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Welcome!

Lucy Barnes

Editor and Outreach Coordinator



Laura Rodriguez

Marketing and Library Relations



Today's webinar

How do your library communities **find, use, and create OA books**, and how can we make that easier?

- **Who we are:** a bit about OBP
- **Today's session:** what we'd like to discuss
- **We hear from you!**



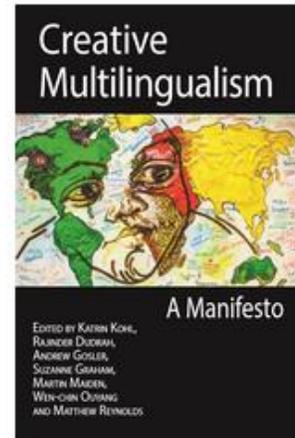
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Creative Multilingualism: A Manifesto

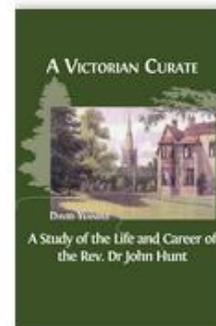
Katrin Kohl, Rajinder Dudrah, Andrew Gosler, Suzanne Graham, Martin Maiden, Wen-chin Ouyang and Matthew Reynolds (eds)

Creative Multilingualism: A Manifesto is a welcome contribution to the field of modern languages, highlighting the intricate relationship between multilingualism and creativity, and, crucially, reaching beyond an Anglo-centric view of the world. Intended to spark further research and discussion, this book appeals to young people interested in languages, language learning and cultural exchange.

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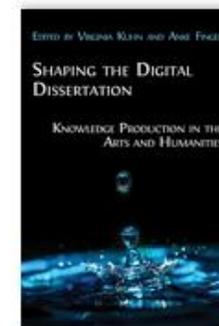


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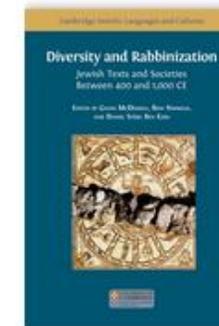
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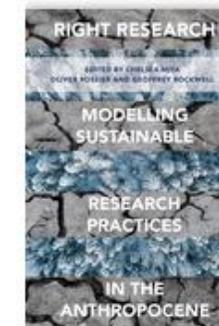
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Virginia Kuhn and Anke Finger (eds)



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Gavin McDowell, Ron Naiweld, Daniel Stökl Ben



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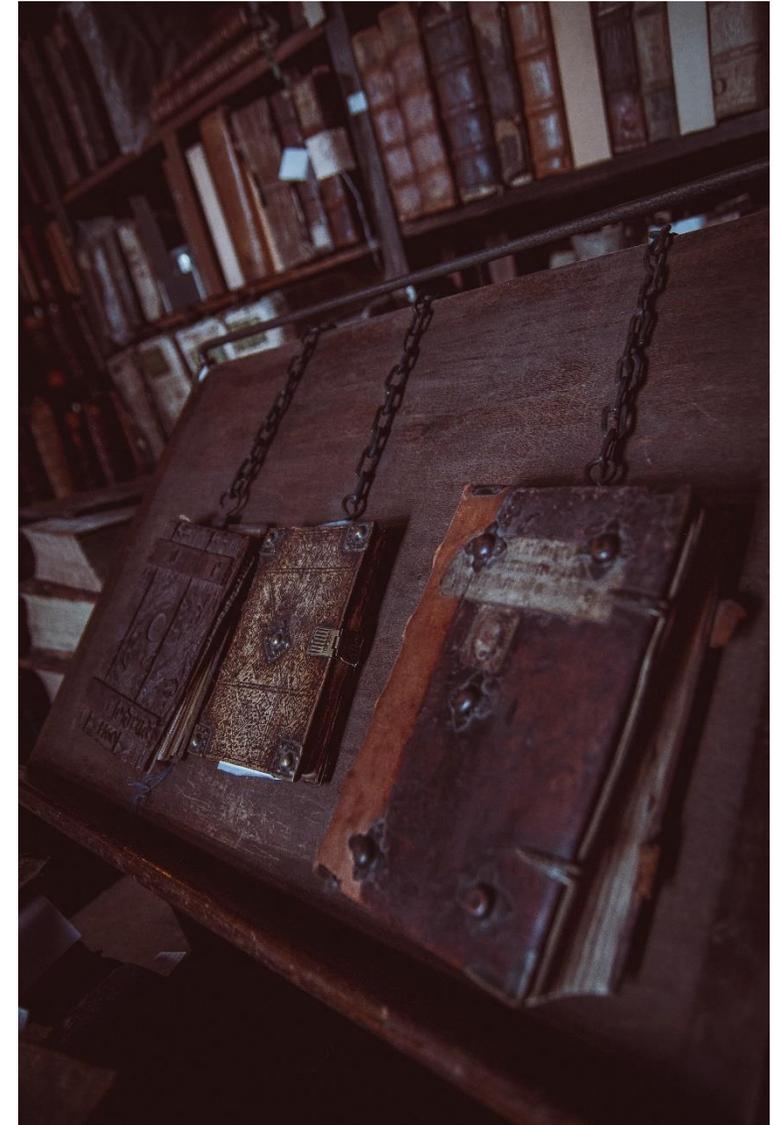
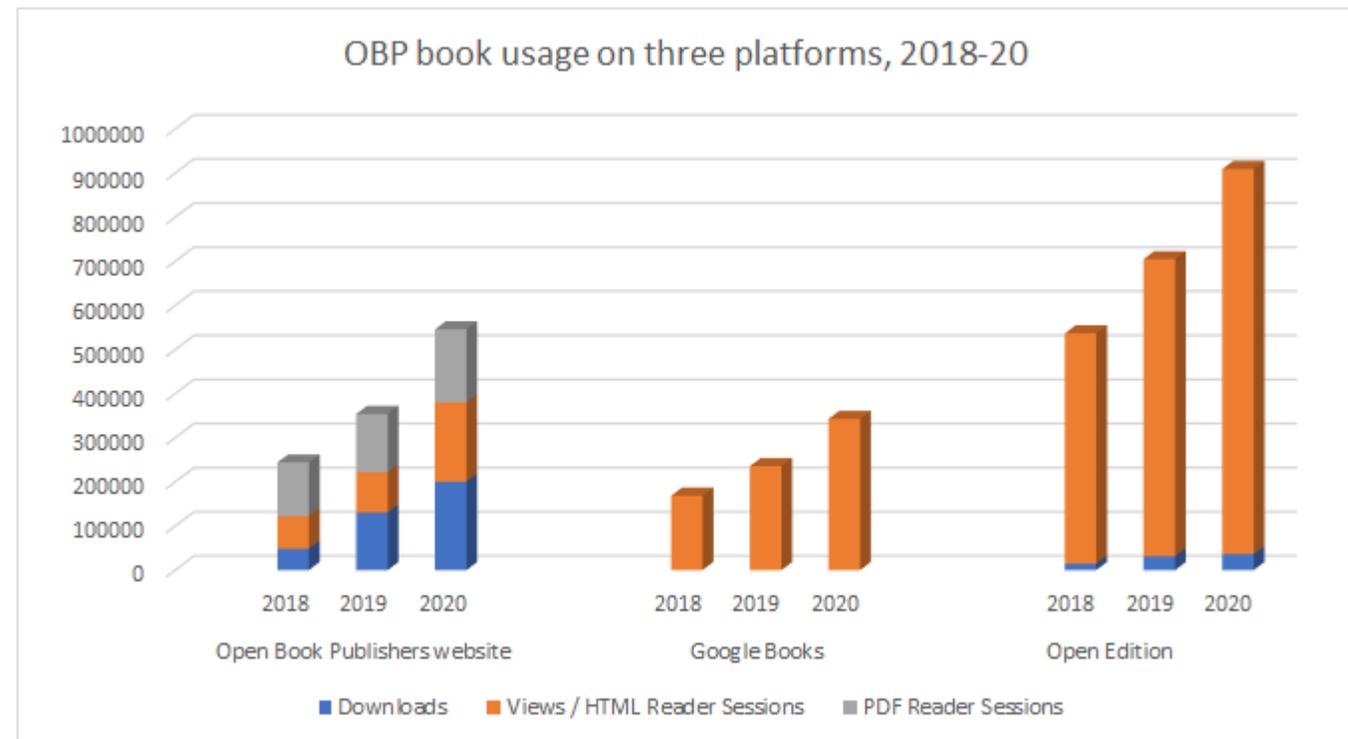


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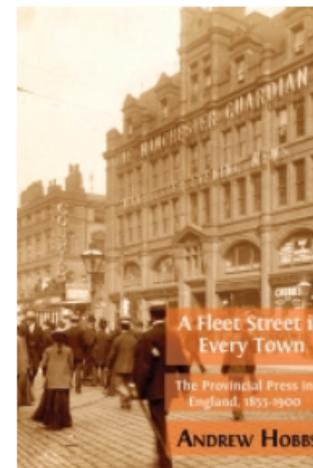
Theatre

A Fleet Street in Every Town: The Provincial Press in England, 1855-1900

Andrew Hobbs

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5943-475X>

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Winner of the 2019 [Robert and Vineta Colby Scholarly Book Prize](#), for best book on Victorian newspapers and periodicals – awarded annually by the Research Society for Victorian Periodicals.

Beautifully written and skilfully argued, Andrew Hobbs's book makes a significant contribution to the study of the Victorian newspaper and periodical press. He reminds us that readers—the ordinary working people whose mindset historians care about—looked to the journalism of their local communities. The book also contributes to a broader social and cultural historiography, not only of Britain but of the

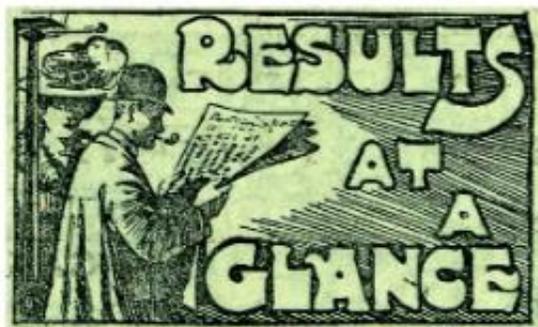


Fig. 9.1. A speedy results service was as important as local patriotism for newspaper readers, as seen in this illustrated column header in the *Football and Sports Special of the Yorkshire Telegraph and Star*, known colloquially as *The Green 'Lis* because of the distinctive colour of its newsprint, 31 October 1908 (British Library NEWS079). © The British Library Board, all rights reserved.

Local evening papers, and Saturday sports specials in particular, had two distinct selling points: first, their local flavour, and, second, the speed with which they delivered results, reports and comment (Fig. 9.1), on football but also on non-local sports, notably horse racing. Lee claims that 'London evening papers sold a quarter to a third more copies during the racing season'.¹¹ Evidence that the local and localised content was a large part of the appeal of sports news comes, paradoxically, from the 'national' press, in which sports reporting was the most localised content. The *Daily Mail*, for example, utilised the ability to publish variant regional editions, thanks to its publishing operation in Manchester, in which sports content was the most differentiated type of content. Content analysis of two Monday editions of the *Mail* in 1900, after the launch of its Northern edition, and in 1908, found that the sports news accounted for fifty-five of the eighty-seven column inches that were different in the two sampled issues, and the same First Division football matches were reported

¹¹ Alan J. Lee, *The Origins of the Popular Press in England: 1855–1914* (London: Croom Helm, 1976), p. 127.

differently in each edition, with reports in the northern edition written from the perspective of northern fans, and those in the London edition written from the perspective of southern fans.¹² The local and regional nature of interest in professional football was well understood and catered for.

Sports coverage grew rapidly in Preston's papers in the last two decades of the century, but there was fierce competition and careful differentiation between titles within the same stable. A comparison of the main Preston papers shows that sports coverage was minimal in 1880, with the one weekly and two bi-weekly papers devoting between one and three columns to it per week, the bi-weekly *Herald* and *Gauntlet* giving slightly more space than the weekly *Chronicle* (Table 9.1 below). James Catton, an apprentice reporter on the *Herald* at the time, later wrote of PNE captain Harry Cartmel, 'how desperately he used to try and secure the support of the local press, which just tolerated football in an off-hand kind of way at that date.'¹³ By 1890, sport (mainly football) was now a significant part of the contents of the *Herald*, with more than fourteen columns per week devoted to it, or 11.1 per cent of its total space, while twenty-five columns of sport in the new *Lancashire Evening Post* accounted for more than twenty per cent of its space. Sometimes there was even more, as in the Saturday 2 September 1893 *Evening Post*, in which sport accounted for more than two-thirds of editorial content. The *Herald's* focus was narrower, concentrating more on Preston and Lancashire sport, while the *Evening Post* featured more regional and national sport. Generally, football coverage was more focused on Preston than was cycling or cricket coverage. By 1890 the *Gauntlet* had

¹² Both editions of Monday 5 February 1900 carried results from Divisions 1 and 2, but where the northern edition had results from the Lancashire League, the Lancashire Combination, the Lancashire Alliance and other Manchester and Lancashire leagues, the southern edition had instead results from the Southern League, the Midland League and the Kent League. For 5 February and 3 December 1900, there was an average of sixty-four column inches of sports coverage from north of Watford in the northern edition, compared with an average of twenty-three inches in the southern edition. Quantitative analysis of the 1908 editions does not capture the differences as well: the same FA Cup matches were given equal space in each edition in February 1908, but were written from northern or southern perspectives.

¹³ J. A. H. Catton, *The Rise of the League: A History of the Clubs Comprising the First Division of the Football League*; reprinted from the *Sporting Chronicle* (Manchester: Sporting Chronicle, 1897), p. 95, cited in Steve Tate, 'The Professionalisation of Sports Journalism, c.1850 to 1930, with Particular Reference to the Career of James Catton' (unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Central Lancashire, 2007), p. 219.

Football and the Local Press

The rise of association football assisted, and was assisted by, the rise of the local press. Contemporary reading surveys found that many men, particularly among the working classes, read sporting papers and halfpenny local evening papers, featuring a great deal of sport (see Chapter 6). These publications developed around the same time as professional football, and Mason is one of many sports historians to have identified an 'important symbiotic relationship between the expansion of the game, both amateur and professional, and both the growth of a specialised press and the spread of football coverage in the general newspapers.'⁷ The local and regional sporting press grew enormously in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, with evening papers (and some weeklies) adding special late football editions to their Saturday papers, including the *Blackburn Times* (1883), owned by the Toulmins, publishers of the *Preston Guardian* and *Lancashire Evening Post*.⁸ These football and sports specials, such as Sheffield's *Green 'Un* (Fig. 9.1 below) were 'arguably the most important consumer product produced for supporters'.⁹ Mason claims that 'sports coverage in local papers helped shape local identities and boost partisanship'.¹⁰ This is certainly what the local press set out to do, but whether they were successful is harder to prove.

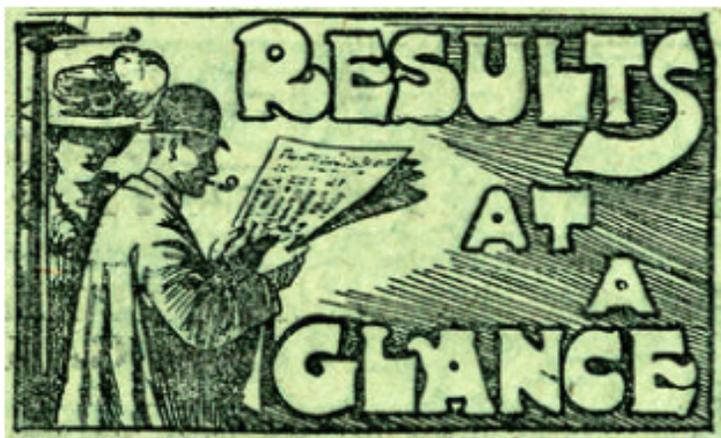
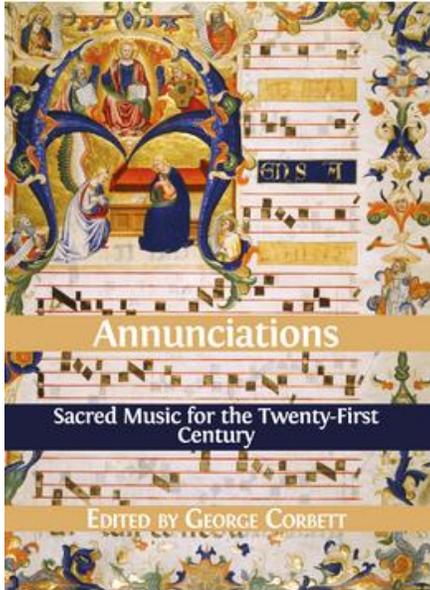


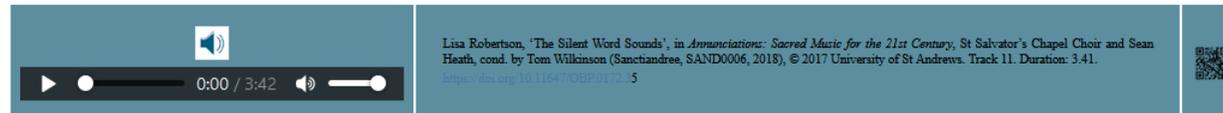
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Innovation



A later addition to the piece was a series of performance indications. I took words from other translations of the passage and also other words which I thought might reflect the emotion of each point in the passage. I felt that this might help the performers to approach the music with the correct emotional intention. We also deliberated for a long time over the title, but eventually decided on 'The Silent Word Sounds' as it seemed to draw together several of the threads which we hoped to weave through the piece.

Being part of the TheoArtistry Composers' Scheme was a very interesting experience for me. It was a pleasure to approach a piece with Stevens. With her meticulously prepared research, I could begin to compose almost immediately as I had, already in place, an understanding of the text, ideas about structure, and a clear goal of what we hoped the final piece would become. Being able to consult with Stevens during the writing process was also useful. I was able to confirm with her whether ideas which I had during the process would be theologically appropriate and significant. This was creatively liberating, as I sought to unravel the text through musical portrayal.



Worksheet for No.1 (recto)

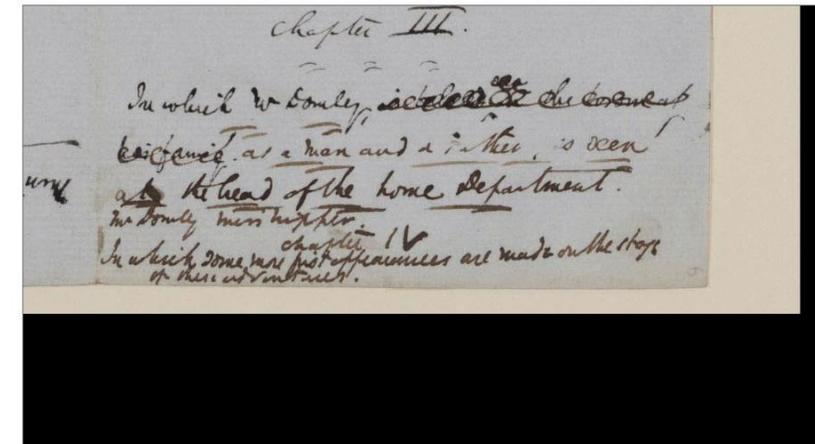
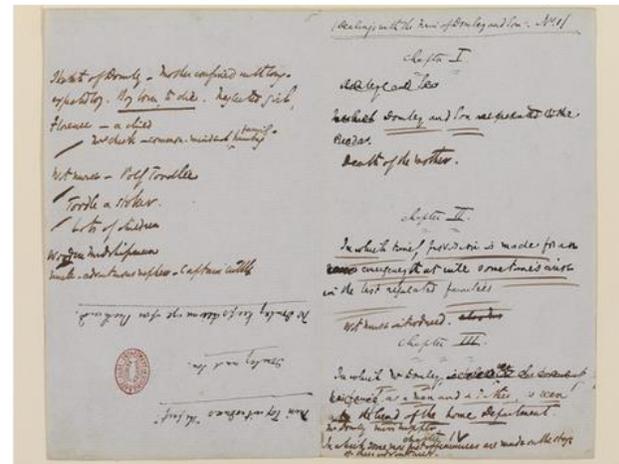
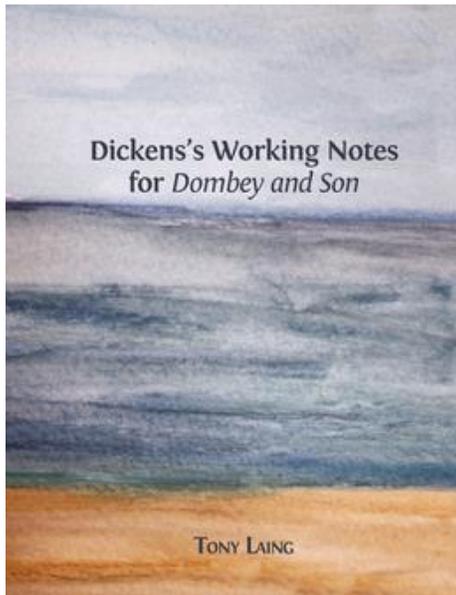


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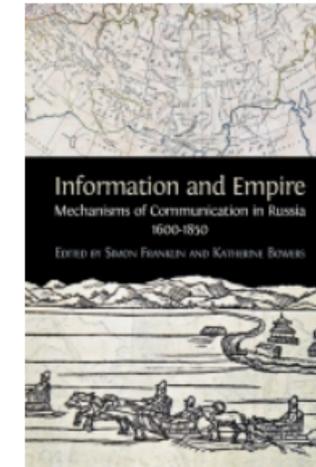
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Information and Empire: Mechanisms of Communication in Russia, 1600-1850

Simon Franklin and Katherine Bowers (eds.)

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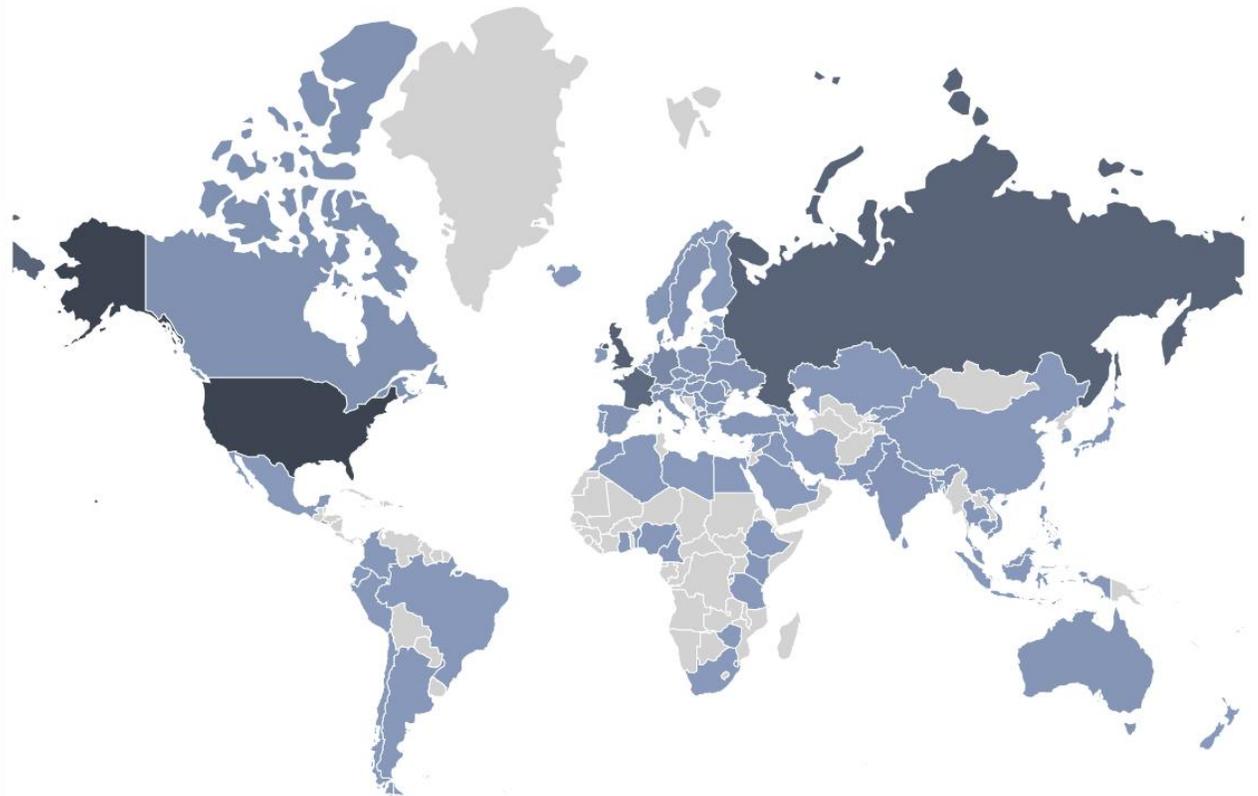
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