

## How to use the INDEX

The INDEX to volumes 1 to 29 begins on page 1 of this volume. The INDEX is the result of an accumulation of hundreds of thousands of references locating precisely the section of a page in which a person, place, thing, or idea is mentioned in any of the thousands of *Encyclopædia Britannica* articles. These references have been assembled, combined, edited, and alphabetized to make an INDEX of more than 700,000 references. This INDEX gathers together all the topics covered by the more than 40,000,000 words in the text, sorts them out, and tabulates them for much the same reason that roads and signposts are planned and built in an unfamiliar country.

*Encyclopædia Britannica* is so vast a work that it cannot be used to greatest advantage without first consulting the INDEX. For example, if readers turn to "United Kingdom" in Volume 29, they will find a long article, but this by no means represents all the information in *Britannica* about the United Kingdom. To find all of this material, readers must go to the INDEX, where, under the entry heading "United Kingdom," they will find not only the reference to the main article but also about 1,000 references to many related articles throughout the 29 text volumes of *Britannica*.

Or readers may wish to learn something about, say, human equality. If they look in MICROPAEDIA Volume 6 at the appropriate alphabetical position, they will not find an article on human equality. The INDEX, however, lists references to four articles in *Encyclopædia Britannica* in which information on human equality may be found.

Readers who turn to the INDEX first will use *Britannica* most intelligently and profitably. Because the purpose of the many thousands of INDEX entries is to classify, clarify, and search out specific information, much attention has been given to their simplification. Such clarity and simplification result in an index that is very specific, and the reader should remember this when seeking out information. The references subordinate to an entry heading pertain to that entry heading alone, whether it represents a thing, an idea, a person, or a place. For example, the references listed at "bird" contain information pertaining to birds as a class, and not to specific bird species. Generally, therefore, the reader should attempt to be as specific as possible when seeking information. For instance, a reader researching the flight of the sparrow should first look at the entry headings "flight" and "sparrow," and not "bird." The "see also" references at the bottom of an INDEX entry should be consulted as well, for they direct the reader to more specific topics. Only if such a search proves fruitless should the reader consult a more general entry heading.

When using the INDEX, the reader should also keep in mind that the INDEX employs different types of references. For example, under the INDEX entry "Flaubert, Gustav," one finds a reference to his literary style. While a volume, page number, and column are given in the reference (see the Index Rules below), one should not assume that only at that specific point in the text is there information concerning Flaubert's

literary style. The reader should feel free to look not only at the specific passage indicated in the subheading but also at the text surrounding that specific passage. For example, the discussion of Flaubert's literary style may continue for a number of paragraphs and even on to another page.

When a sustained discussion of a subject spans a number of paragraphs, or even a number of pages, the subheading will occur in the following form:

comparison with Saint Paul 16:258:1b *passim* to 262:1a

This indicates that the discussion of a subject continues for the duration of the passage indicated and that the entire reference should be read in order to gain the most information. When such a sustained discussion represents the most exhaustive reference on a particular topic in the entire *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the subheading will be placed directly below the entry heading and will occur in the following form:

major ref. in Biblical Literature 14:987:1a

**Index Rules.** Entry headings are set in boldface type, flush with the left-hand margin in a column; they are followed by an identifying phrase or word in parentheses. Entry headings for towns are followed by abbreviations giving the country, state, or other political subdivision in which the towns are situated. Names of lakes, rivers, and mountains are identified as physical features. Persons are often identified in parentheses by nationality or profession or both. Entry headings having identical spellings are usually followed by a parenthetical descriptive word or abbreviation.

If the INDEX entry has a corresponding article in the text, the volume and page number of that article immediately follow the entry heading and identifier, as in the following:

Flaubert, Gustave (Fr. au.) 4:821:3a

If an INDEX entry has two corresponding articles in the text, their references are listed directly below the entry heading as MICROPAEDIA and MACROPAEDIA and are followed by volume and page numbers. In such a case, map references will be listed below the text references, as will references to the BRITANNICA WORLD DATA. Such an INDEX entry will take the following form:

Togo, or Republic of Togo, or  
République Togolaise  
MICROPAEDIA 11:820:1a  
MACROPAEDIA 29:909:2a  
LOCATION MAP 29:794  
STATISTICAL INFORMATION: see  
BRITANNICA BOOK OF THE YEAR

Additional references below the entry heading refer readers to other articles containing information on the subject. These subheadings have a short phrase indicating the context in which the information will be found and are indented to indicate different levels of subordination. These subheadings also direct readers to illustrations in *Encyclopædia Britannica*,