Discussing Open Access Books with Open Book Publishers

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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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- open access,
- open infrastructures.
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A Fleet Street in Every Town: The Provincial Press in England, 1855-1900

Andrew Hobbs

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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 Preston but of the
RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Fig. 51. A speedway results service was instigated in local newspapers for
speedway enthusiasts, same as in the Illustrated London News of the Football
and Sport A to Z of the World Cup, and was not only the basis for local sports columns
in the local press, but also for non-sport columns, typically horse racing.
Lee claims that 'London evening papers sold a quarter to a third more copies during
the racing season', suggesting that the local and regional content was an important
column for sports news columnists, paradoxically, from the national press, in which
sports reporting was the most localized content. The Daily Mail, for example,
utilized the ability to publish variant regional editions, thanks to its
publishing operation in Manchester, in which sports content was the
differentiated type of content. Content analysis of two Monday editions of the Mail in
1901, after the launch of its Northern edition, and in 1908, found that the sports news accounted for fifty-one of
the eighty-six column inches that were different in the two sampled issues, and the same First Division football matches were reported
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. The local and regional
nature of interest in professional football was well understood and expected.

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
1900, with one weekly and two bi-weekly papers devoting between
one and three columns to it per week, the bi-weekly Herald and Guardian
giving slightly more space than the weekly Chronicle (Table 9.1 below).

James Cotton, an apprentice reporter on the Herald at the time, later
wrote of PNE captain Harry Cartmell, 'how desperately he tried to try
and secure the support of the local press, which just tolerated football in
an off-hand kind of way at that time.' By 1900, sport (mainly football)
was now a significant part of the contents of the Sentinel, with more than
four 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 1905 Evening Post,
in which sport accounted for more than two-thirds of editorial content.
The Sentinel'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 1900, the Guardian had

12. Footballers of Monday, Wednesday 1900: Annual Result Books (Divisions 1 and 2),
where the northern edition had results from the Lancashire League, the Lancashire
Combined, the Lancashire Alliance and other Manchester and Lancashire leagues,
the southern editions had results from the Southern League, the
Midland League and the Kent League. For 5 February and 3 December 1901,
there was an average of sixty-four column inches of sports coverage from northern
Yorkshire in the northern editions, compared with an average of twenty-three
inches in the southern edition. Quantitative analysis of the 1902 additions does not
remedy the differences, as well as the same FA Cup match results were given equal space
in both editions. In February 1900, but were written from northern or southern
distinct perspectives.

Division of the Football League, Reprinted from the Sporting Chronicle, Hockey
Sporting Chronicle, 1870, p. 10, cited Steve Tate, The Professionalisation of Sports
Innovation, 1850 to 1930, with particular reference to the career of James Cotton
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.’

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. 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’. Mason claims that ‘sports coverage in local papers helped shape local identities and boost partisanship.’ This is certainly what the local press set out to do, but whether they were successful is harder to prove.

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 Events Special of the Yorkshire Evening and Star, known colloquially as The Core. It is because of the distinctive colour of its.
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 TheBookArtory 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.
Readership
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