made using citation by page number based on a particular edition such as the Border or the Dry-burgh edition, both regarded as sound standard editions, although not always easy to obtain, especially the Border edition. The Index would then, however, have been of less value when used with other editions, such as that of the Oxford University Press currently being published, and which may well supersede other editions. It was decided therefore that instead of giving page references, the use of chapter numbers and paragraph identification should be used. This identification consists of the opening words of each paragraph except that in the case of the first four and the last five the number of the paragraph is given. Thus a citation may read IVAN, ch 6, para 4. This method is fairly straightforward, but it may take a user a little longer to locate a particular paragraph, although when the paragraph is found the reference may well be easier to find than if a page had to be searched. It was suggested by the University of Strathclyde Library, which has considerable say about the format of university theses, that instead of this method, space could be saved by using a key, but I felt that this would inevitably increase the chance of error in compilation and difficulty in using the Index.

Certain difficulties were encountered even with the method used, chiefly owing to the inconsistencies of publishers. Different editions of the novels do not always use the same chapter numbering. After original publication, Scott wrote preliminary chapters to some of his books. Some editors use Scott's original chapter numbering while others number the preliminary chapter as chapter 1 and the original chapter 1 becomes chapter 2. In order to overcome this difficulty, a list of the opening words for the chapter 1 used in the Index (as used in the Border edition) is given. From this key, chapter numbering can be deduced if it differs from that used in the Index.

This was not the only difficulty encountered in this connection. Some books have their own peculiarities. Thus the numbering of chapter 7 of Ivanhoe is omitted in the Border edition, following its omission in the first complete edition of the novels, the opus magnum published by Cadell in 1830-34. Chapter 7 is numbered chapter 8 and all subsequent chapters are one number ahead of what they really are. The publication of this first complete edition in several volumes for each title, with the chapters numbered separately in each volume, is a further difficulty. One chapter number in the Everyman edition of Redgauntlet is omitted, and in another edition of the novels, perhaps due to a printer's error, some paragraphs are combined into one. Probably any work attempting to index all editions of an author's works will find that difficulties such as these arise, and the best one can do short of examining every work involved is to excuse oneself in advance in the introduction.

Having decided to give references by chapter and number or opening words of the paragraph one might expect all would be plain sailing, but this was not the case. One problem was how to cite notes. Some editors print notes at the end of the book and refer to them by number, others by letter, and
others by asterisk; some editors put short notes as footnotes and longer notes at the end of the book; others put them at the end of each chapter. The method adopted therefore was to give the paragraph and add the words note or and note. Note means that the information in the entry appears in the note only; and note means that the entry refers to the story and the note.

The nature of the work made it desirable that certain accepted indexing practices should not be followed. There are two in particular that need explanation. These are the use of passim and et seq. Passim is generally used when something is mentioned briefly over several pages. Thus

Smith, John, 18-22 passim

means that John Smith is mentioned briefly over pages 18-22. Collison prefers to omit the word passim and give more exact references, and Tatham says it is ‘a token of lazy indexing.’ I have used the word, for lack of a better, when a passing reference is made only once and is not scattered in several places. This was done only when the reference was really brief and could not be qualified in any way.

The use of et seq. can be explained more simply. Indexers recommend the use of collective page numbers, e.g. Smith, John, 18-22 rather than 18 et seq. As this index does not use page references but chapter numbers and opening words of paragraphs, et seq. is used to make the citations less cumbersome.

Making a decision on a choice of heading has not always been easy especially in the case of proper names. One would expect that a plain surname would be the obvious choice. However, apart from a number of cases where only a Christian name appears in the story, a far greater problem has been caused by the Scottish use of territorial names which were commonly used in older times in preference to surnames. Thus Mr. Bullsegg, Laird of Killancureit, is normally known as Killancureit; while Gilbert Glossin, the usurping Laird of Ellangowan, felt the lack of respect which he considered was his due when his acquaintances refused to give him the appellation Ellangowan, and is usually called Glossin. Each case has been decided on its merits, and reference made from the heading not used when such is necessary.

In indexing there is a recognised sequence by rank for entering the nobility. This has been ignored here. It seemed somewhat pedantic when several generations of one family covered several ranks in life, and also when it was not easy to decide from the author’s information exactly what rank was intended by the word Lord nor, frequently, what particular person was intended. Point is given to the method used when one considers Scott’s own statement that authors need not be accurate in every detail and that readers are indifferent to accurate references. It is not surprising that the task of the indexer of the Waverley novels contains pitfalls.

The Index includes both fictional and real persons. No distinction is made between them in the Index and indeed in the novels themselves it is not always easy to tell some of them apart. An example of the lifelike way in which Scott treats his imaginary characters is shown in the case of Jonathan Oldbuck of Monkbarns, who is described as the author of one book and the editor of another.

Scott’s spelling is notoriously bad, and different versions appear in different editions of his books. This Index is not intended to be a critical attempt to standardize his spelling and so some of the variations used by Scott are repeated here.

In indexing books, a cardinal principle is to index only what will be useful, and this may imply omitting entries which could go in but are thought to be unnecessary. I have broken this principle insofar as I have included far more than many readers may consider necessary. The reason is simply that the Index is intended to be as complete as possible, and although it no doubt suffers from some omissions, nothing was omitted deliberately because it was thought to be of

The Indexer Vol. 8 No. 3 April 1973 155
The fact that Scott mentions Cahors and Calcavella indicates his wide knowledge of wines and it may be of interest to some people to know that he uses the words *curfuffle* and *ploy*, which are sometimes thought of as modern words.

Entries are normally indexed in the order in which they appear in the stories, and when the same subject appears in more than one story, in the order of publication of the stories, but where convenient an alphabetical arrangement has been used. Tatham\(^{(5)}\) says, 'I have never seen the case argued for what may be called a hybrid arrangement, that is to say, a mixture of chronological and alphabetical in the same index'. The desirability of such an arrangement appeared early in the compilation of this Index, an alphabetical arrangement being required in the case of such things as ships, birds and proverbs, the chronological order of which in the novels has no significance. Thus it is more useful to put the following four birds as

- robins
- scarts
- seagulls
- sparrow-hawks

regarding the sequence of publication of the novels, one would not expect any difficulty over that, but the new edition of the *Cambridge bibliography of English literature* and the previous (1966) edition give the publication dates of the novels in different order.

As indicated earlier Scott is sometimes notoriously vague in some aspects of his writing. This shows particularly well in the section of the Index headed *Books*. Besides general references to books, literature and reading, this attempts to include a bibliography of all the books mentioned in the *Waverley novels*. It should be pointed out at once that in, say, a history book, when the author gives a quotation, it is usual to give the source, but in novel-writing the reader is frequently less critical of such matters and the author less particular about giving his sources. In this Index an attempt has been made to bring some order into Scott’s scattered bibliographical information. Some of the titles he mentions are abbreviated or altered, or the title of a part of a book may appear to be the title of the whole book. Authors are frequently given without Christian names, and both authors and titles appear without the titles and authors to which they refer. As the verification of every quotation and the matching of authors and titles may be an excellent academic exercise when one has the time and easy access to facilities to do it, this was not my main purpose, and thus when the solution could not be found with reasonable speed it was omitted. A short introduction to the section on *Books* explains this to the reader. Apart from such obvious bibliographies as the *Cambridge bibliography of English literature* and the *British Museum catalogue of printed books*, one of the most useful books to which I had access in this connection was the *Catalogue of the library at Abbotsford* by J. G. Cochrane, 1838.

Finally, it is interesting to consider the cost of preparing a work of this sort, as the question of reasonable and fair charges for compiling indexes commercially is frequently discussed in these pages. There is, I think, no purpose in comparing the costs of compiling the two sorts of index because the author’s purpose in each case is quite different, one for academic gain, the other for financial reward, both perfectly good reasons for working, but perhaps requiring a different mental attitude to the work. Some figures may, however, be of interest. In compiling an index commercially the number of hours involved in the work is the basis on which cost is assessed. In the case of this Index no immediate personal financial gain was envisaged and beyond saying that it occupied the greater part of the indexer’s spare time for nearly three years no more accurate estimate of the time taken can be given. Expenditure was, nevertheless, quite heavy. The fees for this particular course at Strathclyde University are a fairly minor part of the total cost. The University insists, however, on a high standard of production of its
theses. The principal copy must be the original typescript, the second and third copies being either clear carbon copies or copies produced by other specified methods. Thus any errors in typing the index, apart from minor ones which may be corrected with Snopake or by similar means, involve retyping the entire page. This accounted for a considerable wastage of paper and time. The second and third copies of the Index were produced by the Rank-Xerox method at cost price and amounted to over £40. The cost of binding three copies (nine volumes) from loose sheets was considerable, but the greatest item of expenditure would have been typing but for the fact that this was done privately. A further advantage of this method was that any queries regarding the text could be cleared up on the spot and did not cause the inconvenience and waste of time that would have been involved if it had been done commercially. The commercial cost of typing would in fact have been between £150 and £200.

References
(1) D. Craig. Scottish literature and the Scottish people, 1961, p. 145, footnote.
(3) F. H. C. Tatham. What is a good index? The Indexer, vol. 8, no. 1, April, 1972, pp. 23-28.

Standard Book Numbering
The use of book identification numbers has become widespread since publishers, booksellers and wholesalers began to use computers. However, there was always the possibility that different people would use different numbers to identify the same book, and this was overcome when a standard system was introduced in this country in 1967 by the Standard Book Numbering Agency Limited. Since then the scheme has been adopted internationally and BS 4762 Book numbering is based on a draft prepared by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

BS 4762 describes how an international standard book number is constructed. Each number identifies a particular edition of one title or volume of a multi-volume work, from one specific publisher, and is unique to that edition or volume. The advantage of having a standard system is that everyone who uses it knows that the same number always refers to the same book.

An appendix to the standard describes what the functions of an international standard book numbering agency will be. Price by post 35p.

Tightening up on Loose-Leaf Publications
Information which is issued in loose-leaf form for easy ' amendment ' has for many years been a source of annoyance and inconvenience to libraries and other users. The task of sorting amendments and then updating the existing information is tedious and time-consuming. After a time binders become bulky and awkward to handle, and sometimes it is difficult to tell whether a work is fully amended. A new Draft for Development DD 20 Recommendations for loose-leaf publications, published by the British Standards Institution, attempts to solve some of these problems.

BSI has published the recommendations in the form of a Draft for Development because more information is needed to show what degree of uniformity can be applied to all the different kinds of loose-leaf publication, which vary from trade literature to tariffs and legal works.

The draft points out that loose-leaf publications have disadvantages as well as advantages and that it is sometimes simpler to publish revised editions at frequent intervals than to provide an amendment service. It draws attention to matters which should be considered in the choice of binders, paper and other materials and recommends methods of amendment which provide for such matters as recording amendments, identifying amendment slips, ensuring continuity of page numbering and up-dating indexes.
Oarllasoroft

Oarlinoaoroft: piece of land adjacent to Cleishbotham's garden (HEART, Intro of 1818, para 1)

Carlisle: Jeanie Deans reaches (HEART, ch 40, "In these ...")

Carlisle Sands: Harry Wakefield had been at (TWO, ch 2, "Ascocks: ..." passim)

Carmelites see under Religious orders

Carminhal: sheriff-depute in Fife, was the intended victim of Archbishop Sharpe's murderers, but he was warned of plot (OLD, ch 4, last para but one and note)

Carminhal, Bessie (GUY, ch 56, "Had not ..." passim)

Carnatic (SUR, ch 14, last para but four)

Caroline, Queen (wife of George II): effect of murder of Porteous on (HEART, ch 7, last para but one)

to show the queen that something was being done to punish the Porteous rioters, it was suggested that some habitual criminals should be imprisoned without evidence, this to be taken into account at any subsequent imprisonment (ch 16, "He was ..." et seq)

interview of Jeanie Deans with, at Richmond (ch 37)

political power of, in England (ch 37, para 5)

intrigues of (ch 37, "It was a ...")

appearance of (ch 37, "They were two ...")

promises to help Jeanie Deans (ch 37, last para but three)

Carpenter see Shavings

Carpenter, Gen. George: Francis Gabaldistone joins army under (EGB, ch 37, "When we ..." passim)

Carpoivos: and bierfright (PAIR, ch 23, "High mass ...")

(This would appear to be the family Carpoiv in Saxony of which several members were prominent in the theological and legal field)

Carrick, Robert Bruce, King of: name given to Earl of Cassillis (IVAN, ch 29, "Seest thou ..." note, passim)

Carrick, Robert Bruce, Earl of see Bruce, Robert

Carriaga-wawns: precipitous mountainside in Moffatdale, Sir Robert Edgadstilet's riding ability on (HBD, letter 11, "Wandering Willie's Tale, "Far and wide ..." and note)

Illus. 1 A page from An Index to the Waverley Novels.
Law cases lasting many years (cont.)

Robsonson v MackichISON
(AHT, ch 3, para 4)

Poor Peter Peebles v Paul
Planestanes, used as prac-
tice for newly qualified
lawyers (KBD, letter 15, and
note)
case of, begun in 1745
(oh 7, "The dial a bit ...")

Law officer
see
Steepleston

Law terms:

assayment (smolt in atten-
ment for bloodshed) (FAIR,
ch 21, "The Duke stopped
..." and note)
attaint, used earlier in
chivalry (IVAN, oh 6, "A
second ..." and note)
brief, equivalent to Scot-
tish memorial (GUY, ch 26,
"Well, curse thee ...")
copyhold (KENIL, oh 5, "Ay,
and those ..."; oh 7, "Thou
art like enough ...")
ditty (indictment) (FAIR,
ch 25, "Do you think ...")
feu-rights (BERDE, ch 13,
para 4 and note)
flotsam and jetsam (Pirate,
ch 12, "The furniture ...")

Habeas Corpus, Scottish equiv-
alent known as "run letters" (HERST, ch 16, "I doubt that
..." and note)

king's keys (ANT, ch 21,
"With stah ..." and note;
KBD, ch 19, last para passim)

leading questions, views of
Scottish lawyers on (HERST,
ch 20, "And she told you
..." et seq)

letters of bonding and cap-
tion (KBD, Intro, "This was
nothing ...")
mortar, equivalent to En-
gle brief (GUY, ch 26;
"Well, curse thee ...")
mortgag in England, same as
waider in Scotland (FORT,
ch 4, "A waider ...")
mortification in Scotland
similar to settlement in
mortmain in England (GUY,
ch 26, "A settlement ...")

Cyer and Termimer, comis-
sioners sitting at trial of
Perces Mac-Ivor and others
(WAVE, ch 68, para 1)

panel, means accused party
in Scottish trials (HERST,
ch 25, para 2)

Porteous Roll, list of crim-
inal indictments in Scot-
land (BUR, front, "I am for
..." and note)

precognition, Scottish equiv-
alent to coroner's inquest
(GUY, ch 10, para 2)
or protocol (statement)
(FAIR, ch 18, last para but
three)
of Proudftute's death
(ch 20, para 3)

Protocol (or precognition)
(statement) (FAIR, ch 18,
last para but three)

question, fishing (WAVE,
ch 50, para 3 et seq)

run letters, procedure simi-
lar to Habeas Corpus (HERST
ch 16, "I doubt that ..." and
note)

Illus. 2 A page from An Index to the Waverley Novels.
Fig. 1 Index of Subjects, p. 595.
Fig. 2 Index of Speakers, p. 322.
Fig. 4  Index of Objectors, p. 8.