

WAVERLEY

by Sir Walter Scott



THE AUTHOR

Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, the son of a lawyer, a strict Calvinist who had a special interest in Church History. He initially planned to follow in his father's footsteps, but soon took a dislike for the law and immersed himself in reading and writing, though he continued to involve himself in legal work for the rest of his life. His early successes were long narrative poems, *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805), *Marmion* (1808), and *The Lady of the Lake* (1810). When his popularity began to wane as other poets of the Romantic Age rose to outshine him, he turned to historical novels, beginning with *Waverley* (1814), a novel so popular that he produced a long string of sequels based on the history of Scotland, including *Rob Roy* (1818) and *Quentin Durward* (1823). With the publication of *Ivanhoe*, perhaps the most popular of all his novels, he turned more frequently to the Middle Ages and Renaissance for his subject matter. The success of his romances made him England's most popular novelist during his lifetime; he was often cited as being second only to Shakespeare. He was knighted by George IV in 1820. Though his reputation declined drastically when Romanticism fell out of favor, it has seen somewhat of a resurgence in recent years.

His initial work of fiction, *Waverley*, published anonymously in 1814, is often considered the first historical novel, making Scott the originator of the genre. The setting is the Scottish Highlands during the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745 during the reign of George II, the same general time period in which Robert Louis Stevenson's *Kidnapped* takes place. Though Scott is generally classed as a Romantic writer, this early work also bears characteristics of the Enlightenment; the protagonist is clearly a Romantic, but as he matures he becomes more rational in his assessment of his life and circumstances. The work was immensely popular when it was first published, selling out the first edition of one thousand copies in two days.

PLOT SUMMARY

Chapter 1 - Introduction

In his introduction, Scott explains to the reader why he chose the title and subtitle he did. His intention was to choose a name for his hero that had no prior associations for the reader and a period of time sixty years before he began writing the novel, placing it in 1745.

Chapter 2 - Waverley-Honour - A Retrospect

The protagonist, Edward Waverley, is the heir to the estate of Waverley-Honour, which presently is in the hands of his elderly bachelor uncle, Sir Everard. Edward's father Richard and his uncle parted ways over politics; the former was a Whig and supporter of the Hanoverians, while the latter was a Tory who supported the Stuarts. The baronet, however, took a liking to his nephew and made him heir to the title and estate.

Chapter 3 - Education

Because Edward divided his time between his uncle's estate and that of his father, his education lacked continuity; he had neither a permanent tutor nor formal schooling. He was quick of mind, but studied only what pleased him, since his instructors on the two estates both tended to be indulgent in their oversight. He loved literature, but tended most to occupy himself with romantic fiction and sentimental poetry.

Chapter 4 - Castle-Building

Sir Everard considered his nephew to be too bookish and tried to interest him in sports, but the boy became a dilettante, unable to give his attention to either hunting or fishing for very long. He spent little time in the society of young men of his own age, and therefore felt uncomfortable in their presence; he had no real friends. His maiden aunt filled his mind with heroic tales of his ancestors, which sparked his imagination as much as the romances he read.

Chapter 5 - Choice of a Profession

Edward was reluctant to share the fruit of his imagination with anyone, but once he reached young manhood, he began to search among the females of his acquaintance for the qualities his imagination had formed from his exposure to romantic tales. His Aunt Rachel, realizing that the neighborhood contained no suitable candidates, arranged for Edward to travel under the care of his tutor, but his father objected because it might expose him to Jacobite sympathies. It was determined that instead he would enter the army. He enlisted as a captain of dragoons and was assigned to Dundee, Scotland.

Chapter 6 - The Adieus of Waverley

Sir Everard sends Edward off to his regiment with warnings and exhortations and entrusts him with a letter of introduction to his old friend Cosmo Bradwardine, a Jacobite who had been captured at the Battle of Preston in 1715 and freed by means of Sir Everard's intercession. His tutor gives him two voluminous manuscripts of his own composition, and Aunt Rachel warns him against the deceptive charms of Scottish lasses and sends him off with a diamond ring and some gold pieces.

Chapter 7 - A Horse-Quarter in Scotland

The next morning Edward leaves for Dundee, where he is taken under the wing of Colonel Gardiner, the commander of the regiment. His training proceeds after a fashion, but he finds that

he does not easily acquire the necessary skills, largely because of his short attention span. That summer, he asks Colonel Gardiner for a leave of absence to see the countryside. He rides toward the Highlands with the intention of visiting the Baron of Bradwardine, who lives at the northern end of the Scottish Lowlands.

Chapter 8 - A Scottish Manor-House Sixty Years Since

When Edward arrives at the village of Tully-Veolan, he finds a miserable hamlet mired in poverty, the streets filled with naked urchins and stray dogs. The peasants, though garbed roughly, appear intelligent enough, and the girls, though somewhat dirty, have a certain native beauty about them. After he passes through the village, Edward approaches the manor house, decorated all around with stone bears.

Chapter 9 - More of the Manor-House and Its Environs

He knocks at the door, but receives no answer, so he walks around the grounds, encountering two servant girls doing laundry, the jester, one Davie Gellatley, dancing in the grass, and Alexander Saunderson, the butler.

Chapter 10 - Rose Bradwardine and Her Father

At that point Rose Bradwardine, the lovely blonde seventeen-year-old daughter of the Baron, approaches, followed shortly thereafter by her father. The Baron is elderly, but fit and energetic, owing to his experience as a soldier and the constant labor of tending his estate. He welcomes Edward kindly, escorts him in to dinner, and introduces him to the other guests.

Chapter 11 - The Banquet

The dinner is enjoyed by all, and afterward the Baron brings out a family heirloom, a goblet known as the Blessed Bear of Bradwardine, and solemnly quaffs a draft from it. The cup is then passed around and the guests in turn do the same until some are thoroughly inebriated, though Edward practices moderation as much as courtesy allows. When the Baron walks the guests back to the village, they stop at the local pub and continue to imbibe, dragging Edward along with them. When the drunken carousers bring up politics, a fight almost breaks out, prevented only by the cooler heads of Edward and the butler.

Chapter 12 - Repentance and a Reconciliation

When Edward wakes up late the following morning, he is determined to seek satisfaction from the young Laird of Balmawhapple who started the quarrel the previous night by insulting the king. He goes down to breakfast and, preoccupied with what he sees as his duty, he rudely ignores Rose. He then sees the Baron and the culprit outside arm in arm. They soon summon him, and Balmawhapple offers through the Baron an effusive apology for his conduct and language of the night before, which Edward politely accepts. At this point Edward intends to leave, but the Baron presses him to stay for a few days, promising to avoid any future inebriation. He then invites Edward to join him in a hunt for roe deer.

Chapter 13 - A More Rational Day Than the Last

Within half an hour of the beginning of the hunt they find and kill a deer, then start for home. The two men enjoy one another's company despite their differences in age, interests, and temperament. After dinner, Edward is escorted through the rambling manor to Rose's apartments. These are tastefully decorated and offer a stunning view of the grounds. The Baron tells tales associated with the different features of the estate and Rose entertains them with her singing. She then tells the story of Davie Gellatley's mother, a poor old soul who was accused of witchcraft, but was rescued by her father.

Chapter 14 - A Discovery - Waverley Becomes Domesticated at Tully-Veolan

The next morning Edward discovers that the apology he had received earlier had been coerced by the Baron, who had wounded the culprit with his sword. Edward is mortified to learn this and confronts the Baron, who justifies his behavior by pointing out that they both had been insulted, a duel had been fought, and an apology offered, thus making an end of the quarrel. As the days pass, Edward finds that he enjoys the company more and more, especially that of young Rose. While she is her father's pride and joy, he has done nothing to provide for her future, since the entire estate is entailed to the male line, and thus to a distant cousin named Malcolm. While Edward stays with them, he sends for some of his own books and introduces her to the joys of poetry and romantic literature. The Baron, meanwhile, is oblivious to the growing intimacy between his daughter and his young guest; he tends to think of her as a beloved sister, while her affections are somewhat warmer. When Edward asks to extend his visit, his commanding officer agrees, but cautions him against possible corrupting influences both political and religious.

Chapter 15 - A Creagh, and Its Consequences

One morning after Edward has been at Tully-Veolan for six weeks, he wakes to considerable confusion on the estate. Rose tells him that the manor has been attacked during the night by a band of Highlanders who have made off with all their milk cows. For years the Baron paid protection money to Fergus Mac-Ivor, but recently had stopped doing so, which led to the creagh, or raid. Because of English restrictions on the Scots, the Bradwardines cannot even keep weapons to defend themselves against such depredations. What are they to do? Saunderson recommends buying the cattle back from the raiders, Edward wants to call out the troops, and Rose suggests resuming the protection payments, but none of these ideas pleases the Baron, who favors gathering the local nobles and pursuing the predators. Macwheeble points out, however, that the raiders have too much of a head start and by now are lost in the trackless Highlands. When Edward asks Rose about Mac-Ivor, she tells him that the Highlander is a great and well-respected gentleman; she also tells him about Fergus' lovely sister Flora, who used to be her best friend. She begs Edward, should he have the opportunity, to convince her father to end the feud that separated the families. Edward sees this situation as akin to the romances in which he steeped himself as a boy.

Chapter 16 - An Unexpected Ally Appears

That evening the Baron has much to say to Edward about the men of the Highlands, so much so that he asks if it would be possible to visit the region and see it for himself. The Baron says that

nothing would be simpler as long as the quarrel between himself and Mac-Ivor is first resolved. At that point a young man in full Highland garb arrives - Evan Dhu, who comes as a representative of Fergus Mac-Ivor to make peace between the two families. An agreement is soon reached, and Evan promises to retrieve the Baron's cattle. He invites Edward to go with him, to which the young Englishman readily agrees. Evan takes him to the cave of Donald Bean Lean, the bandit who stole the cattle.

Chapter 17 - The Hold of a Highland Robber

Edward is transported in a rowboat to a cave in the side of a cliff, where he meets Donald Bean Lean, a thin, pale man who looks nothing like Edward's image of a bandit chieftain. Donald receives him with great courtesy and feeds him well. In the ensuing conversation, the robber shows himself well acquainted with the English troop distribution in the north country; Edward cannot imagine how he came to know some of the details of which he speaks. He then is escorted to a pallet for a sound night's sleep.

Chapter 18 - Waverley Proceeds on His Journey

When Edward wakes in the morning, he finds the cave deserted with few signs that it has been the abode of bandits. He makes his way to shore and sees Alice, Donald's daughter, preparing breakfast for him. They are soon joined by Evan Dhu, who has caught a large trout in the mountain loch. After breakfast, the two get in the boat and continue their journey. They speak of Alice, whom Evan intends to marry if her father is hanged as a thief, though Evan insists that stealing lowland cattle is no more dishonest than shooting deer in the forest. Evan also tells him that the Baron's cattle are on their way home except for the two that provided their dinner the night before. When Edward asks where they are going, Evan tells him that they are on the way to see Fergus Mac-Ivor at his home in Glennaquoich. As they travel, Evan tells Edward the story of one of Donald's misadventures. He kidnaped a bridegroom before his wedding, hoping for a ransom of a thousand pounds, but the bride couldn't pay, nor could she raise the money. The groom got sick, and Donald nursed him back to health, but at so much cost of time and money that he decided to let him go. As a result, Donald was invited to the wedding! Soon they are met by Fergus Mac-Ivor, who is hunting ducks while he awaits his guests.

Chapter 19 - The Chief and His Mansion

Fergus Mac-Ivor's ancestors had lived in the Perthshire Highlands for more than three hundred years, though the estate had been temporarily forfeited in the rebellion of 1715. Fergus gathered around himself as many of his clan members as the estate could support, along with a variety of retainers and hangers-on. With his small army he kept peace in his part of the Highlands, in the process gaining the loyalty of many bands of robbers and suppressing those who refused to grant their fealty. When the government deprived him of his military post, the region descended into chaos for a time, but Fergus soon regained his influence. He was so zealous for the house of Stuart that the Great Pretender, the so-called James III (this is how he is known to history; Highlanders would never describe him in this manner), granted him an earldom, of which he would take possession should the Stuarts be restored to the throne. When Edward arrives at Glennaquoich, he sees a hundred Highlanders in full battle dress going through their military exercises.

Chapter 20 - A Highland Feast

Edward is promptly escorted in to dinner, for which a large crowd is present; Mac-Ivor prides himself on the number of his adherents and the bounty of his hospitality, for which all other luxuries are sacrificed. The quality of the food and drink corresponds to the status of the diner, with the fanciest fare reserved for the head of the table while simpler dishes are distributed among the poor outside the door, while three bagpipers fill the hall with their caterwauling. A bard's poem is followed by toast after toast, and Edward, fearing intoxication, passes on the cup and asks his host the meaning of the poem. Fergus then invites him to meet his sister Flora, who will take him away from the noisy company and answer his question.

Chapter 21 - The Chieftain's Sister

When Edward first sets eyes on Flora, he is immediately impressed with the similarity of her face and features to those of her brother, yet while he is handsome, strong and commanding, she is lovely, soft and sweet, and both share a deep and unfailing loyalty to the house of Stuart, by whom they had been treated with the utmost kindness during their years of exile in France. Flora's best (and only) friend is Rose Bradwardine, though the two are very different in personality. Flora, working on her brother behind the scenes, had played an important role in reconciling the two families and ending their quarrel.

Chapter 22 - Highland Minstrelsy

Before returning to the feast, Fergus asks his sister to translate into English the poem just recited by the bard, which she knows well. Edward, having heard his name in the bard's recitation, asks her what he said about him, but she assures him that such poets often add stanzas extemporaneously. She then sends one of her handmaids to find out what the bard said. When the maid returns, they go outside to a secluded waterfall, where Flora sings the ballad for Edward, accompanying herself on a small harp. The song is not a romance, but a battle cry, calling the clans of Scotland to avenge their oppressors. Before she gets to the part where her guest is mentioned, a greyhound comes bounding up the trail, a signal from Fergus that it is time to return to the house.

Chapter 23 - Waverley Continues at Glenaquoich

Fergus soon arrives to escort them back to the castle. On the way they talk of music, the Bradwardines, and Donald Bean Lean and his band of robbers, whom Flora cannot tolerate. Fergus invites Edward to remain for a fortnight and join them in a hunting expedition, to which he readily agrees. They enjoy a fine dinner together, and that night Edward dreams of Flora Mac-Ivor.

Chapter 24 - A Stag-Hunt and Its Consequences

The hunt is delayed for three weeks, and during this time Edward becomes increasingly enamored of Flora. Finally the time arrives and Fergus and three hundred of his clansmen join other chieftains and their retainers for the big event. The clan members spread out and drive the deer into a narrow defile where the chieftains lie in wait for them. Their numbers are so great, however, that the hunters are unable to withstand a charge led by a grand old stag and are forced to fall on their

faces to avoid being gored by the antlers of the stampeding deer. Edward, unaccustomed to such sport, neglects to fall to the ground, but Fergus tackles him and in the process saves his life, though he does emerge with cuts, bruises, and a sprained ankle. An old practitioner of folk medicine is brought in, who treats him with bloodletting, the application of herbs gathered under the full moon, and incantations of some sort. The herbs relieve Edward's pain, though his companions credit the spells for his relief. An opiate administered by the old man sends him into a fitful sleep. The next day the party breaks up, and Fergus, who with his men has business to attend to, leaves Edward at the home of a distant relative to recuperate. After six days Edward is able to get around with the aid of a walking stick, and Fergus returns to escort him back to Glennaquoich, where they find Flora waiting for them. She gives them mail that had arrived during their absence.

Chapter 25 - News from England

The letters Edward so far received from home were of little interest, but these are of a different character altogether. His father, involved in an intrigue to increase his status and income, had switched parties, and when the intrigue failed, had lost his government post. Both Richard and Sir Everard, incensed at what they saw as an insult to the family name, encouraged Edward to forego his service to this faithless government and resign from the army. Though Edward knows nothing about politics and is blissfully unaware of his father's folly, his path is decided when he receives a missive from Colonel Gardiner demanding that he return to his regiment immediately or face a charge of being absent without leave. Edward, unused to military discipline and convinced that his time should be his own, takes his commanding officer's letter as a personal affront and promptly submits his resignation. Because the Colonel's letter is an old one, he finds that the threat has already been carried out and he has been deprived of his captaincy. Fergus encourages him to seek revenge, not against the Colonel, but against the entire usurping house of Hanover.

Chapter 26 - An Eclaircissement

Now that Edward is no longer in the British army and his father no longer part of the government, Fergus seeks to advance the growing attraction between Edward and his sister Flora. When Flora finds that Edward has changed allegiances, she is pleased, but is reluctant to see him take a fatal step that would brand him a rebel without due consideration. He impetuously begins to propose to her, but she silences him, saying that he has only been eligible for her serious attentions for half an hour.

Chapter 27 - Upon the Same Subject

Fergus is clearly preparing for war, but when Edward asks him for details, he refuses because the latter's allegiance is not yet clear. Edward is torn between having recently sworn fealty to the crown and the insults received by his family; making matters even worse is his love for Flora, who has not yet answered his proposal of marriage. Fergus wonders what Edward's family will think of the match, given that Flora has no fortune, but Edward assures him that they will approve. Fergus then urges him to follow Flora to the waterfall and press her for a decision. When he does so, she turns him down, insisting that her zeal for the restoration of the house of Stuart above all else would prevent her from being the kind of wife he deserves - one who can devote all of her energy and attention to him. He swears his support for the Stuarts, but she fears his political allegiance has been

rashly altered because of his love for her. She warns him not to cast his lot with Fergus, but encourages him to return home and do all he can to support the restoration as a faithful scion of the house of Waverley.

Chapter 28 - A Letter from Tully-Veolan

Edward is awakened in the morning by a song emanating from the mouth of none other than Davie Gellatley, who has brought him a letter from Rose Bradwardine. The government issued a warrant for the Baron's arrest, and he fled into the Highlands with a contingent of forty followers.

Soon after a band of soldiers arrived at Tully-Veolan and asked particularly about Edward, proceeding to confiscate all the property he left there. Four soldiers are currently quartering in the Baron's manor, hoping that Edward will return. Rose, of course, encourages him not to do so, but to return to England as quickly as possible. Edward decides to go to Edinburgh in an effort to clear his name, though Fergus warns that he may wind up in prison.

Chapter 29 - Waverley's Reception in the Lowlands After His Highland Tour

When Edward and the servant Fergus sent to accompany him arrive at a village on the way to Edinburgh, they try to rent a horse for the rest of the trip but are treated rudely by the innkeeper, one Ebenezer Cruickshanks, who closely questions them about their identity and whereabouts and charges double the going rate. The innkeeper finally agrees to accompany him to Edinburgh, and Fergus' servant returns to the Highlands.

Chapter 30 - Shows that the Loss of a Horse's Shoe May Be a Serious Inconvenience

As they travel, Cruickshanks claims that his horse has lost a shoe and that Edward will have to pay to get it replaced. The next village contains a blacksmith shop, which is a beehive of activity. Rumors abound that Fergus and his Highlanders have moved southward, and the town is up in arms, containing representatives of both factions. While the loyalists seek to delay Edward's departure, Cruickshanks tries to make off with both horses and all of Edward's baggage. Edward pulls a pistol, but is attacked by the blacksmith, whom he shoots. Soon the mob overcomes and disarms him, threatening him with bodily harm until Rev. Morton, the local pastor, intervenes to calm the crowd. The blacksmith has only received a flesh wound, and the minister convinces the mob to bring Edward before Major Melville, the laird of the district.

Chapter 31 - An Examination

The Major quickly determines that the blacksmith's wound was administered in self defense. He then moves on to the reason for Edward's journey, and Cruickshanks shares his suspicions about his Highland connections. He hopes for a reward and reimbursement for his troubles, but is rebuked by Melville for not bringing the matter to his attention earlier and for overcharging his guest. He returns home, disgruntled, leaving Edward's possessions behind him. The Major clears the courtroom and asks Edward his name, which he freely shares. When he asks what charges are laid against him, he discovers that he is accused of stirring up troops to rebellion, desertion, and high treason; Melville then shows him the warrant issued by the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland. Edward is astonished at the charges, though he realizes his innocence might be difficult to prove.

The conversation that follows is a mix of circumstances interpreted in the worst possible light and outright falsehoods, and Edward despairs of defending himself. Melville suggests that Edward has fallen under the influence of more powerful personalities and may be excused for his naivete if he tells all he knows about Fergus Mac-Ivor and his plans, but Edward hotly refuses to inform on one who has shown him hospitality, whatever his political orientation may be. Melville then remands our hero to custody until his fate can be determined.

Chapter 32 - A Conference and the Consequence

Rev. Morton, who had been present during the examination, retires for dinner with Major Melville. The two men, by virtue of their career choices, have very different perspectives on human nature, with the former tending to see the good while the latter sharply perceives the evil; the former is lenient while the latter is strict and unyielding. The Major lays out the case against Edward, while the parson urges mercy. At length Melville decides to place Edward in the custody of the Cameronian Habakkuk “Gifted” Gilfillan with instructions to confine him to Stirling Castle. Before they retire, Morton asks permission to speak to the prisoner alone.

Chapter 33 - A Confidant

When Edward awakes from a restless sleep, he sincerely regrets turning down Fergus Mac-Ivor’s invitation to join the rebellion. When Rev. Morton arrives, he begs him to open up to him all of the details of the last few months so he might find some reason to exonerate him. Edward then tells his story in full, omitting only mention of Rose and Flora. Morton promises to help in any way he can.

Chapter 34 - Things Mend a Little

Later the same day, Rev. Morton communicates to Edward, much to his surprise, an invitation for dinner with Major Melville. They have a very pleasant dinner, which is interrupted by the sound of a drum outside the house announcing the arrival of Gilfillan’s troop of soldiers.

Chapter 35 - A Volunteer Sixty Years Since

Gilfillan arrives with thirty men, and the Major wonders why his troop is so small. The Cameronian affirms that he left most of his men back in the last village to attend a preaching service. Melville is appalled at the lack of military discipline he observes, but Gilfillan responds haughtily to any instructions the old man tries to give him. The Major then entrusts Edward to Gilfillan’s care.

Chapter 36 - An Incident

As they travel, Gilfillan harangues Edward concerning the history and doctrinal peculiarities of the Cameronians, especially the lay patronage controversy, which was then at its height. At this point a poor peddler asks to join them for protection. As the sun sets, the peddler begins whistling for his dog; this is a signal to a band of Highlanders concealed nearby, who ambush the party and rescue Edward.

Chapter 37 - Waverley is Still in Duress

During the rescue Edward is injured from falling off his horse, and the Highlanders take him to a hut, where he is cared for while he recuperates from his cuts and bruises by an old woman and frequently visited by a young lady who always hides her face. He is confined, first to his enclosed bed and then to the hut. As his body mends, he begins to plan his escape, either to England or to Glennaquoich. The Highlanders prevent any escape attempt by returning to take him with them. Among them he sees Alice, the daughter of Donald Bean Lean, who sneaks a packet of papers into his portmanteau. After this, they all depart.

Chapter 38 - A Nocturnal Adventure

Donald Bean Lean's lieutenant, Duncan Duroch, the head of the Highlanders, arms Edward with a sword and pistol. As they creep silently forward, they encounter the campsite of five English soldiers. Duncan distracts them, and as they give chase, the others run to safety. They then make their way to Doune Castle, which is under the control of the Scottish rebels, where Edward is welcomed and given a comfortable bed for the night.

Chapter 39 - The Journey is Continued

As Edward rests the next day prior to continuing his journey to wherever his rescuers decide to take him, he remembers the documents given him by Alice outside the hut. As he prepares to retrieve them from his portmanteau, a servant of the castle seizes the baggage and takes it to a waiting cart, which soon rumbles away. After dinner, Edward is escorted from the castle by a band of twenty armed rebels. They pass Stirling, the field of Bannockburn, and Falkirk on their way to Edinburgh, where the castle is under siege at the hands of Highland rebels. Edward is taken to Holyrood Palace, which is the headquarters of Bonnie Prince Charlie, the grandson of James II and the scion of the house of Stuart, who hopes to place his father, the so-called James III, on the throne.

Chapter 40 - An Old and a New Acquaintance

At Holyrood Edward is greeted by none other than Fergus Mac-Ivor, who welcomes him warmly. Edward inquires about Flora and is told that she is safe in Edinburgh. He is then introduced to Prince Charles Edward Stuart - Bonnie Prince Charlie himself. The young Prince shakes his hand and asks which side he is on. He will gladly welcome Edward as a friend and supporter, but if he chooses to side with the Hanoverians, he will freely allow him to leave and make his way southward. Edward, filled with visions of romantic adventures, kneels before Charles and offers him his sword. Charles and his attendants are debating whether to retreat in the face of superior force and consolidate their gains or immediately press the attack. The Prince asks Edward's advice, but he declines to offer any from lack of knowledge. When Charles offers him the rank of major, he says that he would prefer to serve as a volunteer under the command of Fergus Mac-Ivor. Charles is pleased with the offer and gives him his own sword, a family heirloom.

Chapter 41 - The Mystery Begins to Be Cleared Up

After they leave the throne room, Fergus asks Edward about his adventures since they parted, then summons a tailor to make Waverley a proper uniform. He is next taken to see Baron Bradwardine, who expresses his sorrow for the young man's struggles and asks why he did not choose to join his regiment. Edward asks after Rose, who is in Edinburgh with Flora Mac-Ivor. The three men then agree to meet for dinner that afternoon.

Chapter 42 - A Soldier's Dinner

Edward's uniform is ready by dinnertime, and he is very pleased with his appearance, as is Evan Dhu, who is an ensign under Mac-Ivor's command. During dinner, the men discuss the campaign, and Bradwardine demands that Bailie Macwheeble see that Rose is supplied with adequate finances should he die in the struggle. Macwheeble, who is as usual seeking a means of enriching himself, assures his master that she will be well cared for.

Chapter 43 - The Ball

After dinner, Bradwardine, Mac-Ivor, and Edward return to Holyrood. At the ball that follows, Edward is reunited with both Flora and Rose. Flora greets him as a brother, much to his disappointment. Fergus flushes angrily at his sister's response, much desiring the union of the two young people, and Edward turns pale, at which point Rose inquires whether he is still ill. At this point the Prince draws Edward aside and questions him in some detail about the great families of the Lowlands and their allegiances, of which Edward in fact has little knowledge. He then warns Edward to be more discreet about his feelings for Flora. When Charles leaves to speak to others, Edward returns to Flora and Rose and proceeds to make small talk, showing nothing of his affections. He is determined not to show Flora how much her words wounded him. As the evening proceeds, Edward becomes a brilliant conversationalist, attracting all the ladies with the exception of Flora, who remains cold to him. Rose particularly is drawn by his wit and vivacity. The Prince, the Baron, and Mac-Ivor see a side of Edward previously unknown to them. Soon the party ends and the men retire, looking forward to a battle on the morrow.

Chapter 44 - The March

Waverley is awakened the next morning by the sound of a bagpipe and told that the army is gathering in the King's Park. When he arrives he sees about four thousand troops - the Highland chieftains and their retainers, sharply uniformed and well-armed, though only a few are on horseback, followed by hordes of poorly-dressed and ill-equipped peasants. When their lone piece of artillery is fired the march begins, and Edward has trouble catching up to the forces of the clan Mac-Ivor.

Chapter 45 - An Incident Gives Rise to Unavailing Reflections

When Edward reaches Fergus and the rest of the clan, he finds their numbers diminished by the defection of Donald Bean Lean and his men. After an early skirmish, Bradwardine sends back wounded prisoners, one of whom is a tenant at Waverley-Honour and his former sergeant. Edward

sees that he receives medical care, but he dies a few minutes later after begging Edward not to take up arms against England. Before the man dies, Edward learns that scoundrels have abused his name for their own ends, thus providing evidence for the charges lodged against him after his earlier capture.

Chapter 46 - The Eve of Battle

In preparation for the battle, the rebels occupy the high ground while the government troops seize control of the plain below. The government troops have the advantage in numbers, cavalry, and artillery, and two English ships are anchored in the nearby bay. Both sides form their lines, but nothing happens aside from loud shouts and a few random shots. When Mac-Ivor's men are ordered to move into the village of Preston to force the enemy to alter their alignment, Edward recognizes his former regiment, led by Colonel Gardiner and containing many of his friends. This raises serious doubts in his mind about the choice he has made. When one of his companions takes aim to fire at Gardiner, Edward almost stops him, but another man does so first to avoid starting a pitched battle. Maneuvers and counter-maneuvers take up the remainder of the day.

Chapter 47 - The Conflict

At three o'clock in the morning, Fergus and Edward are summoned to meet with the Prince. He has just informed his commanders that a narrow path down to the plain below has been discovered that will allow them to fall upon the government troops in early morning darkness. As the fog before dawn begins to lift, a sentinel hears the Highlanders and sounds the alarm. The battle goes well for the rebels from the start, as the regular cavalry finds that their horses flee at the first sound of gunfire and the artillery, without the protection of the horse troops, desert their guns after firing one barrage. Edward, seeing an English officer alone beside a cannon, prevents others from harming him and calls on him to surrender, which he finally does. He turns next to try to save Colonel Gardiner, but he is too late, as his former commander is struck from his horse and pierced through while on the ground. The Jacobites win in a rout, with the only casualty of note being Bradwardine's old antagonist, the Laird of Balmawhapple.

Chapter 48 - An Unexpected Embarrassment

When Bradwardine returns with the cavalry, he finds Fergus resolving a dispute among his retainers concerning the division of plunder. He calls him and Edward aside to consult on a very important matter. He is concerned about the legal technicalities surrounding the ceremony of taking off the king's boots, which honor he believes should fall to him. He believes that performing this service will keep his estate from being passed on to a distant family rather than left to his daughter Rose. The two men both think his notion preposterous, but they encourage him just the same, and Fergus goes off to warn Charles of the bizarre request he is about to receive.

Chapter 49 - The English Prisoner

Edward then goes in search of the English officer whose life he saved. He soon discovers that the prisoner is Colonel Talbot, an old friend of his uncle. Talbot regrets to see the nephew of his long-time benefactor fighting with the rebels, then passes on to him the news that both his father

and uncle have been accused of treason because of Edward's behavior, and that what he now has witnessed has done nothing but confirm the rumors that have been spread about him. The Colonel has come to Scotland for the express purpose of bringing Edward back safely and clearing the family name. Talbot is distressed, not only because of the choice made by Edward and the consequences for his family, but also because of the cowardice shown by the English soldiers on the field of battle. Fergus then appears to summon Edward to the Prince's chambers to witness the ceremony planned by Baron Bradwardine.

Chapter 50 - Rather Unimportant

As they ride toward their meeting with the Prince, Fergus wonders why Edward is so down in the mouth after a great victory in which he played a significant part. He is, of course, upset, both by the death of Colonel Gardiner and the news about his father and uncle. Charles congratulates Edward on the capture of Colonel Talbot, a most important prisoner who is the personal friend of George II. He believes that the Colonel can be persuaded to join the Jacobites and entrusts Edward with the task of altering his allegiance, though Edward doubts that such a thing is possible. He goes immediately to take charge of Talbot, thus missing Bradwardine's absurd act of devotion, though the newspaper contained a detailed account of it the next day. Talbot agrees not to try to escape, and the two men settle into a comfortable relationship, each attempting to convert the other. Talbot even says that he prays for the Prince in the words of a Presbyterian clergyman: "As he has come among us seeking an earthly crown, may his labors be speedily rewarded with a heavenly one."

Chapter 51 - Intrigue of Love and Politics

After the victory at Preston, the Prince rides triumphantly into Edinburgh surrounded by his Highland supporters. During the celebration, Flora is grazed by a random shot but is not seriously harmed. Edward escorts Talbot to Edinburgh, and on the way the two speak of their respective backgrounds while each tries to convince the other of the rightness of his cause. Talbot, convinced that Edward is no traitor, urges him to flee to Flanders and assures him that he can secure a pardon for him from the government after the rebellion fails, but Edward will have none of it. When they arrive at their lodgings, Edward finally opens the packet of letters slipped to him by Alice outside the hut. The packet contains two letters from Colonel Gardiner, first advising and then requiring him to end his leave of absence and return to the regiment because of certain signs of rebellion among the troops. Talbot is now convinced that Edward, rather than disobeying orders, simply had never received the letters demanding his return. A third letter is from the Major of the regiment, expressing concern about certain rumors that had reached his ears about Edward's behavior. The rest of the letters reveal a conspiracy between Donald Bean Lean and two of Edward's underlings, Sergeant Houghton and Tims, to intercept his correspondence and destroy his reputation with the English government. Edward's troop then revolted, the revolt was put down, and the ringleaders were arrested; they then proceeded to blame the whole thing on Edward.

Chapter 52 - Intrigues of Society and Love

As Edward and Talbot spend time together they grow increasingly friendly. They come to admire one another's characters, though Talbot cannot tolerate Edward's friends. He thinks the Baron is a pompous pedant and Fergus is a dangerous rabble-rouser, that Flora is too affected in her

manner and Rose too simple and unrefined. Edward feels quite differently, though Flora remains aloof while Rose grows daily in his estimation - a development much encouraged by Flora despite the fact that her brother has at times shown interest in Rose himself. Flora convinces Rose that Edward's character leans more to the domestic than the militant, but Rose still thinks she has no chance with him.

Chapter 53 - Fergus a Suitor

As the siege of Edinburgh Castle continues with no signs of success, Edward becomes increasingly disenchanted with conditions in the Jacobite camp. The courtiers are engaged in intrigues and backstabbing to forward their own ambitions and the possibility of progress in the rebellion seems increasingly remote. When Edward goes to visit Fergus, he finds the Highland chief in a vile temper; he has presented two petitions to Charles and both have been rejected. The petitions involved the granting of an earldom, which he desires because it would put him in a position to marry Rose Bradwardine if her father could be persuaded to settle his estate on her. This entire plan was hatched without consulting either Rose or the Baron. The Prince, however, declined to grant the earldom and informed Fergus that Rose's affections were directed elsewhere. Fergus is now so angry he is contemplating revenge against the Prince to whom he has pledged his allegiance.

Chapter 54 - "To One Thing Constant Never"

Edward goes back to his lodging in a state of confusion. Why should he care if Fergus wants to marry Rose? He earlier rejected her obvious affections, but knows that Fergus is a man of action who is likely to neglect any woman he marries. At the same time, he knows that his love for Flora is unrequited and doomed to disappointment. He decides that he will observe the two women carefully that evening. When he arrives for tea, Flora ignores him, but Rose subtly displays her interest. When the choice of entertainment is between Fergus playing the flute and Edward reading Shakespeare, Rose casts the deciding vote in favor of the latter. Edward is asked to read excerpts from *Romeo and Juliet*, and conversation then turns to Romeo's fickleness, which most of the women condemn. Flora, however, argues that Romeo was right to give up a hopeless passion for Rosalind and turn to the more compatible favors of Juliet. Edward gets the point and determines to break with his Rosalind and turn his attentions to his Juliet, though both steps are likely to infuriate Fergus.

Chapter 55 - A Brave Man in Sorrow

Edward is confused, not only about his love life, but also about the rightness of the cause he has espoused, particularly since Talbot continues to work on him with arguments as to why he should extricate himself from his present predicament. One night Talbot is clearly distressed; he has received a letter from his sister indicating that his wife has just given birth to a long-hoped-for child who died shortly thereafter, and that she has become seriously ill since hearing of his capture. She begs him to negotiate his release and return home as quickly as possible. Edward offers to release Talbot and suffer the consequences, but the honorable man refuses.

Chapter 56 - Exertion

Edward does not give up so easily, however, and returns the next morning with a pass signed by the Prince himself giving Talbot safe conduct back to England as long as he agrees not to take up arms against the Stuarts for the next twelve months. Talbot is soon on his way, bearing with him the letters stolen by Alice that prove that Edward was framed and promising to give Edward's find greetings to his family.

Chapter 57 - The March

In November the forces of the Prince invade England, succeeding in taking the city of Carlisle despite vastly inferior numbers. As they march through northern England, however, none of the support they expect from the local Tories materializes. The dregs of society who join them are a disappointment to everyone but the Baron, who compares them to the outcasts who joined David in the cave of Adullam. As they march, Edward informs Fergus of his desire to drop his courtship of Flora because of the disinclination of the lady, but Fergus, as her guardian, will hear none of it. He insists on putting pressure on Flora, but Edward assures him that even if she were to change her mind, he would not change his. Fergus is incensed and Edward goes in search of Bradwardine in an effort to transfer to his regiment, a suggestion that he receives gladly.

Chapter 58 - The Confusion of King Agramant's Camp

A few days later, Evan Dhu warns Edward that Fergus Mac-Ivor is out for revenge and that the members of his clan are convinced that he has committed an affront against Flora. Soon a shot rings out as one of Fergus' men takes a shot at Edward. He sends a messenger to inform the Baron of the treachery, then confronts Fergus directly. The Chieftain says he would be happy to do the same, but would not do so under cover, but in the open. Edward and Fergus are about to fight a duel. Then the Baron and his men arrive, and a melee is about to break out between the Lowlanders and the Highlanders. Mercifully, the Prince appears at that moment and puts a stop to the violence that is about to break out. He had unwittingly been the cause of the quarrel when he had told Fergus that Edward was the lover of Rose Bradwardine; when he finds that this is not true, he disabuses Fergus and demands that he and Edward shake hands and end their quarrel.

Chapter 59 - A Skirmish

The Highlanders, now recognizing that they are hopelessly outnumbered, retreat northward and reluctantly give up any hope of invading England. This decision, to which he is vehemently opposed, throws Fergus into a state of deep depression. He summons Edward and apologizes; he has recently received a letter from Flora in which she disclaims any interest in a relationship with Edward and Fergus realizes he has made a serious mistake. He is convinced that a pardon can be easily arranged for Edward, and he encourages him to leave the army, flee to the Continent, and marry Rose. The Highland clans, he believes, will be broken up forever. Fergus has also seen a ghost from his family's past and is convinced that he will soon be taken prisoner or die, so he asks Edward to take Flora under his protection after he marries Rose. Edward then asks permission to rejoin Fergus' regiment, which is to take the rearguard position in the retreat. Near nightfall they are

set upon by English cavalry. The Highlanders drive them back at first, but soon a body of them are surrounded and Fergus appears to have been captured or killed.

Chapter 60 - Chapter of Accidents

In the course of the skirmish Edward is separated from his comrades and soon realizes that the English army is between him and the Highlanders. As he tries to circle around to reach his friends, he passes a village, attempting to make his way through as surreptitiously as possible. As he slips past a cottage, a girl grabs his arm, calls him by name, and pulls him inside to protect him from the redcoats. Once he comes into the light, he realizes that she has mistaken him for her boyfriend, Edward Williams. Farmer Jopson and his daughter Cecily feed and shelter him anyway. When he awakes in the morning, he finds that the English are in control of every road out of the village. They give him clothes that allow him to blend in with the villagers and agree to hide him in the Williams farmhouse outside the town, for which he rewards them handsomely. On the way Edward searches the field of battle, but is unable to find the bodies of Fergus or Evan Dhu. Edward stays at the farm for ten days, prevented from traveling by a huge snowstorm; meanwhile he hears that the forces of the Chevalier are being driven back on every side and in places are surrounded by the English. He soon realizes that any attempt to return to the Highland forces would be futile and remains at the farm for several more months.

Chapter 61 - A Journey to London

In January Edward is honored to be a guest at the marriage of Cecily and Ned Williams. One day he finds an old newspaper containing an article reporting his father's death and the fact that his uncle Sir Everard is to be tried for treason unless Edward surrenders to the authorities. He prepares to leave for London immediately, but realizes that his funds have run out, so he decides to take a slow-moving and inexpensive coach from Edinburgh to London.

Chapter 62 - What's To Be Done Next?

Upon arriving in London he immediately finds his way to the home of Philip Talbot. Talbot introduces him to the household as Frank Stanley, his nephew, draws him aside, and elicits from him the story of his adventures since they parted. He quickly informs him that the newspaper article was made up mostly as lies, though it is true that his father is dead. His uncle is in no danger, but Edward is still a wanted man. Talbot hides him in his house, using the excuse of illness to isolate him from the rest of the household while his wife Emily "nurses" him. While he is in hiding, Talbot secures information in his favor from Rev. Morton, Donald Bean Lean is captured and confesses his perfidy toward Edward before he is hanged, and Major Melville confirms the evidence. Given his danger, Edward decides to return to Scotland to find Rose Bradwardine and embark on a ship for the Continent. Talbot arranges his journey - he is to be accompanied by his faithful servant until he meets the real Frank Stanley, who will make further arrangements - and gives him two hundred pounds; the money is from his father Richard's estate, which was left with Talbot in trust. Edward is amazed to find that he is now a wealthy man of property. After sending gifts to the Jopson and Williams families, he embarks for the north, where he meets Frank Stanley and continues his journey using the false passport.

Chapter 63 - Desolation

When Edward reaches Scotland, he hears of the final defeat of the Jacobites at Culloden. In Edinburgh he meets Fergus Mac-Ivor's landlady, who tells him that Fergus and Evan Dhu were captured and that Fergus is condemned to hang. Flora is staying with friends in Carlisle, where Fergus is to be executed, and Rose has returned to her family home. He makes immediately for Tully-Veolan, hoping to find news of Rose. When he gets there he finds English soldiers quartered in the village and the manor and grounds in ruins, the object of wanton abuse. He hears a voice singing and recognizes Davie Gellatley, the Baron's fool. When Edward questions him, he says that all are dead - the Baron, the Bailie, the steward, and Rose, but then leads him to a hut where he finds the Baron in hiding, protected by his housekeeper Janet and his dogs.

Chapter 64 - Comparing of Notes

The Baron informs Edward that the crown had ordered the destruction of his estate, but had rescinded the order when they discovered that the Baron had a distant heir who had not been involved in the conflict; he had never gotten around to arranging for Rose to inherit. The new heir, however, was spiteful. When he arrived to receive his rents, the tenants refused and chased him off. He then put the manor up for sale and ordered the soldiers to do whatever necessary to bring the Baron to justice. Bradwardine is thus a hunted man, living in a cave and subsisting on whatever Bailie Macwheeble can scrape together. Edward finally finds out what he really wants to know - that Rose is safe with friends. The Baron plans to go to France and pursue a military career and invites Edward to go with him, but Edward wants to remain in Britain while Talbot seeks a pardon for him.

Chapter 65 - More Explanation

The next morning Bradwardine advises Edward to pay a visit to the Bailie. Before he does so, he speaks to Janet. He now realizes that she was the old woman who cared for him in the very same hut after his rescue from Gifted Gilfillan and his troops. She tells him that the lady who had visited him during his illness was none other than Rose. Rose, in fact, was responsible for the rescue in the first place, having bribed Donald Bean Lean with valuable family jewels to deliver Edward from custody. She also sent a letter to the Prince commending Edward to his attention, by which means the Prince became convinced of the mutual attachment of the two.

Chapter 66 - "Now is Cupid Like a Child of Conscience - He Makes Restitution"

Duncan Macwheeble is no longer the Bailie, having had the wisdom to distance himself from the rebellion at an early stage, thus avoiding prosecution. Edward seeks his help to remain safely at Tully-Veolan for the time being and to forward his courtship of Rose Bradwardine. When Macwheeble discovers the extent of Edward's fortune, he is enthusiastic in his desire to assist him. Soon a letter arrives from Talbot containing documents affirming the King's protection, both for the Baron of Bradwardine and Edward Waverley. Talbot explains that he had to threaten to resign from the army in order to get the King to grant his request, but in the end was successful. Edward is now a free man and should expect to face a pardon hearing in a week. He quickly makes plans to communicate the good news to the Baron and his daughter.

Chapter 67 - "Happy's the Wooing That's Not Long a Doing"

Edward goes to the Baron's cave and shows him the documents, then expresses his desire to marry Rose, for which permission is gladly granted. The next day they go to see Rose, who takes little time in accepting Edward's proposal. After six days of celebration, Edward goes to Waverley-Honour to plan his wedding, intending then to go to London to see to the matter of the pardon. He also plans to stop at Carlisle to see if he can do anything to alleviate Fergus' dire situation and offer Flora care under Rose's protection. For this he seeks Talbot's help, but the Colonel steadfastly refuses, arguing that Fergus Mac-Ivor deserves to be punished for his role in raising the country to violence.

Chapter 68 - "Tomorrow? Oh, That's Sudden! Spare Him! Spare Him!"

When Edward arrives in Carlisle, he finds that Fergus and Evan Dhu have already been declared guilty of treason. Fergus openly tells the court that he is proud of what he did and welcomes the headsman's axe, while Evan pleads with the Judge to exile Fergus to France and promises to substitute six good Mac-Ivor men, himself included, to suffer the death penalty. The Judge, though impressed with Evan's noble gesture, condemns them both to die the next day. That night Edward visits Flora. She blames herself for her brother's plight because she spurred him on to a leading role in the rebellion. Flora gives Edward a diamond chain to give to Rose and wishes them well in their marriage, then tells him that she intends to become a nun in a convent in France. When he returns to his lodgings, he finds that he will be able to visit Fergus prior to his execution.

Chapter 69 - "A Darker Departure is Near, the Death-drum is Muffled, and Sable the Bier"

The next morning, Fergus embraces Edward and congratulates him on his good fortune. He then asks for the details of the Prince's escape, which Edward shares. Upon hearing that most of the members of his clan have escaped punishment, he presses upon Edward his duty to use his fortune to assist them in times of need, to which he readily agrees. He then asks about Flora, and tells Edward that neither he nor his sister will be able to witness the execution. Fergus and Evan are then led away to die. The next morning Flora leaves for France and Edward departs for Waverley-Honour.

Chapter 70 - Dulce Domum

At Waverley-Honour he is joyfully welcomed by Sir Everard and his sister Rachel. All are soon engaged in planning the wedding while lawyers arrange for Edward's pardon. With everything now in place, Edward returns to Scotland to claim his beloved. Six days later, the nuptials are concluded.

Chapter 71 - This is No Mine Ain House, I Ken by the Bigging O't'

As the wedding party rides past Tully-Veolan, they encounter Macwheeble, who, now that the estate has been sold, has again landed on his feet and is the proprietor on behalf of the new owner. The Baron is astonished to find the manor fully repaired and the estate in working condition; the repairs have been carried out under the supervision of Philip Talbot. As if the Baron is not

startled enough by all of this, Macwheeble then informs him that the purchaser of the estate is none other than Edward, who bought it with part of his inheritance from his father; the former Bailie had connived to lower the purchase price by convincing the distant heir of the property's poor condition and the dangers of living so near the Highlands. Edward in turn presents it to the Baron and his direct heirs, free of all entail. The Baron then draws Macwheeble aside and arranges for the children of Edward and Rose to be his heirs. The entire company then enjoys a sumptuous repast.

Chapter 72 - A Postscript, Which Should Have Been a Preface

The author muses about the changes that have occurred in Scotland in the intervening sixty years and tells the reader that his descriptions of Highland life were drawn from having spent much time there in his youth among people who remembered the events of the rebellion of 1745. Where the narrative touches on historical events or personages, he affirms its accuracy, and notes that even some of the fictional characters are based on real people who experienced things very similar to the events of the narrative.

MAJOR CHARACTERS

- Edward Waverley - The protagonist is a young English gentleman who is drawn into the 1745 Jacobite rebellion in Scotland.
- Richard Waverley - Edward's father, he has no inheritance, being the younger son, but earns a private fortune, which he leaves to Edward upon his death. He is estranged from his older brother because he has become a Whig. When he loses his position in the Whig government, Edward resigns from the army.
- Sir Everard Waverley - Edward's uncle, a devout Tory and supporter of the Stuarts, he takes a liking to the boy and makes him heir to his title and estate.
- Rachel Waverley - Sir Everard's sister, she is the closest thing to a mother Edward knows.
- Colonel Gardiner - The commander of Edward's regiment in Scotland, he was converted through a vision of the crucified Christ to evangelical Presbyterianism after a profligate youth. He briefly takes Edward under his wing until the young man resigns his commission. Edward witnesses his death in the Battle of Preston.
- Baron Cosmo Bradwardine - The laird of Tully-Veolan and an old friend of Sir Everard, he befriends Edward, who later marries his daughter. He plays a significant role in the rebellion, but later is pardoned and has his estate restored to him through Edward's generosity.
- Rose Bradwardine - The Baron's beautiful daughter, she falls in love with and eventually marries Edward.
- Duncan Macwheeble - The Bailie, or local magistrate, of Tully-Veolan; he is largely concerned with filling his own pockets.

- Davie Gellatley - The Baron's court jester, he is the resident fool at Tully-Veolan who sometimes shows uncommon wisdom.
- Donald Bean Lean - A Highland bandit, a sort of Robin Hood figure, with whose daughter Alice Evan Dhu is in love. He is captured during the rebellion and hanged.
- Fergus Mac-Ivor - A Highland chieftain who urges Edward to join the cause of the Jacobites, he is executed for treason because of his role in the rebellion.
- Flora Mac-Ivor - Fergus' beautiful sister with whom Edward falls in love; she rejects his proposal of marriage because of her commitment to the restoration of the Stuarts. After the death of her brother, she enters a convent in France.
- Evan Dhu - A young member of Mac-Ivor's clan who befriends Edward and shows him around the Highlands, he is executed along with his chieftain.
- Rev. Morton - A kindly pastor who seeks to assist Edward after his arrest on charges of treason.
- Major William Melville - The magistrate who is entrusted with dealing with Edward after his arrest.
- Habakkuk "Gifted" Gilfillan - A fanatical Cameronian who is charged with escorting Edward to Stirling after his arrest but is ambushed by a band of Highlanders, who rescue Edward.
- Charles Edward Stuart - "Bonnie Prince Charlie," also called the Chevalier or the Young Pretender, he is the grandson of James II who leads the Jacobites in an attempt to restore his father, James III (the Pretender) to the throne.
- Colonel Philip Talbot - An old friend of Sir Everard Waverley who tries to bring Edward back to England and in the process is captured during the Battle of Preston. Edward negotiates his freedom, and he later assists Edward in receiving a pardon and regaining the Baron's estate.

NOTABLE QUOTATIONS

"With a desire of amusement, therefore, which better discipline might soon have converted into a thirst for knowledge, young Waverley drove through the sea of books, like a vessel without a pilot or a rudder." (ch.3)

"My intention is not to follow the steps of that inimitable author [Cervantes], in describing such total perversion of intellect as misconstrues the objects actually presented to the senses, but that more common aberration from sound judgment, which apprehends occurrences indeed in their reality, but communicates to them a tincture of its own romantic tone and colouring." (ch.5)

“The seat of the Celtic muse is in the mist of the secret and solitary hill, and her voice in the murmur of the mountain stream.” (Flora, ch.22)

“A thousand circumstances of fatal self-indulgence have made me the creature rather of imagination than reason.” (Edward, ch.26)

“Am I then a traitor to my country, a renegade to my standard, and a foe, as that poor dying wretch expressed himself, to my native England?” (Edward, ch.46)

“I cannot tell what to make of you. You are blown about with every wind of doctrine.” (Fergus, ch.50)

“He felt himself entitled to say firmly, though perhaps with a sigh, that the romance of his life was ended, and that its real history had now commenced.” (ch.60)

ESSAY QUESTIONS

Discuss the following in a five-paragraph essay:

1. Two of the characteristics of the Romantic Movement were an interest in the past and an emphasis on nationalism. How did Sir Walter Scott incorporate these qualities in his first novel, *Waverley*? Be sure to consider not only how these characteristics are present in the novel, but also how they are shown to be of value to the reader.
2. Sir Walter Scott is considered the greatest of the Romantic novelists, yet certain aspects of the Romantic Movement fall outside the scope of his writings. Some critics, for example, have noted that he shies away from emotionalism, individualism, and a revolutionary spirit, all important qualities of Romanticism. They argue that he is really more a child of the Enlightenment. To what extent does his first novel, *Waverley*, substantiate this criticism? Be sure to cite examples from the novel to support your arguments.
3. Some critics have remarked that the protagonist of Sir Walter Scott’s *Waverley* is much more of a Romantic than the author. To what extent is this true? Does Edward Waverley value certain qualities associated with Romanticism that the author dislikes? Would the author have joined the Jacobite Rebellion had he been alive at the time? Does he think his protagonist was right to do so?
4. Sir Walter Scott’s *Waverley* is in many ways a coming-of-age story. Discuss how the protagonist grows and matures over the course of the narrative. How is he changed by the people he encounters and by the environment of the Scottish Highlands, which in themselves may be considered a character in the story?
5. Many of Sir Walter Scott’s novels are set in the Scottish Highlands. His first novel, *Waverley*, takes place during the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. Discuss the author’s attitude toward that rebellion. Was he in favor of it or opposed? Support your conclusion with details from the novel.

6. In Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, the author describes the Scottish Highlands in loving detail. Some have even argued that the wild lands of the north may be viewed as a character in the story because of the impact they have on the tale and on the human characters. Do you agree with this assessment? Why or why not? How do the Highlands shape the personalities of those who live there? How do they bring about change in the protagonist?
7. In chapter sixty of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, the narrator, speaking of the protagonist, says, "He felt himself entitled to say firmly, though perhaps with a sigh, that the romance of his life was ended, and that its real history had now commenced." Is this an indication that Edward has lost his idealism or that he simply has grown up? Was this a positive or negative step in his life? Support your conclusion with specifics from the novel.
8. Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* and Robert Louis Stevenson's *Kidnapped* both center on young men caught up in the Scottish rebellion of 1745. Compare and contrast the two protagonists. Consider their fundamental characters, their growth and change as the stories progress, and their heroic (or not so heroic) qualities. Be sure to cite specifics from both novels in your analysis.
9. Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* and Robert Louis Stevenson's *Kidnapped* both contain colorful Scottish rebels who play a major role in shaping the characters of the protagonists. Compare and contrast Fergus Mac-Ivor and Alan Breck Stewart, both in terms of their personal qualities and their impact on Edward Waverley and David Balfour, respectively.
10. Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* and Robert Louis Stevenson's *Kidnapped* both dwell in loving detail on the setting of the Scottish Highlands. How does the rugged landscape of the Highlands play a role in the plots of the two stories, and how does the setting contribute to changes in the characters of the protagonists?
11. The protagonists of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* and Miguel de Cervantes' *Don Quixote* derive their understanding of the world from the romantic literature in which they are immersed. How are the two characters shaped by their view of the world? To what extent are they able to transcend it? Use specifics from both books to support your arguments.
12. In chapter five of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, the author, speaking of Cervantes, says, "My intention is not to follow the steps of that inimitable author, in describing such total perversion of intellect as misconstrues the objects actually presented to the senses, but that more common aberration from sound judgment, which apprehends occurrences indeed in their reality, but communicates to them a tincture of its own romantic tone and colouring." Did he succeed in his aim? Is his protagonist a more realistic Romantic than the knight-errant of *Don Quixote*? Why or why not? Support your analysis with quotations and incidents from both novels.
13. Compare and contrast the protagonists of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* and *Ivanhoe*. How are their characters the same and how are they different? Which is the more admirable? the more heroic? Why do you think so?

14. Sir Walter Scott's first novel, *Waverley*, and his most well-known book, *Ivanhoe*, are in some ways similar and in others very different. Compare and contrast the two works. Rather than focusing on the very different settings in time and place, consider matters like plot, characterization, action, and the role of romance in the two novels. Be sure to cite specifics from both books in your analysis.
15. Sir Walter Scott's first novel, *Waverley*, and his most well-known book, *Ivanhoe*, both contain two central female characters who serve as foils for one another and are romantically attracted to the protagonist. Analyze the relationships of Rose and Flora to Edward Waverley and Rowena and Rebecca to Wilfrid of Ivanhoe, noting their similarities and differences. Which of the four women do you find most attractive, and why?
16. In chapter forty-six of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, the protagonist asks himself, "Am I then a traitor to my country, a renegade to my standard, and a foe, as that poor dying wretch expressed himself, to my native England?" What is the answer to his question? Was Edward Waverley a traitor to his country? Defend your response with details from the novel.
17. Critics of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* have argued that the ending of the story is a bit too facile, with both the protagonist and his friend the Baron of Bradwardine receiving not only pardons, but also unexpected wealth and property. Do you agree? Why or why not? If you dislike the ending, what sort of ending would you prefer?
18. Sir Walter Scott, in his novel *Waverley*, clearly values nobility in character and behavior and includes people on both sides of the conflict who display these qualities. Choose three characters from the story and discuss the ways in which they demonstrate nobility in their actions. Would such behavior be considered admirable today? Why or why not?
19. Given the information provided in Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, evaluate the morality of the 1745 Scottish rebellion on the basis of Scripture. What does the Bible say about obedience to authority, and how would such teaching apply to the circumstances in which the story takes place? Be sure to go beyond Romans 13 in your analysis, including examples from Scripture as well as didactic passages.
20. In chapter fifty of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, Fergus Mac-Ivor says to Edward Waverley, "I cannot tell what to make of you. You are blown about with every wind of doctrine." How accurate an assessment of Edward's character is this allusion to Ephesians 4:14? Given this passage and what James 1:8 has to say about a double-minded man, this is a serious criticism, though Fergus was talking about politics rather than theology. Was his criticism of Edward accurate? Why or why not? If so, do you consider this a character flaw on the part of the protagonist?
21. The protagonist of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* is not so much an actor in the events of his own life as he is swept along by events surrounding him. Why do you think the author would choose to center his novel on a passive figure rather than a man of action like Fergus Mac-Ivor?

22. In the course of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, the protagonist falls in love with two young women, Flora Mac-Ivor and Rose Bradwardine. Most readers probably discern with little difficulty that Rose is the more suitable match for the young hero, but Edward spends most of the novel arriving at the same conclusion. Why does he take so long to realize that Rose is a more suitable wife than Flora? What qualities of the two women contribute to his confusion?
23. In Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, the narrator often refers to Edward Waverley as "our hero." To what extent is this a legitimate characterization? Is Edward really a hero, or does he at least grow to become one by the end of the story? What weaknesses in his character might prevent him from being viewed as truly heroic?
24. The two major female characters in Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, Rose Bradwardine and Flora Mac-Ivor, may be viewed as foils. In what ways do the contrasts between them help to bring out the salient qualities of each? Use specifics from the novel to support your argument.
25. After reading Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, Jane Austen wrote, "Walter Scott has no business to write novels, especially good ones. It is not fair." Ironically, Austen's novels are today considered far superior to those of Scott. Do you consider *Waverley* a "good novel"? Why or why not? Be specific in your assessment of its salient qualities, including plot, characterization, and descriptive quality.
26. Discuss the fundamental values of the protagonist in Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*. Through changes in political allegiance, what does Edward Waverley cling to in an unchanging fashion? What is the essence of his character? Choose three traits that accurately describe his personality and do not alter throughout the novel and describe how those traits are revealed in different times and circumstances.
27. In Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, the title character frequently changes names and more frequently changes costumes. What do these alterations tell you about the man himself? Are these changes matters of self-preservation? To what extent does he remain the same person as he shifts from one persona to another?
28. Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* was originally published in three volumes. The first volume of the novel was written over a period of as many as eight years, while the last two volumes were dashed off in three weeks. For this reason, many critics consider the plot the weakest aspect of the novel and instead focus on the author's facility with characterization, dialogue, and vivid description. What about the plot would some readers consider to be a weakness? Do you see evidence in the last two-thirds of the novel that points toward hurried composition?
29. John Henry Newman, Anglican clergyman and ultimately a Catholic Cardinal, loved the novels of Sir Walter Scott and argued that they contributed to the growth of Christian culture among those who read them. To what extent is this true of *Waverley*? Support your conclusions with details and quotations from the novel.

30. In Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, Davie Gellatley plays the role of court jester on the Baron of Bradwardine's estate. He is in many ways the heir of Shakespeare's literary fools, including Touchstone and Bottom, though I would hardly compare him with the Fool in *King Lear*. Discuss the role of the fool in Shakespeare's plays and assess the extent to which Davie fulfills the same purpose in Scott's first novel.