

**Chapter 1 : The Miscellaneous Prose Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart**

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In some ways Scott was the first author to have a truly international career in his lifetime, with many contemporary readers all over Great Britain, Ireland, Europe, Australia, and North America. His novels and to a lesser extent his poetry are still read, but he is far less popular nowadays than he was at the height of his fame. Nevertheless many of his Works remain classics of English literature. Famous titles include *The Heart Of Midlothian*. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1771, the son of a Scottish solicitor, the young Walter Scott survived a childhood bout of polio that would leave him lame in his right leg for the rest of his life. Here he learned the speech patterns and many of the tales and legends which characterized much of his work. Also, for his health, he spent a year in Bath, England. He was admitted advocate in 1793. Literary career launched At the age of 25 he began dabbling in writing, translating works from German, his first publication being rhymed versions of ballads by Burger in 1793. This was the first sign of his interest in Scotland and history from a literary standpoint. Scott then became an ardent volunteer in the yeomanry and on one of his "raids" he met at Gilsland Spa Margaret Charlotte Charpentier or Charpenter, daughter of Jean Charpentier of Lyon in France whom he married in 1796. They had three children. In 1797 he was appointed Sheriff-Depute of the county of Selkirkshire, based in the town of Selkirk. After Scott had founded a printing press, his poetry, beginning with *The Lady Of the Lake* set in the Trossachs, portions of which translated into German were set to music by Franz Schubert. Another work from this time period, *Marmion*, produced some of his most quoted and most often mis-attributed lines. No wonder why I felt rebuked beneath his eye; In his Tory sympathies led him to become a co-founder of the *Quarterly Review*, a review journal to which he made several anonymous contributions. The Novels When the press became embroiled in pecuniary difficulties, Scott set out, in 1801, to write a cash-cow. The result was *Waverley*, a novel which did not name its author. It was a tale of the "Forty-Five" Jacobite rising in the United Kingdom with its English protagonist Edward Waverley, by his Tory upbringing sympathetic to Jacobitism, becoming enmeshed in events but eventually choosing Hanoverian respectability. The novel met with considerable success. There followed a succession of novels over the next five years, each with a Scottish historical setting. Mindful of his reputation as a poet, he maintained the anonymous habit he had begun with *Waverley*, always publishing the novels under the name "Author of *Waverley*" or attributed as "Tales of Even when it was clear that there would be no harm in coming out into the open he maintained the facade, apparently out of a sense of fun. During this time the nickname "The Wizard of the North" was popularly applied to the mysterious best-selling writer. His identity as the author of the novels was widely rumoured, and in 1812 Scott was given the honour of dining with George, Prince Regent, who wanted to meet "the author of *Waverley*". In 1814 he broke away from writing about Scotland with *Ivanhoe*, a historical romance set in 12th-century England. It too was a runaway success and, as he did with his first novel, he unleashed a slew of books along the same lines. As his fame grew during this phase of his career, he was granted the title of baronet, becoming Sir Walter Scott. At this time he organised the visit of King George IV to Scotland, and when the King visited Edinburgh in the spectacular pageantry Scott had concocted to portray George as a rather tubby reincarnation of Bonnie Prince Charlie made tartans and kilts fashionable and turned them into symbols of national identity. Financial woes Beginning in 1817 he went into dire financial straits again, as his company nearly collapsed. That he was the author of his novels became general knowledge at this time as well. Rather than declare bankruptcy he placed his home, *Abbotsford House*, and income into a trust belonging to his creditors, and proceeded to write his way out of debt. He kept up his prodigious output of fiction as well as producing a non-fiction biography of Napoleon Bonaparte until 1825. By then his health was failing, and he died at *Abbotsford* in 1832. Though not in the clear by then, his novels continued to sell, and he made good his debts from beyond the grave. Assessment From being one of the most popular novelists of the 19th century, Scott suffered from a disastrous decline in popularity after the First World War.

The tone was set early on in E. Scott also suffered from the rising star of Jane Austen. Nevertheless, Scott was responsible for two major trends that carry on to this day. First, he essentially invented the modern historical novel; an enormous number of imitators and imitators of imitators would appear in the 19th century. As enthusiastic chairman of the Celtic Society of Edinburgh he contributed to the reinvention of Scottish culture. It is worth noting, however, that Scott was a Lowland Scot, and that his re-creations of the Highlands were more than a little fanciful. His organisation of the visit of King George IV to Scotland in was a pivotal event, leading Edinburgh tailors to invent many "clan tartans" out of whole cloth, so to speak. Despite all the flaws, Scott is now seen as an important innovator, and a key figure in the development of Scottish and world literature. Scott was also responsible, through a series of pseudonymous letters published in the Edinburgh Weekly News in , for retaining the right of Scottish banks to issue their own banknotes, which is reflected to this day by his continued appearance on the front of all notes issued by the Bank of Scotland.

**Chapter 2 : The Miscellaneous Prose Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart - Sir Walter Scott - Google Books**

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See Article History Alternative Titles: Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet Sir Walter Scott, in full Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet, born August 15, , Edinburgh , Scotlandâ€”died September 21, , Abbotsford , Roxburgh , Scotland , Scottish novelist, poet, historian, and biographer who is often considered both the inventor and the greatest practitioner of the historical novel. He had a remarkably retentive memory and astonished visitors by his eager reciting of poetry. His explorations of the neighbouring countryside developed in him both a love of natural beauty and a deep appreciation of the historic struggles of his Scottish forebears. Scott was educated at the high school at Edinburgh and also for a time at the grammar school at Kelso. In he was apprenticed to his father as writer to the signet, a Scots equivalent of the English solicitor attorney. His study and practice of law were somewhat desultory , for his immense youthful energy was diverted into social activities and into miscellaneous readings in Italian, Spanish, French, German, and Latin. After a very deeply felt early disappointment in love, he married, in December , Charlotte Carpenter, of a French royalist family, with whom he lived happily until her death in In the mids Scott became interested in German Romanticism , Gothic novels, and Scottish border ballads. Scott led a highly active literary and social life during these years. In his volume edition of the works of John Dryden appeared, followed by his volume edition of Jonathan Swift and other works. But his finances now took the first of several disastrous turns that were to partly determine the course of his future career. His appointment as sheriff depute of the county of Selkirk in a position he was to keep all his life was a welcome supplement to his income, as was his appointment in as clerk to the Court of Session in Edinburgh. But he had also become a partner in a printing and later publishing firm owned by James Ballantyne and his irresponsible brother John. By this firm was hovering on the brink of financial disaster, and although Scott saved the company from bankruptcy, from that time onward everything he wrote was done partly in order to make money and pay off the lasting debts he had incurred. Another ruinous expenditure was the country house he was having built at Abbotsford, which he stocked with enormous quantities of antiquarian objects. Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet. In Scott rediscovered the unfinished manuscript of a novel he had started in , and in the early summer of he wrote with extraordinary speed almost the whole of his novel, which he titled Waverley. It was one of the rare and happy cases in literary history when something original and powerful was immediately recognized and enjoyed by a large public. A story of the Jacobite rebellion of , it reinterpreted and presented with living force the manners and loyalties of a vanished Scottish Highland society. The book was published anonymously, as were all of the many novels he wrote down to First and foremost, he was a born storyteller who could place a large cast of vivid and varied characters in an exciting and turbulent historical setting. He was also a master of dialogue who felt equally at home with expressive Scottish regional speech and the polished courtesies of knights and aristocrats. His deep knowledge of Scottish history and society and his acute observation of its mores and attitudes enabled him to play the part of a social historian in insightful depictions of the whole range of Scottish society, from beggars and rustics to the middle classes and the professions and on up to the landowning nobility. His flair for picturesque incidents enabled him to describe with equal vigour both eccentric Highland personalities and the fierce political and religious conflicts that agitated Scotland during the 17th and 18th centuries. Finally, Scott was the master of a rich, ornate, seemingly effortless literary style that blended energy with decorum , lyric beauty with clarity of description. Guy Mannering and The Antiquary completed a sort of trilogy covering the period from the s to just after The first of four series of novels published under the title Tales of My Landlord was composed of The Black Dwarf and the masterpiece Old Mortality It was only after writing these novels of Scottish history that Scott, driven by the state of his finances and the need to satisfy the public appetite for historical fiction that he himself had created, turned to themes from English history and elsewhere. He thus wrote Ivanhoe , a novel set in 12th-century England and one that remains his most popular book. Two more masterpieces were Kenilworth , set in Elizabethan England, and the highly successful Quentin Durward , set in

15th-century France. The best of his later novels are *Redgauntlet* and *The Talisman*, the latter being set in Palestine during the Crusades. Sir Walter Scott, marble bust by Sir Francis Chantrey, ; in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh Courtesy of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh In dealing with the recent past of his native country, Scott was able to find a fictional form in which to express the deep ambiguities of his own feeling for Scotland. He welcomed civilization, but he also longed for individual heroic action. It is this ambivalence that gives vigour, tension, and complexity of viewpoint to his best novels. Eager to own an estate and to act the part of a bountiful laird, he anticipated his income and involved himself in exceedingly complicated and ultimately disastrous financial agreements with his publisher, Archibald Constable, and his agents, the Ballantynes. He and they met almost every new expense with bills discounted on work still to be done; these bills were basically just written promises to pay at a future date. Constable was unable to meet his liabilities and went bankrupt, and he in turn dragged down the Ballantynes and Scott in his wake because their financial interests were inextricably intermingled. Colour Library International Everyone paid tribute to the selfless honesty with which he set himself to work to pay all his huge debts. Unfortunately, though, the corollary was reckless haste in the production of all his later books and compulsive work whose strain shortened his life. After the notable re-creation of the end of the Jacobite era in *Redgauntlet*, he produced nothing equal to his best early work, though his rapidity and ease of writing remained largely unimpaired, as did his popularity. In his health deteriorated sharply, and he tried a continental tour with a long stay at Naples to aid recovery. He was taken home and died in 1832. Scott gathered the disparate strands of contemporary novel-writing techniques into his own hands and harnessed them to his deep interest in Scottish history and his knowledge of antiquarian lore. The technique of the omniscient narrator and the use of regional speech, localized settings, sophisticated character delineation, and romantic themes treated in a realistic manner were all combined by him into virtually a new literary form, the historical novel. His influence on other European and American novelists was immediate and profound, and though interest in some of his books declined somewhat in the 20th century, his reputation remains secure. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

**Chapter 3 : The Poetical Works Of Sir Walter Scott by Scott, Sir Walter**

*Sir Walter Scott was born on August 15, in Edinburgh, Scotland. Scott created and popularized historical novels in a series called the Waverley Novels. In his novels Scott arranged the plots and characters so the reader enters into the lives of both great and ordinary people caught up in violent, dramatic Librarian Note: There is more than one author in the GoodReads database with this name.*

Walter Scott was born on 15 August In January he returned to Edinburgh, and that summer went with his aunt Jenny to take spa treatment at Bath in England, where they lived at 6 South Parade. He was now well able to walk and explore the city and the surrounding countryside. His reading included chivalric romances, poems, history and travel books. He was given private tuition by James Mitchell in arithmetic and writing, and learned from him the history of the Church of Scotland with emphasis on the Covenanters. After finishing school he was sent to stay for six months with his aunt Jenny in Kelso , attending the local grammar school where he met James and John Ballantyne , who later became his business partners and printed his books. While at the university Scott had become a friend of Adam Ferguson , the son of Professor Adam Ferguson who hosted literary salons. During the winter of 1787 the year-old Scott saw Robert Burns at one of these salons, for what was to be their only meeting. When Burns noticed a print illustrating the poem "The Justice of the Peace" and asked who had written the poem, only Scott knew that it was by John Langhorne , and was thanked by Burns. Scott describes this event in his memoirs where he whispers the answer to his friend Adam who tells Burns [12] Another version of the event is described in Literary Beginnings [13] When it was decided that he would become a lawyer, he returned to the university to study law, first taking classes in moral philosophy and universal history in 1787 He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1789 He was an obsessive collector of stories, and developed an innovative method of recording what he heard at the feet of local story-tellers using carvings on twigs, to avoid the disapproval of those who believed that such stories were neither for writing down nor for printing. He then published an idiosyncratic three-volume set of collected ballads of his adopted home region, The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. This was the first sign from a literary standpoint of his interest in Scottish history. As a result of his early polio infection, Scott had a pronounced limp. He was described in as tall, well formed except for one ankle and foot which made him walk lamely , neither fat nor thin, with forehead very high, nose short, upper lip long and face rather fleshy, complexion fresh and clear, eyes very blue, shrewd and penetrating, with hair now silvery white. Unable to consider a military career, Scott enlisted as a volunteer in the 1st Lothian and Border yeomanry. After their third son was born in 1791, they moved to a spacious three-storey house built for Scott at 39 North Castle Street. From Scott had spent the summers in a cottage at Lasswade , where he entertained guests including literary figures, and it was there that his career as an author began. There were nominal residency requirements for his position of Sheriff-Depute, and at first he stayed at a local inn during the circuit. In 1793 he ended his use of the Lasswade cottage and leased the substantial house of Ashiestiel , 6 miles 9. It was sited on the south bank of the River Tweed , and the building incorporated an old tower house. John", and his poetry then began to bring him to public attention. In 1795, The Lay of the Last Minstrel captured wide public imagination, and his career as a writer was established in spectacular fashion. The way was long, the wind was cold, The Minstrel was infirm and old 1796 The Lay of the Last Minstrel first lines He published many other poems over the next ten years, including the popular The Lady of the Lake , printed in 1799 and set in the Trossachs. Portions of the German translation of this work were set to music by Franz Schubert. Marmion , published in 1808, produced lines that have become proverbial. No wonder why I felt rebuked beneath his eye. He became a partner in their business. As a political conservative, [22] Scott helped to found the Tory Quarterly Review , a review journal to which he made several anonymous contributions. Scott was also a contributor to the Edinburgh Review , which espoused Whig views. Scott was ordained as an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Duddington and sat in the General Assembly for a time as representative elder of the burgh of Selkirk. The farm had the nickname of " Clarty Hole" Scots for "muddy hole" , and when Scott built a family cottage there in he named it "Abbotsford". He continued to expand the estate, and built Abbotsford House in a series of extensions. He declined, due to concerns that "such an

appointment would be a poisoned chalice", as the Laureateship had fallen into disrepute, due to the decline in quality of work suffered by previous title holders, "as a succession of poetasters had churned out conventional and obsequious odes on royal occasions. In an innovative and astute action, he wrote and published his first novel, *Waverley*, anonymously in 1814. It was a tale of the Jacobite rising of 1745. The youthful Waverley obtains a commission in the Whig army and is posted in Dundee. Through Flora, Waverley meets Bonnie Prince Charlie, and under her influence goes over to the Jacobite side and takes part in the Battle of Prestonpans. He escapes retribution, however, after saving the life of a Whig colonel during the battle. Waverley whose surname reflects his divided loyalties eventually decides to lead a peaceful life of establishment respectability under the House of Hanover rather than live as a proscribed rebel. There followed a succession of novels over the next five years, each with a Scottish historical setting. Mindful of his reputation as a poet, Scott maintained the anonymity he had begun with *Waverley*, publishing the novels under the name "Author of *Waverley*" or as "Tales of the Border". During this time Scott became known by the nickname "The Wizard of the North". In 1816 he was given the honour of dining with George, Prince Regent, who wanted to meet the "Author of *Waverley*". *Lucie Ashton* is wearing a full plaid. Among the best known is *The Bride of Lammermoor*, a fictionalized version of an actual incident in the history of the Dalrymple family that took place in the Lammermuir Hills in 1702. In the novel, Lucie Ashton and the nobly born but now dispossessed and impoverished Edgar Ravenswood exchange vows. Lucie falls into a depression and on their wedding night stabs the bridegroom, succumbs to insanity, and dies. *Tales of my Landlord* includes the now highly regarded novel *Old Mortality*, set in 1689 against the backdrop of the ferocious anti-Covenanting campaign of the Tory Graham of Claverhouse, subsequently made Viscount Dundee called "Bluidy Clavers" by his opponents but later dubbed "Bonnie Dundee" by Scott. The Covenanters were Presbyterians who had supported the Restoration of Charles II on promises of a Presbyterian settlement, but he had instead reintroduced Episcopalian church government with draconian penalties for Presbyterian worship. This led to the destitution of around ministers who had refused to take an oath of allegiance and submit themselves to bishops, and who continued to conduct worship among a remnant of their flock in caves and other remote country spots. The relentless persecution of these conventicles and attempts to break them up by military force had led to open revolt. The story is told from the point of view of Henry Morton, a moderate Presbyterian, who is unwittingly drawn into the conflict and barely escapes summary execution. In writing *Old Mortality* Scott drew upon the knowledge he had acquired from his researches into ballads on the subject for *The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. *Ivanhoe* depicts the cruel tyranny of the Norman overlords Norman Yoke over the impoverished Saxon populace of England, with two of the main characters, Rowena and Locksley Robin Hood, representing the dispossessed Saxon aristocracy. When the protagonists are captured and imprisoned by a Norman baron, Scott interrupts the story to exclaim: It is grievous to think that those valiant barons, to whose stand against the crown the liberties of England were indebted for their existence, should themselves have been such dreadful oppressors, and capable of excesses contrary not only to the laws of England, but to those of nature and humanity. Scott puts a derisive prophecy in the mouth of the jester Wamba: Norman saw on English oak. Likewise, her father, Isaac of York, a Jewish moneylender, is shown as a victim rather than a villain. During the years of the Protectorate under Cromwell the Crown Jewels had been hidden away, but had subsequently been used to crown Charles II. They were not used to crown subsequent monarchs, but were regularly taken to sittings of Parliament, to represent the absent monarch, until the Act of Union. Thereafter, the honours were stored in Edinburgh Castle, but the large locked box in which they were stored was not opened for more than years, and stories circulated that they had been "lost" or removed. On 4th February [29], Scott and a small team of military men opened the box, and "unearthed" the honours from the Crown Room of Edinburgh Castle. He used the event to contribute to the drawing of a line under an old world that pitched his homeland into regular bouts of bloody strife. He, along with his "production team", mounted what in modern days could be termed a PR event, in which the King was dressed in tartan, and was greeted by his people, many of whom were also dressed in similar tartan ceremonial dress. This form of dress, proscribed after the rebellion against the English, became one of the seminal, potent and ubiquitous symbols of Scottish identity. He included little in the way of punctuation in his drafts, leaving such details to the printers to supply. He kept up his prodigious output of fiction, as well as

producing a biography of Napoleon Bonaparte , until By then his health was failing, but he nevertheless undertook a grand tour of Europe, and was welcomed and celebrated wherever he went. He returned to Scotland and, in September , during the epidemic in Scotland that year, died of typhus [36] at Abbotsford, the home he had designed and had built, near Melrose in the Scottish Borders. His wife, Lady Scott, had died in and was buried as an Episcopalian. Two Presbyterian ministers and one Episcopalian officiated at his funeral. Many have suggested this demonstrates both his nationalistic and unionistic tendencies. However, he received an Episcopal funeral at his own insistence.

## Chapter 4 : Miscellaneous Prose by Walter Scott Available as E-Texts

*The primitive sense of this well-known word, derived from the French Chevalier, signifies mere ly cavalry, or a body of soldiers serving on horse back and it has been used in that general accepta tion by the best of our poets, ancient and modern, from Milton to Thomas Campbell.*

Scott was born on August 15, , in Edinburgh as the son of a solicitor Walter Scott and Anne, a daughter of professor of medicine. An early illness left him lame in the right leg, but he grew up to be a man over six feet and great physical endurance. Scott was apprenticed to his father in and in he was called to the bar. In he was appointed sheriff depute of the county of Selkirk. In Scott married Margaret Charlotte Carpenter. They had five children. It became a huge success and made him the most popular author of the day. It was followed by Marmion , a historical romance in tetrameter. In Scott became clerk to the Court of Session in Edinburgh. To increase his income he started a printing and publishing business with his friend James Ballantyne. The enterprise crashed and Scott accepted all debts and tried to pay them off with his writings. In the s Scott published several novels. From this period date such works as Waverley , dealing with the rebellion of , which attempted to restore a Scottish family to the British throne. In Scott was created a baronet. A few years later he founded the Bannatyne Club, which published old Scottish documents. Scott visited France in to collect material for his Life Of Napoleon, which was published in 9 volumes in His wife, Lady Scott, died in , and the author himself had a stroke in Next year Scott sailed to Italy. After his return to England in , he died on September Scott was buried beside his ancestors in Dryburgh Abbey. The above biography is copyrighted. Do not republish it without permission. He was also a renowned poet. His reputation has waned over the past century or so, as critics have preferred psychological nuance and realism to adventure and bombast. Chesterton writing about Scott said that he who fears bombast will never rise to eloquence. Scott like Shakespeare before him, but unlike some who followed never feared bombast. His descriptive prose was serviceable at best " a bit long-winded and polysyllabic for modern tastes. I learned a lot. Posted By justbill in Scott, Sir Walter 0 Replies Finally wrote a chapter of the novel is not more than 10, words, I have only one sentence: Today is Tagore, Tchaikovsky, Brahms their birthday type! The pages for most of the books, have never been sliced open the top is gold gilded. In mint condition except for a few minor breaks on the spines which are just brittle from age.

## Chapter 5 : Index to Walter Scott's works

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## Chapter 6 : Catalog Record: The miscellaneous prose works of Sir Walter | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*Book digitized by Google from the library of Oxford University and uploaded to the Internet Archive by user tpb. v. 1. Life of Drydenv. 2. Life of Swiftv.*

## Chapter 7 : Sir Walter Scott - Biography and Works. Search Texts, Read Online. Discuss.

*Page - Her home is on the deep. With thunders from her native oak, She quells the floods below, As they roar on the shore When the stormy tempests blow ; When the battle rages loud and long, And the stormy tempests blow.*

## Chapter 8 : Sir Walter Scott | Biography & Facts | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*All 28 volumes of the 'Magnum Opus' edition of the Miscellaneous Prose Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. (Edinburgh: Robert Cadell, ) are now available alone. Below we list only volumes containing shorter prose texts not covered by section A.*

Chapter 9 : Walter Scott - Wikipedia

*Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet (14 August September ) was a prolific Scottish historical novelist and poet popular throughout Europe during his time.. In some ways Scott was the first author to have a truly international career in his lifetime, with many contemporary readers all over Great Britain, Ireland, Europe, Australia, and North America.*