

the individual entries are organized alphabetically by title. An integrated index provides access to the content by theory title, author, names of the individuals who developed the theories, broad information behavior concepts addressed and, where appropriate, methods associated with the use of the theories. References included in each of the entries point the reader to further resources.

As a book about information behavior, we felt it was important to structure the text so that Theories of Information Behavior could address the many potential information needs, management, seeking, use, and giving strategies that individuals from diverse contexts might bring to the book. Thus, for example, researchers wanting to know how a particular theory has been used in information behavior research could use the index and/or table of contents to find entries with references and to identify selected relevant studies. Doctoral students trying to identify a theory or model to use in their research could use the index to access theory by broad information behavior concepts or associated methods. Practitioners seeking to enrich their work through theoretical understanding could read all or selected relevant portions of the book. Researchers from outside of LIS, seeking a concise, clear, and authoritative description of some information behavior theory, could use the index to find a particular entry.

How lovely it was to read about the role of the index in using the book – and how fitting that it should be included in a book on this topic. I also found it interesting that the editors note the potential use of two finding aids in the book – the table of contents and the index – and that they have considered how they may be used together. They offer the table of contents as an ‘overall picture of the guide’, and the careful organization of the book is reflected in it. This makes me wonder whether indexers should be involved in writing tables of contents as well as indexes, since readers may use the two tools in conjunction? The ASI’s *Best Practices for Indexing* guide states that ‘main headings that reflect the table of contents and/or chapter titles may help users find information more quickly’. A table-of-contents-style index could also be particularly helpful in handling the metatopic,

or subject of the book. Imagine a reader looking at the table of contents for a quick overview, then turning to the index to find more specific information *already knowing the basic structure of the index*.

Several of the theories of information behaviour included in this book might support the combined table of contents/index approach. Kuhlthau developed the Information Search Process, which describes information seeking as a process of construction involving thoughts, feelings, and actions. Kuhlthau’s research demonstrated that people often experience uncertainty and confusion early in the search process. How could indexes be constructed to give people confidence that they will find what they are looking for? Perhaps, giving them a ‘scaffold’, such as a table of contents approach, could be comforting and helpful. Bates’ berry-picking model also suggests that when people are looking for information, their queries can change and evolve while they are searching. In other words, information systems (such as a book index) should not be designed just for one query/one use, they should allow users to ‘berry-pick’ or find pieces of information that will allow them to refine their query. Perhaps, we should not assume that readers will know exactly what they are searching for before they even start looking, but rather give them an opportunity to explore. Why not also give them a safe base (the table of contents and its mirror in the index) from which to start and where they can return if they get lost?

Acknowledgement

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Reference

Fisher, K. E., Erdelez, S. and McKechnie, L. E. F. (2005) *Theories of information behavior*. Medford, N.J.: Information Today.

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Indexes reviewed

Edited by Christine Shuttleworth

These extracts from reviews do not pretend to represent a complete survey of all reviews in journals and newspapers. We offer only a selection from quotations that readers have sent in. Our reproduction of comments is not a stamp of approval from The Indexer upon the reviewer’s assessment of an index. Extracts are arranged alphabetically under the names of publishers, within the sections: Indexes praised; Two cheers!; Indexes censured; Indexes omitted; Obiter dicta.

Indexes praised

Bloomsbury Wildlife Guides: *Field guide to the moths of Great Britain and Ireland*, by Paul Waring and Martin Townsend (3rd edn, 2017, £50 hbk, £35 pbk). Rev. by Mark Parsons, *British Wildlife*, February 2017.

Another, perhaps more subtle, improvement is a change in indexing style whereby species can be looked up by either the generic or the

specific name, rather than the reader having to know the binomial (as in the first edition). This will be of additional help following the wide-ranging changes introduced by the 2013 checklist [Agassiz et al, published by the Royal Entomological Society]. An index of English names is also included.

Facet Publishing: *Emerging strategies for supporting student learning: a practical guide to librarians and educators*, by Barbara Allan (2016, 192 pp, £49.95). Rev. by Suzie Kitchin, *CILIP Update*, February 2017.

The book is quick to read, and is well structured with a comprehensive contents listing and index.

McFarland: *Progressive library organizations: a worldwide history*, by Alfred Kagan (2015, 300 pp, \$55). Rev. by Diana Dixon, *CILIP Update*, February 2017.

It also has a thorough index.

Princeton University Press: *The Princeton companion to applied mathematics*, ed. by Nicholas J. Higham (2015, 1,016 pp, £9.95). Rev. by Mark Hunacek, *The Mathematical Gazette*, **101**(550), March 2017.

I can't imagine very many people will want to sit down and read this cover-to-cover (I confess that I didn't), and it is hardly suitable as a text for a course. But as a reference, it is superb. Its value is enhanced by the presence of an excellent 32-page index, and by some cross-referencing among the articles. 'Drop-in' readers will find much to entertain and inform them here, and these readers appear, to me, to be the natural constituency for this book. [Index by ASI member Julie Shawvan.]

Profile Faber: *Keeping on keeping on*, by Alan Bennett (2016, 736 pp, £10.99). Rev. by Leslie Geddes-Brown, *Country Life*, 18 January 2017.

Despite being more than 700 pages and the weight of an *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, this book is unputdownable. Credit must also be given to the indexer: Secret Life of Cows comes neatly before Secret Lives of Somerset Maugham.

Rowman & Littlefield: *Catholic history for today's Church: how our past illuminates our present*, by John W. O'Malley (2015, viii + 235 pp, \$24.95). Rev. by William J. Dohar, *Theological Studies*, **77**(4).

There are no footnotes or bibliography to freight the collection, encouraging a quicker pace through source analyses, historical anecdotes, and clever turns. At the same time, absent references and citations, readers must regularly take O'M. at his word. This is offset somewhat by an index that serves as a unifying instrument for the book.

Two cheers!

Brill: *The text of the New Testament in contemporary research: essays on the Status Quaestionis* (2nd edn, 2013, xii + 884 pp, price not given). Rev. by Simon Crisp, *The Bible Translator*, **67**(3).

The volume ends with a number of useful indexes, though the index of Scripture and early Christian literature has been dropped, as has the list of abbreviations which appeared on pages xii–xiv of the first edition – this is something of a disadvantage given the huge range of periodicals and other works cited by abbreviation in the footnotes and bibliographies for each chapter. On the other

hand the subject index has been expanded from five to twenty-four pages, and now provides an extremely useful orientation especially to topics which are dealt with by various authors in several different chapters.

Indexes censured

Abrams Books: *The British table: a new look at the traditional cooking of England, Scotland and Wales*, by Colman Andrews (2016, 328 pp, £30). Rev. by Paul Levy, *Times Literary Supplement*, 6 January 2017.

Although Andrews mentions [Jane] Grigson once in passing on page 245, her name doesn't figure in the index or bibliography, while there are no fewer than eight entries for a writer he calls 'eminent' and I call sloppy. ... The index is undernourished ...

Brill: *The Crusade indulgence: spiritual reward and the theology of the Crusades, c. 1095–1216*, by Ane L. Bysted (2015, £91). Rev. by Christopher Tyerman, *War in History*, **24**(1).

The appendices of papal formulae are useful. The index, however, is derisory, for which the publisher should be ashamed.

Cambridge University Press: *The Cambridge history of capitalism* (vols I and II, 2014, 628 and 578 pp, each vol. £94.99). Rev. by Willie Thompson, *European History Quarterly*, **47**(1).

Undeniably these two volumes amount to an impressive achievement, but naturally cannot avoid imperfections, some additional to those mentioned above. The text is not free from typos and occasional dubious syntax, and the index is incomplete.

Edward Elgar: *Handbook of digital politics*, ed. by Stephen Coleman and Deen Freelon (2015, 512 pp, £150 (hbk), £135 (ebook)). Rev. by Nicholas W. Jankowski, *New Media and Society*, **18**(10).

The real bargain, both in terms of expense and functionality, is found in the ebook version of *Digital Politics*. Searching for how different authors address a particular term, say 'interactivity' or 'political participation,' is a 'digital snap' as compared to searching in the index of the printed version.

Facet: *Copyright for archivists and record managers* (5th edn), by Tim Padfield (2015, xvii + 360 pp, £49.95).

Facet: *Practical copyright for library and information professionals*, by Paul Pedley (2015, xxiii + 195 pp, £49.95). Rev. by Karen Attar, *CILIP Update*, December 2016/January 2017.

As both books are works of ready reference, the index is essential to both, and here Pedley's book suffers. Pedley's index is visually clearer than Padfield's because it refers to page numbers, whereas Padfield's refers to unwieldier paragraph numbers. But it is woefully incomplete, wanting, for example, the terms 'author' (and variations pertaining to authorship), 'rights', 'paternity', 'Marrakesh Treaty', 'droit de suite', 'exam[ination]s', 'maps' and 'music', all covered in the text.

Gracewing: *Christians and the state: a Catholic perspective for the 21st century*, by John Duddington (2015, 320 pp, £12.99). Rev. by Richard Harries, *Theology*, **120**(1).

There are a number of spelling mistakes and the index is less than adequate.

Harvard University Press: *The one 'King Lear'*, by Brian Vickers (387 pp, £30). Rev. by Margreta de Grazia, *Times Literary Supplement*, 3 February 2017.

Vickers acknowledges that *The One 'King Lear'* has been many years in the making. And yet the book gives the impression of having been rushed to press. Why in a scholarly book published by an academic press is there no bibliography? Why is the index only of proper names? And what accounts for the high volume of errata? Some, like 'schholar' (page 278) and 'obsreved' (292), are clearly typos. But who in *King Lear* is 'the eponymous gentleman'? In what text does Kent hear a rumour that Lear is in Germany? Why so many inconsistencies of titles, proper names and punctuation? ... In a book that attends so closely to textual minutiae and urges us to do the same ('If *Lear* is important to you, every significant detail is important'), the flaws seem especially unfortunate.

Jessica Kingsley: *Sceptical Christianity: exploring credible belief*, by Robert Reiss (185 pp, £8.99). Rev. by Rupert Shortt, *Times Literary Supplement*, 16 December 2016.

The index shows little if any awareness of the hard graft undertaken by theologians from one end of the Mediterranean to the other across many centuries. [*A rather enigmatic comment.*]

Manchester University Press: *Shaping the Royal Navy: technology, authority and naval architecture, c. 1930-1906*, by Don Leggett (2015, xi + 300 pp, \$125). Rev. by John Beeler, *War in History*, 24(1).

Finally, the text is sprinkled with minor factual errors. For example arch-Tory Sir Thomas Byam Martin is mislabelled a Whig (p. 16), two Lords John Hay (uncle and nephew) and Sir John C. D. Hay are conflated into a single individual in the index (pp. 58, 99, 149, 296), Sir James Graham was *not* Sir Robert Peel's Home Secretary in 1847 (p. 58), Lord Henry Lennox was *not* the Duke of Richmond (p. 169), and, most disconcertingly, 'masts, yards and sails' were *not* 'associated with the ship of the line for over millennium' [*sic*] (p. 166), a claim that suggests unfamiliarity with the history of warships.

Oxford University Press: *Capitalism: competition, conflict, crises*, by Anwar Shaikh (2016, xxxv + 979 pp, \$55). Rev. by John E. King, *Economic and Labour Relations Review*, 27(4).

All up, there are 761 pages of text and a further 138 pages of appendices; the references take up 38 pages, the 'note on abbreviations' another 11 pages, and the subject and author indices a final 29 pages. I counted 121 figures and 86 equations, though I would not want to be held to these statistics. Suffice it to say that this is a work of quite remarkable scholarship. ...

For all its undoubted merits, however, Shaikh's distinctive version of 'classical' macroeconomics also has some serious problems. His account in Chapter 12 of the rise and fall of modern macroeconomics occupies 59 pages, but this proves not to be enough. New Keynesian theory is dismissed in less than one page, and there is no discussion of Joseph Stiglitz and almost nothing on Paul Krugman. The New Neoclassical Synthesis is not mentioned, and the name of John Taylor is missing from the author index (though the work of the structuralist Lance Taylor is discussed at some length). ...

Shaikh nowhere defines 'Ponzi finance', a term that is missing from the subject index. While 'Ponzi, Charles' does feature in the index, nothing is said about him here or elsewhere in the book, though there is an enigmatic bracketed statement in the introduction: '(let us never forget Ponzi or Madoff)' (p. 13). ...

I have already noted the deficiencies in Shaikh's account of the history of macroeconomic theory, which probably needed another 50 pages to put right. Even the indexes might well have been much longer. There is no index reference to 'ergodicity', for example, and neither the subject nor author index entries have any sub-headings. Thus, the 'Piero Sraffa' entry runs to 10 lines of page numbers, and that on 'demand' to no less than 19 lines, with no indication of content. To discover whether Shaikh refers to Kalecki's 1943 paper on the political implications of full employment, which is missing from the references, I had to plough through all 39 entries in the author index (he does not). The reader deserved better than this.

Palgrave: *The Great War and veterans' internationalism*, ed. by Julia Eichenberg and John Paul Newman (2013, xii + 233 pp, £63). Rev. by Daniel Laqua, *War in History*, 24(1).

Perhaps a more detailed index would have been useful; it could have pinpointed recurring references to specific FIDAC and CIAMAC events or initiatives.

Springer: *Encyclopedia of trauma care*, ed. by Peter Papadakis and Mark Gestring (2015, 2 vols, 1842 pp, £449.50). Rev. by Gavin Lloyd, *British Journal of Hospital Medicine*, February 2016, 77(2).

Inevitably there are challenges in indexing – those readers seeking 'analgesia' intuitively will have to seek 'acute pain'. While the enormous effort spent in creating this work is admirable, I question the value of any written encyclopaedia in the e-learning age. Unfortunately this work does not challenge that notion. [*At that price, one is entitled to expect a better product. The same applies to the item below.*]

Springer: *Management of heart failure, vol 2 (Surgical)*, ed. by Jai Raman (2nd edn, 2016, 284 pp, £104.50). Rev. by David Warriner, *British Journal of Hospital Medicine*, May 2016, 77(5).

Even something as simple as the index is unusable, with words like 'outcome' having over 54 possible pages, without a more comprehensive breakdown.

Strange Attractor Press: *Lord of strange deaths: the fiendish world of Sax Rohmer*, ed. by Phil Baker and Antony Clayton (2017, 367 pp, £25). Rev. by Rosemary Herbert, *Times Literary Supplement*, 20 January 2017.

There are disappointing aspects of book design, formatting and copy-editing: the lack of a title page noting editors' names, the unattributed introduction, and doubled numerals on many footnotes, for example. A work of this breadth also demands a consistent footnote style and a more extensive index. Nevertheless *Lord of Strange Deaths* makes an unusual – and worthy – contribution to the study of popular literature and cultural history.

Surrey Wildlife Trust: *Soldierflies, their allies and conopidae of Surrey*, by David W. Baldock and Jeremy P. Early (2016, 206 pp, £18). Rev. by Peter Marren, *British Wildlife*, December 2016.

My only cavil is that the English names should have been included with scientific names in the contents list and also in the index. But it is another cracking volume in a unique and brilliant series.

Verso: *An ecology of world literature: from antiquity to the present day*, by Alexander Beecroft (2015, 320 pp, £55). Rev. by Andrew Milner, *Thesis Eleven*, 137(1).

Two quibbles: the index is oddly inadequate (why an entry for Bourdieu, but not for Raymond Williams?); and the text tends at times to exaggerate the peculiarities of English.

Indexes omitted

Allen Lane: *The undoing project: a friendship that changed our minds*, by Michael Lewis (2017, 362 pp, £25). Rev. by (SI President) Sam Leith, *Times Literary Supplement*, 13 January 2017.

The Undoing Project is the fun, rather than the strictly scholarly, account of this remarkable collaboration [between the psychologists Daniel Kahnemann and Amos Tversky]. It doesn't even have an index. But it does not lack for human interest...

Hurst: *Poetry and politics in the modern Arab world*, by Atef Alshaer (2016, 280 pp, £35). Rev. by Peter Clark, *Times Literary Supplement*, 13 January 2017.

The publishers, who have a good record in their productions, have slipped up with this book. There is no bibliography or index. There has been a carelessness in proofreading. Mutanabbi is spelt in two different ways on the same page. The Ottoman governor of Damascus in the First World War, Jamal Pasha, after the first mention, is referred to thereafter as 'Pasha' as if that were his surname. Al-Afghani was not an Arab intellectual. To refer to the Arabian peninsula as Saudi Arabia before the twentieth century is an anachronism. Punctiliousness in transliterating Arabic is neither consistent nor accurate. The Khedive Ismail was a grandson, not a son, of Muhammad Ali Pasha. The Egyptian leader, Urabi Pasha, is Urabi on page 49, Orabi on page 64; his dates of birth and death also differ. Mahmoud Darwish was born in 1942, according to page 146; in 1941, according to page 236. I could go on. But, in spite of these irritations, there is much food for reflection in this book, and the reader is introduced to fresh perspectives.

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology): *The Thames Ironworks 1837–1912: a major shipbuilder on the Thames*, by Daniel Harrison (2015, 111 pp, £10). Rev. by Hugh Murphy, *Journal of Transport History*, 37(2).

Although there is no index there is a useful bibliography to enable further rewarding study, and the price is extremely good value for the evident scholarship on display.

Oxford University Press: *International relations and South Asia: vol ii, security, political economy, domestic politics, identities and images*, ed. by E. Sridharan (2014, 417 pp, £14.99). Rev. by Debashish Mitra, *Political Studies Review*, 14(4).

Apart from the fact that the book has no index, which is crucial to any academic discourse wanting to leave its authoritative imprint on the reader's mind, the book is nonetheless important not only for security pundits and policy-makers but also for non-governmental agencies and students researching on regionalism and regional security, specifically in relation to South Asia.

Particular Books: *The apple orchard: the story of our most English fruit*, by Pete Brown (2016, 352 pp, £16.99). Rev. by Clarissa Hyman, *Times Literary Supplement*, 23 & 30 December 2016.

But the problem thrown up by the life-cycle structure is the loss of a certain narrative coherence, with topics re-emerging at different points in the book (an index would have helped).

Slightly Foxed Editions: *Terms and conditions: life in girls' boarding schools 1939–1979*, by Ysenda Maxtone-Graham (2016, 272 pp, £17.50). Rev. by Virginia Nicholson, *The Times*, 3 December 2016.

I have two problems with this book: it isn't long enough and it isn't big enough Oh, and I would have loved an index.

Springer: *Maritime women: global leadership*, ed. by Momoko Kitada, Erin Williams and Lisa Loloma Froholdt (2015, xv + 304 pp, £126). Rev. by Jo Stanley, *International Journal of Maritime History*, 28(4).

Disappointingly, there is no index in the book. As this book is a compendium, and long, the absence is regrettable. However, as it being [sic] so widely read in electronic form (1,827 already, after just a few months), the editors may just have expected readers to rely on the digital search facility. I don't think it is enough; indices can enable serendipitous intellectual connections. By contrast, it was useful to have an appendix giving the titles of the many conference sessions not included in the book, such as the career progress of Indian captain Anuradha Jha.

Springer: *Temperature calculation in fire safety engineering*, by Ulf Wickström (2016, xii + 243 pp, \$89). Rev. by Vytenis Babrauskas, *Journal of Fire Sciences*, 2016, 34(6).

The main shortcoming of their full-length books is a lack of index. Even for a PDF book, an intelligently produced index can be valuable, when searching for concepts with large numbers but low relevance of 'hits'. But for a printed book, lack of an index is a significant drawback, since the reader obviously does not have a 'search' function to use. Springer should strongly be urged to fix this oversight for future monographs.

Franz Steiner Verlag: *The British Labour Party, transnational influences and European Community membership, 1960–1973* (2014, 217 pp, €44). Rev. by Matthew Broad, *Journal of Contemporary History*, 52(1).

A greater willingness to engage with rather than dismiss state-centric literature and methods would have strengthened the monograph, as would the inclusion of an index and a more thorough proofreading by the publishers.

Text Publishing: *The case against fragrance*, by Kate Grenville (2017, 208 pp, \$24.99). Rev. by Miriam Cosic, *The Australian*, 18–19 February 2017.

Postscript: When did publishers stop providing indexes in nonfiction books?

Wallstein Verlag: *Sebalds Blick*, by Jakob Hessing and Verena Lenzen (2015, 264 pp, €24.90). Rev. by Richard Sheppard, *Journal of European Studies*, 46(3/4).

Important insights – but what a pity that, as so often nowadays with German academic books, the earnest seeker with little time at his/her disposal will have to ferret around for them without the benefit of an index.

Obiter dicta

Cambridge University Press: *The letters of Samuel Beckett, vol 4, 1966–1989*, ed. by George Craig et al (2016, 837 pp, £29.99).

Rev. by David Wheatley, *Times Literary Supplement*, 20 February 2017.

Few indexes could fail to be enlivened by the appearance of the former Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern, between 'Adorno, Theodor' and 'Albee, Edward'...

Harvard University Press: *The untold story of the talking book*, by Matthew Rubery (2016, 360 pp, £20). Rev. by Dennis Duncan, *Times Literary Supplement*, 23 & 30 December 2016.

Copyright agreements often stipulated that the recordings be marked 'Solely for the use of the blind', with some conscientious listeners even sending sighted family members out of the room when they put the record on. Nevertheless, the taint of ease and passivity hung about the talking book from its inception. One paper greeted the first releases with the headline, 'Device Regarded as Boon to Blind, Ill and Lazy'. For the producers of talking books, therefore, a strict fidelity to the printed text was seen as crucial to promote the sense of equivalence between the two media. The book must be reproduced verbatim – its front matter, its footnotes, its index, even, sometimes, its typos.

Jacana Media: *Roberts bird guide*, by H. Chittenden, G. Davies and I. Weiersbye (2nd edn, 2016, 570 pp, £19.95). Rev. by Peter Steyn, *African Bird Life*, January/February 2017, 5(2).

The first thing that struck me was the Quick Index on the opening pages. In line with the most recent nomenclature and taxonomy of the International Ornithological Congress, the order of species has mainly reverted, especially in the case of non-passerines, to the original 'traditional' arrangement. ... The 50 pages of foreign and indigenous names in the first edition have been dropped and replaced by an extensive single index of English, Afrikaans, scientific and colloquial names. [*It's not clear whether the reviewer approves of these changes.*]

Oxford University Press: *Menagerie: the history of exotic animals in England 1100–1837*, by Caroline Grigson (2016, 349 pp, £25). Rev. by Mary Wellesley, *Times Literary Supplement*, 15 December 2016.

Grigson has included a second index specifically for animals, with entries under, say, 'Elephant', such as 'African, Henry III's', 'Duke of Devonshire's' and 'Effect of music on'.

Trapeze: *Alan Partridge: Nomad*, by Rob Gibbons, Neil Gibbons and Steve Coogan (2016, 285 pp, £9.50). Rev. by Mark Monahan, *Daily Telegraph*, 18 December 2016.

Don't neglect the index: who else would have 'Reed, Oliver' preceded by 'Red, Simply'?

Rev. by (SI President) Sam Leith, *The Guardian*, 24 December 2016.

Alan's heroic lack of self-knowledge, his insecurities, his bitchiness and resentment, his sublimated homosexuality, his gracelessness, his pettiness, his role as brand ambassador for Corsodyl – all are consistently on show to the reader and invisible to the

author. Except for the Corsodyl thing, obviously: he even has an entry for that in the index 'Corsodyl Mouthwash, brand ambassadorship of (buy Corsodyl Mouthwash, the best mouthwash there is)'.

The index, I should say, is excellent in and of itself. A very good blog by the Society of Indexers's Paula Clarke Bain goes into it in more detail than I have space to here, but a handful of entries will give the flavour:

Haddaway, a man that looked like 257
Jam bombs 149
Jambon 149
Last Post, the
 whistled while miming a bugle 36
 actually bugled, albeit badly 213
Netflix, Christ's opinion on 265
Phalanx, nice use of the word 73

Thrilling potential

It is curious that the ebook's greatest success has been to deliver relatively disposable kinds of fiction when the greatest possibilities for writers, surely, are in non-fiction. Novels rarely need apparatus, while works of non-fiction properly come scaffolded with introductions, plate sections, footnotes, bibliographical essays, indices [*sic*] and so on. (Giulio Lorenzetti's magnificent guide to *Venice and Her Lagoon* even has an index of indices.)

Digital technology could do it all better. I know, I know: negotiating the technical and rights problems of ebook illustrations is as straightforward as driving down a Helmand highway. But the potential for digital indexing is thrilling. (If you like that kind of thing; and I do.) Authors could experiment with layers of factual or narrative detail. The text could even be updated remotely. Useful reviews could be appended. Notes and corrections added. Regrets tabled.

I've never yet seen more than glimpses of what I might want in an ebook. But as more than one writer in this Winter issue of *The Author* points out, the medium is still evolving. Authors, notably and tellingly, are driving that evolution as much as, if not more than, traditional publishers. I still wait, excitedly, to be confounded. James McConnachie, editorial, *The Author*, Winter 2016

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