Digitised Newspapers

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The Higher Education Academy **History**

The Higher Education Academy History

Historical Insights: Focus on Teaching

Digitised Newspapers

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Introduction

Newspapers, in all their various formats and missions, have long been crucial sources of information about political, social, economic and cultural events and trends. For most lecturers, they have been a fixture of reportage for centuries. However, the rise of digital media has, for perhaps the first time, threatened the relevancy and future of the newspaper industry (OECD 2010). Therefore, many incoming undergraduates may fail to appreciate their richness and value as a historical source and this lack of enthusiasm may deter history lecturers and tutors from using them.

Nevertheless, newspapers, alongside other periodicals, offer tutors a wide range of teaching opportunities. By their very nature as reportage, they give undergraduates an accessible view of historical events that includes both narrative reporting and often colourful editorial commentary. These allow students an alternative view of national and regional events to those commonly gleaned from government records, personal accounts and standard narrative texts. Moreover, because of their relatively short length and frequency, newspaper clippings can be used in seminars to prompt or enliven historical debates. Finally, as there is such a variety of content in periodicals — text, images, advertising, editorials, reprints, extracts, poetry, letters, and so on — they offer access to diverse learning and teaching styles that standard secondary texts often fails to engage.

Thus, newspapers are an important primary resource for historians; yet, historians have often been reluctant to use newspapers for their research and teaching for a number of reasons. First, a handful of newspapers aside, particularly so-called newspapers of record such as *The Times* and *The New York Times*, most lack an index. Furthermore, these indexes are far from definitive. For example, that of *The New York Times* is very selective for the period before 1900; so unless you already have a chronology for your topic of research you may have to search multiple issues of a newspaper. This can be like searching for a needle in a haystack. Indeed, there is no guarantee that in those published in the era before distinctive headlines became a regular feature, you will even actually spot articles pertinent to your research. Second, even if the newspaper does have relevant articles, the time taken to investigate can be prohibitive: searching a long run of a newspaper, especially one only available on microfilm, can take many days. Since there is no guarantee of success, some historians would consider this a poor use of their time. Third, there is an issue regarding access. Unless you are using newspapers published in your own town or city, and the local library or archive has the original copies or microfilms available, your research will usually involve travelling to a library in another city. Unless you live near one of the small number of public reference libraries, such as that in Manchester, or one of the minority of university libraries that has invested in microfilms of historic newspapers, usually *The Times*, you will need to travel to the British Library's Newspaper Library

in London. For many historians outside London this will involve both considerable expense and time. Furthermore, although the British Library holds a comprehensive collection of British newspapers, its overseas collection is selective. For example, its holdings of American newspapers are confined mostly to representative titles from a selection of major cities. So historians of overseas topics may find their research needs only partially fulfilled at best.

During the last decade or so research using newspapers has begun to be transformed by the application of digitisation technology. This has provided a really effective solution to all of the three issues identified above. A growing number of British and overseas newspapers are being made available to historians in a digitised form. Some titles require university or public libraries to purchase a subscription from an online publisher, as in the case of the first major newspaper to be digitised, *The Times*. Others, as in the case of *The Guardian*, have been provided by the newspaper publisher itself on a pay per view basis. Perhaps the most exciting development for historians is the growing number of British and overseas newspapers that are being made available free of charge by public libraries, particularly by national libraries such as the British Library.

A survey of digital newspapers

The United Kingdom

As noted above, *The Times* was the first British newspaper to be digitised. A full run from 1785–1985 is on offer to institutions as a subscription-based online resource, and more recently the publisher has made it available on a pay-per-view basis. A full run of *The Guardian* from 1821–2000 and of *The Observer* from 1791–2000 is also accessible through pay-per-view. Gale Cengage also offers institutional subscriptions for the *Financial Times* for the period 1888–2006 and a full run of the no longer-published *Illustrated London News* from 1842–2003. Another publisher, UKPressOnline, provides the *Daily Mirror* from 1903 to present, the *Daily Express* from 1900 to present, and the *Sunday Express*, *Daily Star* and *Daily Star Sunday* from 2000 to present on a pay-per-view basis. In addition to these major British newspapers, a full run of the London *Jewish Chronicle* is obtainable from 1841 to the present day through pay-per-view. Issues from 1835–85 of the Wesleyan Methodist newspaper, *The Watchman*, can also be viewed in this way through UKPressOnline. All of the above newspapers are available on a commercial basis.
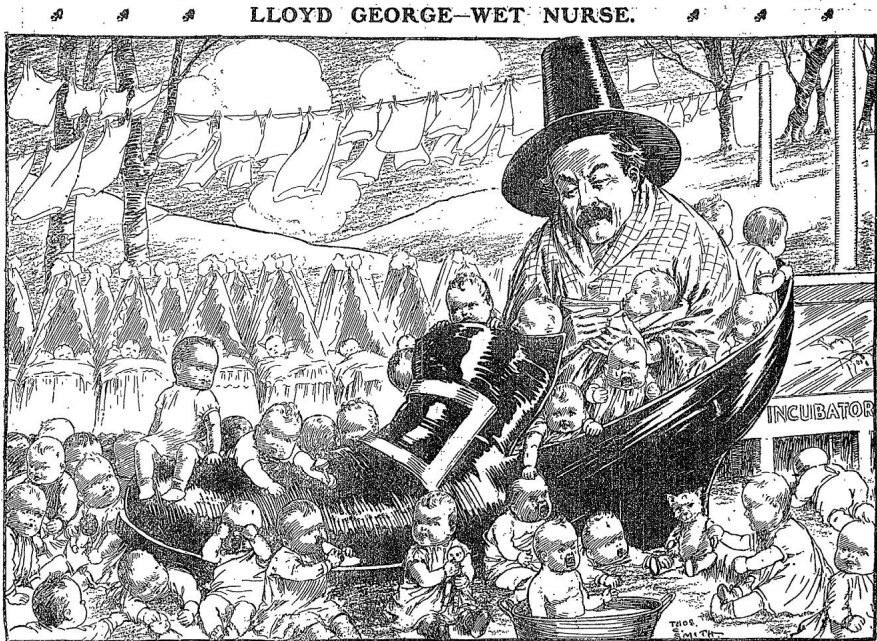
In the United Kingdom newspapers have mostly been published by the private sector. The most notable exceptions are the *London Gazette*, *Edinburgh Gazette*, *Dublin Gazette*, and *Belfast Gazette* following the creation of the Irish Free State in 1922. With

the exception of the *Dublin Gazette*, all issues of these newspapers have now been digitised and are obtainable online free of charge, from the first to current issues, with a keyword search engine. All are published by the state and are a source of official information. The oldest is the *London Gazette*, which was founded on November 7, 1665 as the *Oxford Gazette* when the government was temporarily located in Oxford during the Great Plague. After the government returned to London, the newspaper adopted its current title. Strictly speaking it is the oldest surviving English newspaper and the oldest continuously published one in the UK. In its early years it also met the need for authoritative news. It was only during the 19th century that the *London Gazette* focused on the provision of official information. The *Edinburgh Gazette* dates back to 1699, but has only been published continuously since 1793. The *Dublin Gazette* has been published without a break since 1706 and its successor, the *Belfast Gazette*, since 1922. *Iris Oifigiúil*, the name given to the *Dublin Gazette* by the new Irish state, has also been published continuously since 1922. Students will probably find the earlier issues of these newspapers more useful because they contain information such as the *London Gazette*'s coverage of the first news of Wellington's victory at Waterloo. The more recent issues are devoted to official notices and legal material which are unlikely to be of much interest to most undergraduate historians.

The British Library has a major public-private partnership with Gale Cengage, funded by JISC (Joint Information Systems Committee), to make available a wide range of historic newspapers free of charge to British higher education institutions and on a commercial basis overseas. The newspapers are divided into two databases. The first is a collection of 17th- and 18th-century British newspapers. A collaboration between JISC and the British Library has made the entire Burney Collection of newspapers — 1,271 individual titles — accessible to UK higher and further education institutions in a full-text, fully searchable digital archive.[1] It includes London and provincial newsbooks, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets and single-sheet ephemera. The second database is a selection of 19th-century British newspapers (with the exception of the *Penny Illustrated Paper*), which also includes issues for the 20th century up to May 24, 1913. As of 2010, 49 national and regional newspapers from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have been digitised. More than 2.2 million full-text, fully searchable pages have been made available free subject to a license. A further 24 national and regional newspapers are currently being digitised, representing an additional 2 million pages. However, 4 million pages represent only a small fraction of the 750 million pages of the total holdings of newspapers at the British Library (Burrell 2010; Corbyn 2009; British Library c.2009). A useful feature

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1   The newspapers and news pamphlets gathered by the Reverend Charles Burney (1757– 1817) are the largest single collection of 17th- and 18th-century English news media available from the British Library. The 700 or so bound volumes of newspapers and news pamphlets were published in London. However, there are also some English provincial, Irish and Scottish papers, and a few examples from the American colonies.

of the British Library digital newspapers website is a topic guide which provides an overview of 19th-century British newspapers, a bibliography, a chronology, short essays on a variety of key themes and events in 19th-century British and British Imperial history, and short biographies of several prominent 19th-century newspaper journalists and editors. A less comprehensive topic guide is also provided for the Burney Collection with an overview, bibliography, chronology and three contextual essays.

LLOYD GEORGE—WET NURSE.

Mr. Lloyd George adds a new day to the Calendar—All Babies' Day.

A cartoon celebrating the Lloyd George government's investment in maternity clinics, although the Penny Illustrated Paper may also be hinting that he has fathered the babies.
© *The British Library Board. ('Lloyd George Wet Nurse', Penny Illustrated Paper, January 25, 1913, p. 16).*

A major shortcoming of the British Library database is the exclusion of some major newspapers still in publication such as the *Daily Mail* and the *Financial Times*. This is because these publications are unwilling to compromise their copyright over their historical archive. One consequence is that the second database is deficient in business and financial news articles from the late 19th century because Pearson retains the copyright of both major Victorian financial newspapers, the *Financial News*

and the *Financial Times*. As noted above, Gale Cengage offers a run of the *Financial Times* separately on a commercial basis.

In May 2010, the British Library formed a new partnership with the online publisher *brightsolid* to create over ten years a third digitised newspaper database comprising as many as 40 million pages. It will include extensive coverage of local, regional and national press over three-and-a-half centuries and will focus on specific geographical areas, along with periods such as the census years between 1841 and 1911. Additional categories will be developed looking at key events and themes such as the Crimean War, the Boer War and the suffragette movement. The plan is to include pages from newspapers still in copyright which will partially address a major deficiency of the first and second databases. Although the third database is primarily intended for family historians and genealogists, its thematic approach would be of great use to undergraduate historians. However, JISC will not be funding the digitisation of the newspapers for this database. So, during the ten-year period of the contract, it will not be accessible free of charge from UK higher education institutions, unlike the first two (British Library 2010; Sanderson 2010). It will be obtainable outside of the British Library on a pay-per-view basis. This has resulted in controversy. James Murdoch of the News Corporation has argued that public bodies should not decide how copyrighted material is exploited for commercial gain (Wray 2010).

From a teaching perspective, the subscription-based *Times* archive is the most useful of the resources described above, because as a paper of record it provides an easy-to-use and manageable resource for students studying British history during the period 1785–1985. However, not all higher education institutions can afford the subscription. The British Library online newspapers resource provides a substitute for the period up to 1900; however, it is less easy to use and requires students to refine their results to make them manageable. Unlike *The Times*, this resource reveals the period up to 1900 from a multitude of national, regional and local perspectives. A small number of these newspapers, in particular the *Penny Illustrated Paper* and the *Illustrated Police News*, have images that can be used to illustrate lecture and seminar presentations as well as undergraduate dissertations, essays and seminar talks. But unfortunately the quality of the reproductions in many issues of the former is so poor as to make them unusable.

The United States

A significant and growing number of digitised American newspaper titles are available online, the first of these being *The New York Times*, for the period 1851–1980. Initially this database was available on a pay-per-view basis. However, the run for the period 1851–1922 was placed in the public domain, from which all articles are available at no cost. Other newspaper titles are available to institutions on a subscription basis.

Newsbank offers the historical archives of the *Chicago Tribune* and *Dallas Morning News*. Gale Cengage also offers a database called 19th Century US Newspapers, a representative selection of pages from the 19th-century American press.

In addition to these privately created resources, various public bodies in the US have digitised a significant and growing number of newspapers to which the public has free access. The most exciting of these initiatives is the Library of Congress's Chronicling America project. When completed in 2011, this database will include representative newspaper pages from the history of each state from 1836 to 1922. There are many other projects. For example, the Brooklyn Public Library has made available a full run of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* from 1841 to 1902 and plans to digitise the remaining issues for the periods 1903–55 and 1960–3. Rural newspapers have also been digitised, providing distinctive local perspectives. For example, the Northern New York Library Network has digitised full runs of a variety of local newspapers including one dating back to 1811. In addition to newspapers published for a general readership, newspapers aimed at specific communities have been digitised. For example, the Pittsburgh Jewish Newspaper Project provides full runs of three newspapers covering the period 1895 to the present. Another project encompassing newspapers from specific communities is the Digital Library of Georgia, which has digitised the *Cherokee Tribune* from 1828–33, the *Colored Tribune* for 1876, and the *Southern Israelite* from 1929–58 and 1984–6.

A report on the destruction of the USS Maine.
© Library of Congress, Chronicling America (San Francisco Call, February 16, 1898, p. 1).

In the past, teaching American history outside London or the major research universities has meant students have little or no access to primary sources. Purchasing microfilms or subscriptions to digitised databases of historic American newspapers is prohibitively expensive. However, the growing number of digitised historic newspapers available has transformed students' access to primary sources. As a newspaper of record, *The New York Times* is particularly useful for staff and students on survey modules, as well as being easy to use. The Library of Congress Chronicling America resource is also simple to use, although like the British Library database, students will need to know how to refine most search results. This resource will also be particularly useful for students taking specialist options such as the American Civil War or westward expansion. The Library of Congress Chronicling America resource is also an excellent source of illustrations from the late 19th century onwards. These

will be useful not just for American history modules. They also include reports on major non-American events, such as the Boer War.

Canada, Australia and New Zealand (Greater Britain)

James Belich, in his recent book, *Replenishing the Earth*, has suggested that Britain's white settlement colonies were effectively a British counterpart to the American West (Belich 2009). One way of testing Belich's thesis might be to analyse the newspapers published in Canada and Australasia. Both Australia and New Zealand have major national digital newspaper projects. The National Library of Australia has digitised a selection of newspapers from the period 1803 to 1954, including full runs of major newspapers still in publication such as *The Sydney Morning Herald*. The National Library of New Zealand Papers Past project covers the years 1839 to 1932 and includes 52 publications from all regions of New Zealand. More will be digitised during the next few years. Unfortunately so far Canada has not funded a national project. However, some provincial newspapers have been digitised in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec. Two national newspapers, Toronto's *Globe and Mail* and *Star*, have also been digitised and are obtainable from ProQuest on a subscription basis.

In the past, most undergraduates studying the history of those countries Belich has grouped together as 'Greater Britain', i.e. Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, have had even less access to primary sources than those studying US history. The digitised historic newspapers that have been made available free of charge by the national libraries of Australia and New Zealand could lead to the provision of more modules on Antipodean history in British higher education institutions.

Other English-language newspapers

English language newspapers from other parts of the former British Empire have been and are being digitised. Most completed so far are only obtainable on a subscription basis. In Ireland *The Irish Times* has digitised all of its issues from 1859 to the present and made them available on a personal subscription basis. A separate and more ambitious project, the Irish Newspaper Archives, has digitised *The Irish Independent* for the period 1905–2001 and the *Sunday Independent* for the period 1906–2002. The database will also include a selection of historic regional and national newspapers from the 1700s to the present when completed. Like the *Irish Times* resource, access to this database is available through subscription. Readex, a division of Newsbank, and the Center for Research Libraries, as part of their World Newspaper Archive project, have digitised newspapers covering the period 1800–1922 from several British African colonies. These are available on subscription and within the British Library reading rooms. The World Newspaper Archive is also currently digitising a number of British

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

"WE BID YOU BE OF HOPE."

THE Report of our Secret Commission will be read to-day with a shuddering horror that will thrill throughout the world. After this awful picture of the crimes at present committed as it were under the very ægis of the law has been fully unfolded before the eyes of the public, we need not doubt that the House of Commons will find time to raise the age during which English girls are protected from inexpiable wrong. The evidence which we shall publish this week leaves no room for doubt—first, as to the reality of the crimes against which the Amendment Bill is directed, and, secondly, as to the efficacy of the protection extended by raising the age of consent. When the report is published, the case for the bill will be complete, and we do not believe that members on the eve of a general election will refuse to consider the bill protecting the daughters of the poor, which even the House of Lords has in three consecutive years declared to be imperatively necessary.

This, however, is but one, and that one of the smallest, of the considerations which justify the publication of the Report. The good it will do is manifest. These revelations, which we begin to publish to-day, cannot fail to touch the heart and rouse the conscience of the English people. Terrible as is the exposure, the very horror of it is an inspiration. It speaks not of leaden despair, but with a joyful promise of better things to come. *Wir heissen euch hoffen!* "We bid you be of hope," CARLYLE's last message to his country, the rhythmic word with which GOETHE closes his modern psalm—that is what we have to repeat to-day, for assuredly these horrors, like others against which the conscience of mankind has revolted, are not eternal. "Am I my sister's keeper?" that paraphrase of the excuse of CAIN, will not dull the fierce smart of pain which will be felt by every decent man who learns the kind of atrocities which are being perpetrated in cool blood in the very shadow of our churches and within a stone's throw of our courts. It is a veritable slave trade that is going on around us ; but, as it takes place in the heart of London, it is a scandal—an outrage on public morality—even to allude to it. We have kept silence far too long. There are a few devoted workers who have been labouring for years endeavouring to save those who might well address GORDON's homely reproach to the "majority of us : "While you are eating and drinking and "resting on good beds, we, and those with me, are watching by night and by day"—working against this great wrong—happy, indeed, if they escaped obloquy and abuse for endeavouring to remind us of our duty. No longer will good men be able with easy conscience to join in that indignant "Hush !" by which the evil-doers have hitherto silenced every attempt to make articulate the smothered wail that rises unceasing from the woeful under-world. There is now an end to that conspiracy of silence by which, after every inquiry, "the door was each time quickly closed upon "the question, as the stone lid used to be shut down, in the "Campo Santo of Naples, upon the mass of human corpses that "lay festering beneath." That "stone lid" is raised now, never again, we may hope, to be closed until something has been done. Under the ruthless compulsion of publicity even those but indifferent honest will do more good than many of the most virtuous when the evil could be hidden out of sight.

That much may be done, we have good ground for hoping, ff only because so little has hitherto been attempted. A dull despair has unnerved the hearts of those who face this monstrous evil, and good men have sorrowfully turned to other fields where their exertions might expect a better return. But the magnitude of this misery ought to lead to the redoubling, not to the benumbing of our exertions. No one can say how much suffering and wrong is irremediable until the whole of the moral and religious forces of the country are brought to bear upon it. Yet, in dealing with this subject, the forces upon which we rely in dealing with other evils are almost all paralysed. The Home, the School, the Church, the Press are silent. The law is actually accessory to crime. Parents culpably neglect even to warn their children of the existence of dangers of which many

Churches is, perhaps, the most conspicuous and the most complete. CHRIST'S mission was to restore man to a semblance of the Divine. The Child-Prostitute of our day is the image into which, with the tacit acquiescence of those who call themselves by His name, men have moulded the form once fashioned in the likeness of GOD.

If Chivalry is extinct and Christianity is effete, there is still another great enthusiasm to which we may with confidence appeal. The future belongs to the combined forces of Democracy and Socialism, which when united are irresistible. Divided on many points they will combine in protesting against the continued immolation of the daughters of the people as a sacrifice to the vices of the rich. Of the two, it is Socialism which will find the most powerful stimulus in this revelation of the extent to which under our present social system the wealthy are able to exercise all the worst abuses of power which disgraced the feudalism of the Middle Ages. Wealth is power, Poverty is weakness. The abuse of power leads directly to its destruction, and in all the annals of crime can there be found a more shameful abuse of the power of wealth than that by which in this nineteenth century of Christian civilization princes and dukes, and ministers and judges, and the rich of all classes, are purchasing for damnation, temporal if not eternal, the as yet uncorrupted daughters of the poor? It will be said they assent to their corruption. So did the female serfs from whom the seigneur exacted the *jus primæ noctis*. And do our wealthy think that the assent wrung by wealth from poverty to its own undoing will avert the vengeance and the doom?

If people can only be got to think seriously about this matter progress will be made in the right direction. Evils once as universal and apparently inevitable as prostitution have disappeared. Vices almost universal are now regarded with shuddering horror by the least moral of men. Slavery has gone. A slave trader is treated as *hostis humani generis*. Piracy has disappeared. Intestine war is now almost unknown. Torture has been abolished. May we not hope, therefore, that if we try to do our duty to our sisters and to ourselves, we may greatly reduce even although we never entirely extirpate, the plague of prostitution ? For let us remember that—

> Every hope which rises and grows broad
> In the world's heart, by ordered impulse streams
> From the great heart of GOD.

And if that ideal seems too blinding bright for human eyes, we can at least do much to save the innocent victims who unwillingly are swept into the maelstrom of vice. And who is there among us bearing the name of man who will dare to sit down any longer with folded hands in the presence of so great a wrong?

THE MAIDEN TRIBUTE OF MODERN BABYLON.—I.

THE REPORT OF OUR SECRET COMMISSION.

IN ancient times, if we may believe the myths of Hellas, Athens, after a disastrous campaign, was compelled by her conqueror to send once every nine years a tribute to Crete of seven youths and seven maidens. The doomed fourteen, who were selected by lot amid the lamentations of the citizens, returned no more. The vessel that bore them to Crete unfurled black sails as the symbol of despair, and on arrival her passengers were flung into the famous Labyrinth of Dædalus, there to wander about blindly until such time as they were devoured by the Minotaur, a frightful monster, half man, half bull, the foul product of an unnatural lust. "The "labyrinth was as large as a town and had countless courts and galleries. "Those who entered it could never find their way out again. I they "hurried from one to another of the numberless rooms looking for "the entrance door, it was all in vain. They only became more hopelessly "lost in the bewildering labyrinth, until at last they were devoured by "the Minotaur." Twice at each ninth year the Athenians paid the maiden tribute to King Minos, lamenting sorely the dire necessity of bowing to his iron law. When the third tribute came to be exacted, the distress of the city of the Violet Crown was insupportable. From the King's palace to the peasant's hamlet, everywhere were heard cries and groans and the choking sob of despair, until the whole air seemed to vibrate with

South Asian colonial newspapers covering the period 1864–1922 from India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

However, there are two other databases which are accessible free of charge. The National Library of Singapore has digitised a wide selection of English language newspapers published in Singapore and Malaya between 1831 and 2006. They are available free, but outside Singapore the search engine displays the articles against a watermarked background. The National and University Library of Israel has also digitised *The Palestine Post* for the period 1932–50, and made it available at no cost.

Of the databases described above, the Israeli and Singaporean ones will be of most use to students because the others are not free resources. Both the Israeli and Singaporean databases will provide valuable primary material to support relevant modules.

Using digitised newspapers for history teaching

Digitised newspapers provide an important primary resource for undergraduate history teaching. Digitisation has mostly resolved the problems that previously made newspapers difficult to use. First, indexes are no longer required because most articles can be identified using a search engine. There are only a few exceptions where a key word has been hyphenated or where the ink used to print the original article was smudged and has distorted the text. Second, search engines reduce the time needed to identify the articles relevant to your research to at most a few minutes. Third, digitisation has transformed accessibility. As noted above, a significant number of newspapers are available free of charge and thus can be accessed at any location convenient to the historian. This is also true for pay-per-view archives of historic newspapers. The only digitised newspapers where access is still an issue are those where institutional subscriptions are required.

Notwithstanding the resolution of these three problems, undergraduate historians still need to be taught a number of skills before they can make the most effective use of digitised newspapers. Stephen Vella has identified a number of issues in his essay on how to interpret newspaper articles (Vella 2009, 192–208). These include: the political affiliation of the newspaper being used; the accuracy of the stories; the possibility of bias; and the context of the article being used. The importance of these issues can be illustrated by examples from newspapers from British Library Nineteenth Century Newspapers Online. One such is the *Pall Mall Gazette*. W.T. Stead, an editor of this sensationalist newspaper in the 1880s, largely fabricated a series of four articles in July 1885 on an alleged London 'trade' in young girls for the purpose of prostitution in order to successfully force the government to act on the age of consent (Maguire 2009, 116). Undergraduate historians will also find *The Encyclopedia of the British*

Press, 1422–1992 provides useful contextual information on newspapers and those associated with them such as editors (Griffiths 1992).

Furthermore, although most students will have used ICT for many years, it would be wrong to make assumptions about their level of digital literacy. As José Manuel Pérez Tornero has observed, digital literacy requires both the traditional skills required for reading and writing as well as new technological literacy skills. But the technological skills required go far beyond being able to use the Google search engine (Pérez Tornero 2004, 40–1). Effective digital literacy requires being able to navigate a series of processes:

- Selection: the recognition and determination of the extent of the information that is needed

- Access: efficient access to the necessary information

- Evaluation: the evaluation of the information and its sources

- Integration: the incorporation of the information into the base of knowledge

- Management: the use of the information effectively on the basis of an established objective, such as a student essay

- Creation and Production: the synthesis of the information and the generation of the final product such as an essay (Pérez Tornero 2004, 46).

To successfully navigate these processes requires, as Tornero recommended in his 2004 report on digital literacy for the European Union, the generation of an independent and critical awareness (Pérez Tornero 2004, 69).

Search models for students

Digital newspapers also require the use of a search engine. Despite the appearance of rising digital literacy among today's undergraduates, it should not be assumed that undergraduate historians are able to make effective use of a search engine to collect material to prepare, for example, an essay or an undergraduate dissertation. In addition to an understanding of the processes identified by Pérez Tornero, undergraduate historians also need to be made aware that different regions and periods used different terminology compared to modern-day English. One method of addressing this issue might be the creation of a glossary of the relevant terminology. Another possibility might be to get the students to input various modern-day and region or period-specific words into the search engine to make them aware of this issue.

Furthermore, a search engine will identify every article with the word stored within it. So if you were researching the career of a politician called 'John Smith', you would be overwhelmed by the number of articles resulting from a search based on the words 'John Smith'. Unfortunately, only searches for people with unusual surnames such as 'Samuel Untermyer' are likely to bring up a manageable number of results. So students need to be shown how to refine their search by adding additional relevant words or restricting the newspapers searched to the area of the country the politician represented or the time period in which he served.

Another important issue is the different ways in which the digital newspaper databases display the articles. British Library 19th Century Newspapers Online provides a good example of this issue. The search engine results go straight to the actual article rather than providing the whole page on which it appeared as in the case of the Library of Congress's Chronicling America database. This means that students will not be able to see the position of the article on the page or its relationship to the text around it. They will also not know whether it appeared on the front page of the newspaper or on a less prominent page. So it will be necessary to make sure students are aware that the British Library database has a facility to allow them to display the whole page on which the article appeared, which will normally also allow them to identify the page number.

Referencing is also an issue. Many students will assume that the correct way to reference newspaper articles is the webpage address. So guidance on the correct way to reference newspaper articles will be required. Some standard referencing formats are as follows, but ensure students consult their department's own standard referencing guide.

Footnote:

Citation:

> 'The Influence of Ragged Schools in Suppressing Juvenile Crime' *The Derby Mercury*, 4 May 1870, p.2. Available at http://find19th Century British Library Newspapers Basic Search.galegroup.com/bncn/start (Accessed: 12 October 2010).

Reference List:

> 'The Influence of Ragged Schools in Suppressing Juvenile Crime' *The Derby Mercury*, 4 May 1870, p.2. Available at http://find19th Century British Library Newspapers Basic Search.galegroup.com/bncn/start (Accessed: 12 October 2010).

In-text Citation (Author-Date):

Citation:

> A paper read before the Derby Nomadic Society in 1870 suggested that the establishment of two ragged schools in the town over two decades earlier in 1849 had played a major role in the suppression of local youth crime (*Derby Mercury*, 1870).

Reference List:

> *The Derby Mercury*, (1870) 'The Influence of Ragged Schools in Suppressing Juvenile Crime', 4 May, p. 2 [Online]. Available at http://find.galegroup.com/bncn/start (Accessed: 12 October 2010).

Digital newspapers are an excellent primary resource for undergraduate historians, particularly for the majority who do not have access to major research libraries. An important attribute of many of the digital newspaper databases is that they are free of charge. For the first time, all British undergraduates studying British, American, Antipodean or South East Asian history have instant access to unmediated historic newspaper articles. This has major implications for undergraduate final year dissertations in history. Given the under-use of newspapers for historical research in the past, as discussed above, these databases provide undergraduates with the

opportunity to do highly original research. An example from the field of business history provides a good illustration. Business historians have traditionally found it extremely difficult to research business failure because the records of bankrupt companies usually do not survive. Digital newspaper search engines have the potential to identify articles which provide new insights into why businesses fail and therefore provide undergraduates with the opportunity to make a significant contribution to the field without requiring lengthy research trips to local or company archives.

The future

THE SALVATION ARMY—A SERVICE AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS, WHITECHAPEL ROAD.

The Salvation Army: a service at its headquarters in Whitechapel Road. © The British Library Board. (The Graphic, December 31, 1881, p. 672).

Two important omissions from the current freely accessible English-language databases are newspapers from the former African and Asian colonies of the British Empire, with the exception of Palestine, Singapore and Malaysia. This is an example of a north-south digital divide. Perhaps the digitisation of representative newspapers on a non-subscription basis from these former British African and Asian colonies is a project that might come within the scope of the Commonwealth. There is undoubtedly a wealth of historical information in British colonial newspapers that could be made much more accessible by a non-commercial digitisation project. The National Library of Singapore's digitised newspapers resource provides an excellent example of what could be achieved.

Teaching topics

In order for undergraduates to make the most effective use of articles or pictures from digitised newspapers in seminars, written assignments and undergraduate dissertations, students will benefit from an introductory seminar or workshop. The first case study provides an example how this might be done. Seminars or workshops can also be based around press reportage of events relevant to specific history modules. The case studies that follow provide further examples of local, national and international topics and newspaper sources.

1. The 'Bloody Sunday' Trafalgar Square Riot of November 13, 1887

The 'Bloody Sunday' disturbances of November 13, 1887 represent a pivotal moment in British history. The violent clash between demonstrators and police provides undergraduate students with a microcosm of the significant economic, political, cultural and social tensions in late-Victorian society. It further affords students a case study that can be explored through the national and local newspapers of the 19th century. The rich detail, testimony, opinion and coverage of 'Bloody Sunday' and its aftermath, fully accessible through the 19th Century British Library Newspapers database, introduces students to a range of issues, individuals and political strategies that shaped British society in the 20th century.

Furthermore, this case study can be used to illustrate how to make the most effective use of the database's search engine. When using sources from this period, undergraduate historians need to be made aware that Victorians sometimes used different terminology from modern-day English speakers. For example, Victorian periodicals referred to 'reformatories' rather than 'young offender institutions', used 'infirmaries' in addition to 'hospitals', and wrote about 'lunatic asylums' instead of 'psychiatric hospitals'. One method to address this issue might be the creation of a glossary of archaic Victorian terminology. Another possibility might be to get the students to input various modern-day and archaic Victorian words into the search engine to make them aware of this issue.

The Trafalgar Square Riot can also be used to show how to use the search engine effectively. Using the search term 'Trafalgar Square Riot' produces 55 articles of which 53 are relevant. Conversely, using the search term 'Bloody Sunday' produces 185 articles, most of which are not relevant. However, by refining the latter search by imposing time limits of November 1, 1887 to June 1, 1888 the results are reduced to 41 relevant articles, most of which are different from the articles identified through the search for 'Trafalgar Square Riot'.

Sources:

Brown, Kenneth D., 'Burns, John Elliot (1858–1943)', in Joyce M. Bellamy and John Saville (eds.), *Dictionary of Labour Biography*, vol. V, (London, Macmillan, 1979), pp. 39–47.

'Espinasse, Margaret, 'Cunninghame Graham, Robert Bontine (1852–1936)', in Joyce M. Bellamy and John Saville (eds.), *Dictionary of Labour Biography*, vol. VI (London, Macmillan, 1982), pp. 83–91.

Johnson, Graham, 'Hyndman, Henry Mayers (1842–1921)', in Joyce M. Bellamy and John Saville (eds.), *Dictionary of Labour Biography*, vol. X (Basingstoke, Macmillan, 2000), pp. 101–11.

Rowbotham, Sheila, Edward Carpenter: *A Life of Liberty and Love* (London, Verso, 2008), esp. chapter 6.

Rubinstein, David, 'Besant, Annie (1847–1933)', in Joyce M. Bellamy and John Saville (eds.), *Dictionary of Labour Biography*, vol. IV (London, Macmillan, 1976), pp. 21–31.

2. The Great Stink of London: Cholera, Public Health and Sanitation

THE METROPOLITAN MAIN DRAINAGE.

The great intercepting scheme for the metropolitan main drainage has now been before the public for some years. It originated with the late Mr. Frank Foster and Mr. Haywood, the present able engineer to the City Commissioners of Sewers. The plan was first put upon paper in 1849, and was left with Mr. Bazalgette and Mr. Haywood, who modified and extended it in 1854. When the Metropolitan Board of Works entered upon its active functions in January, 1856, appointing Mr. Bazalgette its engineer-in-chief, this plan, altered to some extent, was again brought forward, and after a government commission had sat upon its body, and a report and counter-report had professedly gone into its merits and defects, rates were made by the parochial parliament, heavy contracts were entered into, and Mr. Bazalgette began to carry out his project in 1858.

Extract from article on progress of Joseph Bazalgette's London drainage project.
© The British Library Board. (Daily News, July 4, 1862, p. 5).

The pollution of the Thames in Victorian London provides a good case study for making use of articles from the British Library database. Clare Horrocks has shown how this can be done using a related collection of cartoons from *Punch* magazine. The problem regarding the Thames, which culminated in the 'Great Stink' of summer 1858, can be used to discuss the cholera outbreaks in 19th-century Britain and the scientific search to understand their true cause, the public health movement and the sanitation projects, in particular the construction of Joseph Bazalgette's metropolitan main drainage in London. The British Library database can also be used to explore these topics from a regional and local perspective. It will allow undergraduate historians to explore whether the experience of London is representative of that of their own region or local area.

Sources:

Briggs, Asa, 'Cholera and society in the nineteenth century', *Past and Present*, vol. 19, No. 1, Spring 1961, pp. 76–96.

Condrau, F. and M. Worboys, 'Second opinions: epidemics and infections in nineteenth century Britain', *Social History of Medicine,* vol. 20, No. 1, April 2007, pp. 147–58.

Halliday, Stephen, *The Great Stink of London: Sir Joseph Bazalgette and the Cleansing of the Victorian Metropolis* (Stroud, Sutton, 2001).

Horrocks, Clare, 'Father Thames's revenge: visualizing reform through the characterization of a social problem', *Popular Narrative Media*, vol. 2, No. 1, April 2009, pp. 23–36.

Johnson, Steven, *The Ghost Map: A Street, an Epidemic and the Two Men Who Battled to Save Victorian London* (London, Allen Lane, 2006).

3. The Victorian Underworld and the Jack the Ripper Murders

The British Library resource lends itself well to a seminar/workshop on the Victorian underworld with a focus on the infamous murders attributed to Jack the Ripper. In common with the present-day press, especially the popular press, Victorian newspapers used reports on the Whitechapel Murders to boost sales. The British Library resource includes the *Penny Illustrated News* and *Illustrated Police News*, both of which reported on the murders. An article featuring illustrations relating to the murders can be found in each newspaper.

Latest details of the Whitechapel murders.
© *The British Library Board. (Illustrated Police News, September 22, 1888, p. 1).*

Sources:

Beadle, William, *Jack the Ripper: Anatomy of a Myth* (London, Wat Tyler, 1995).

Thomas, Donald, *The Victorian Underworld* (London, John Murray, 1998).

Warwick, Alexander and Martin Willis (eds.), *Jack the Ripper: Media, Culture, History* (Manchester, Manchester University Press, 2007).

4. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877–8

Bulgarian refugees at the Servian [Serbian] headquarters, Parakjin.
© The British Library Board. (The Graphic, August 5, 1876, p. 132.)

The first Foreign Secretary of the Labour government of 1997–2010, the late Robin Cook, sought to adopt an 'ethical foreign policy'. Cook was drawing upon the legacy of the 19th-century Liberal politician, William Gladstone, as this case study demonstrates. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877–8 shows how newspaper reports of atrocities committed by governments in foreign countries can influence public opinion and, in response, politicians. The British Library resource includes a full run of the London *Daily News*. In the summer of 1876, the *Daily News* published reports by their correspondent, Januarius MacGahan, on the massacre of Bulgarian villagers by irregular soldiers employed by the Ottoman Empire. At the time the British Conservative government of Benjamin Disraeli supported the Ottoman Empire. In response to MacGahan's reports, Gladstone published a pamphlet entitled the *Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East*, in which he suggested that Britain should intervene in defence of the human rights of the subject peoples of the Ottoman Empire. Disraeli rejected this suggestion because he believed the national interest required Britain to maintain its support for the Ottoman Empire. Unfortunately, as Cook was to discover, an ethical foreign policy is very difficult to reconcile with the competing demands of the 'national interest'.

Sources:

Gladstone, William Ewart, *Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East* (London, John Murray, 1876).

Reid, James J., 'Batak 1876: a massacre and its significance', *Journal of Genocide Research*, vol. 2, No. 3, 2000, pp. 375–409.

Saab, Ann Pottinger, *Reluctant icon: Gladstone, Bulgaria, and the working classes, 1856–1878* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1991).

Shannon, Richard Thomas, *Gladstone and the Bulgarian Agitation 1876* (London, Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1963).

5. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1 and the Paris Commune of 1871

French outpost before Paris © The British Library Board. (Penny Illustrated Paper, January 14, 1871, p. 24).

The digitised newspaper resources discussed in this booklet are less useful for European history. Most British undergraduate historians will not be able to access digitised historic newspapers in various European languages, one of the most significant collections being the digitised historic French newspapers available at the French National Library's website http://gallica.bnf.fr However, as shown in the previous case study, the British press did cover major events in 19th-century Europe, in particular wars. Another good example is the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1 and the Paris Commune of 1871, which was covered in depth by the British press, including a significant number of the newspapers digitised by the British Library. So those students not able to read the official newspaper of the Paris Commune, which has been digitised by the French National Library, will still have access to a significant collection of contemporary newspaper articles and illustrations.

Sources:

Badsey, Stephen, *The Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871* (Oxford, Osprey, 2003).

Dallas, Gregor, 'An exercise in terror? The Paris Commune, 1871', *History Today*, vol. 39, No. 2, February 1989, pp. 38–44.

Forbes, Archibald, *My Experiences of the War between France and Germany*, vols. 1 & 2, (London, Hurst and Blackett, 1871).[2]

Forbes, Archibald, *Memories and Studies of War and Peace* (London, Cassell, 1895).[3]

Halperin, S. William, 'The origins of the Franco-Prussian War revisited: Bismarck and the Hohenzollern candidature for the Spanish throne', *Journal of Modern History*, vol. 45, No. 1, March 1973, pp. 83–91.

Horne, Alistair, *The Fall of Paris: The Siege and the Commune, 1870–71* (Harmondsworth, Penguin, 2007).

Howard, Michael, *The Franco-Prussian War* (London, Collins, 1967).

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2   Forbes was a war correspondent and this book is based on his reports for the London *Morning Advertiser* and the London *Daily News*. The book is available online at www.archive.org and the latter newspaper is part of 19th Century British Library Newspapers Online.

3   This memoir of Forbes' years as a war correspondent is also available online at www.archive.org

6. Progressive Era Economic Reform in the United States

The Chronicling America resource lends itself well to major themes in 19th- and early 20th-century American history. A good example is economic and financial reform in the Progressive Era. During the Gilded Era of the late 19th century the American economy had minimalist government regulation. This led to the monopolisation of major American industries and the accumulation of huge fortunes. The lack of regulation also meant unscrupulous manufacturers could sell adulterated products to unwitting consumers. During the early 20th century men such as lawyers Louis D. Brandeis and Samuel Untermyer campaigned for stronger government regulation of the economy and finance. Their campaign, and the subsequent action taken by federal politicians to address the issues they raised, received extensive press coverage. The cartoon above shows Untermyer in his role as counsel to the Congressional special committee which investigated the so-called 'Money Trust' during 1912–13. Untermyer is the small man with the feather and the giant is the multi-millionaire financier and monopolist, J. P. Morgan Sr.,

Gulliver before the Lilli-Pujoans. © Library of Congress, Chronicling America (*New York Tribune, December 20, 1912, p.1*).

who refused to admit to Untermyer that financiers like him had monopolised finance and industry. The Pujo Money Trust Inquiry resulted in the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914. During the same period Untermyer's friend, the muck-raking author, Upton Sinclair, published a documentary novel, *The Jungle* (1906), exposing the appalling conditions in the meat-packing industry which resulted in contaminated and adulterated meat products. Sinclair's novel contributed to the enactment in 1906 of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act, and both the book and the campaign for pure food and drugs received extensive coverage in the American press.

Sources:

Hofstadter, Richard, *The Progressive Movement* (Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1963).

Glaeser, Edward L. and Andrei Shleifer, 'The rise of the regulatory state', *Journal of Economic Literature*, vol. 41, No. 2, June 2003, pp. 401–25.

Gould, Lewis L., *America in the Progressive Era* (Harlow, Longman, 2001).

7. Charity in Victorian and Edwardian Britain and America

The passing of the pie.
© *Library of Congress, Chronicling America ('At the Newsboys' Dinner: Pen Pictures for the Folks Who Couldn't Be There to Enjoy It', New York Sun, February 28, 1904, p. B3).*

Before the advent of the Welfare State in Britain and the New Deal in the US, charity provided a minimalist social safety net in the US and a significant supplement to the spartan social welfare provided by the Victorian state in Britain. Both the British and American press are good sources of information on charity in the two countries and can be used to explore similarities and differences. One difference can be seen in how the problem of homeless boys was addressed in the countries' most important metropolitan centres, London and New York. In London, Dr Thomas Barnardo was horrified by the spectacle of homeless young boys living, and in some extreme cases dying, on the streets of London. He established a charity to create homes so he could take them off the streets and rehabilitate them. In contrast, New York City philanthropists believed that even indigent young boys had to earn their keep. Randolph Guggenheimer, a late 19th- and early 20th-century Tammany Hall politician and millionaire bon viveur, took an interest in the plight of the newsboys of Manhattan and Brooklyn, boys who sold newspapers on street corners, and funded annual dinners for them on George Washington's birthday. A sketch from one of these dinners can be seen above. In the early 20th century a home for newsboys was established with 500 beds, but these were only available on a temporary basis as a last resort.

Sources:

Fletcher, Wilson, *Keeping the Vision Alive: The Story of Barnardo's, 1905–2005* (Ilford, Barnardo's, 2005).

Harris, Bernard and Paul Bridgen (eds.), *Charity and Mutual Aid in Europe and North America since 1900* (New York, Routledge, 2007).

Prochaska, Frank, 'Philanthropy', in F. L. M. Thompson (ed.), T*he Cambridge Social History of Britain, 1750–1950*, vol. 3 (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1990).

8. Emigration from late Georgian Scotland (1783–1841)[4]

While the Scots have long been considered a people prone to migration, before the wide availability of steam-powered oceanic travel, emigration from Scotland was a serious and usually permanent decision. While many prospective emigrants relied upon family and friends for information regarding possible colonial settlements, the burgeoning Scottish press played a crucial role in shaping national perspectives on the dangers and rewards of emigration, as well as the general view of the 'best' or 'most civilised' colonial settlements. Scottish newspapers (many of which are available to HE institutions through British Library Newspapers Online) provide insights into the marketing of emigrant services, such as passage, land and settlement advice, as well as the continuing debate on whether Britain was either fundamentally overpopulated or destined for demographic collapse.

FOR PICTOU, PUGWASH, AND PRINCE
EDWARD's ISLAND.
THE BRIGANTINE
HIGHLANDER,
JAMES LAIRD, Master;
500 Tons Burthen,
Is now on the Birth, to receive Goods and Passengers, for the above Ports; and will be positively dispatched the 1st of April next.
For Freight and Passage, apply to Captain Laird, on board; or to   JOHN DICKIE.
N.B.—The Highlander has superior accommodation for Passengers.
Aberdeen, March 7, 1820.

For ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK,
Direct.
THE SHIP
FAIRFIELD,
350 Tons per Register,
JAMES WORK, Master,
(A Regular Trader,)
Will be ready to receive Goods on board, deliverable at the above Port, by the 6th, and positively clear out on the 26th March. Freight under the usual rate charged.   Apply to   JOHN LUMSDEN,
Who is ready to Contract for the Delivery at St. John's (as soon as Vessels can arrive out) of Two or Three Cargoes RED and WHITE PINE, and BLACK BIRCH TIMBER, with STAVES, DEALS, &c. for Broken Stowage.
Aberdeen, 16th Feb, 1820.

Advertisements for passage to British North America.
© The British Library Board. (The Aberdeen Journal, March 29, 1820, p. 1).

Nineteenth-century newspaper commentators struggled with several crucial issues when it came to emigration, and most of the debates are easily spotted throughout the newspapers themselves. First, they had to reconcile the traditional notion that a large and growing population was essential to the power and prosperity of a nation with the kingdom's increasing difficult to house, employ and otherwise maintain that same large and growing population — especially during the economic downturn that followed the decade of war with Revolutionary and Napoleonic France. Second, as early migrants were generally middle-class farmers or highly skilled tradesmen, the British government attempted to shape public opinion to either stop emigration or at least redirect it to Canada and Australia, rather than to the US, where settlers might be turned against their former homeland. Third, between 1780 and 1840, Scottish newspapers became increasingly reliant upon advertising revenue to support their

4   Prepared by M.H. Beals (History Subject Centre).

printing. As an increasing proportion of that advertising was for passage and land abroad, editorial commentary had to be mindful of advertising content and potential lost revenues.

By using a variety of digitised and hard-copy sources (most of which are easily accessible to lecturers at the British Library and National Library of Scotland) students can be made aware of how emigration was discussed before, during and after the Napoleonic Wars, and how the advent of steam-powered ships at the dawn of the Victorian period fundamentally changed the way the wider Scottish population viewed travel abroad. Furthermore, by using digital newspapers from the US, Canada and Australia, students can compare Scottish perceptions of emigration *from* Scotland with North American and Australian perceptions of Scottish immigration *to* Quebec, New York and Sydney.

Sources:

Adams, Ian and Meredyth Somerville, *Cargoes of Despair and Hope: Scottish Emigration to North America, 1603–1803* (Edinburgh, John Donald, 1993).

Beals, M.H., '"Passengers wishing to embrace this commodious conveyance, will apply immediately": the rise in emigrant passage advertising in the Scottish Borders, 1800–1830', *International Journal of Regional and Local Studies* 4:1 (Spring 2008).

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Sanderson, Ben, chief press officer, The British Library, email to Richard Hawkins, May 19, 2010.

Vella, Stephen, 'Newspapers', in Miriam Dobson and Benjamin Ziemann (eds.), *Reading Primary Sources: The Interpretation of Texts from Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century History* (London, Routledge, 2009), pp. 192–208.

Wray, Richard, 'James Murdoch attacks British Library for digitising newspapers', *The Guardian*, May 21, 2010. Available at www.guardian.co.uk/media/2010/may/21/james-murdoch-attacks-british-library

Digital newspapers

United Kingdom

British Library Newspapers Online, available free of charge to students and staff affiliated to a UK higher or further education institution

http://newspapers.bl.uk/blcs

The Times (1785–1985), available on a pay-per-view and subscription basis

http://archive.timesonline.co.uk/tol/archive

The Guardian (1821–2000)/*The Observer* (1791–2000), available on a pay-per-view basis

http://archive.guardian.co.uk

The Financial Times Historical Archive 1888–2006, available on a subscription basis

http://gale.cengage.co.uk/financial-times-historical-archive.aspx

The Illustrated London News Historical Archive 1842–2003, available on a subscription basis

http://gale.cengage.co.uk/product-highlights/history/illustrated-london-news.aspx

The Jewish Chronicle (1841 to present), available on a pay-per-view basis

http://archive.thejc.com

The Watchman (1835–85), *Daily Mirror* (1903 to present), *Daily Express* (1900 to present), *Sunday Express* (2000 to present), *Daily Star* (2000 to present) and *Daily Star Sunday* (2000 to present) available on a pay-per-view basis

www.ukpressonline.co.uk/ukpressonline/

The London Gazette (1665 to present)

www.london-gazette.co.uk/

The Edinburgh Gazette (1699 to present)

www.edinburgh-gazette.co.uk/

The Belfast Gazette (1922 to present)

www.belfast-gazette.co.uk/

The United States

The New York Times (1851–1980), available free of charge for period 1851–1922 and on a pay-per-view basis for period 1923–80

www.nytimes.com

Chicago Tribune (1849 to present), and *Dallas Morning News* (1885–1977), both available on a subscription basis

www.newsbank.com

19th Century US Newspapers, available on a subscription basis

www.gale.cengage.com/DigitalCollections/products/usnewspapers /index.htm

Library of Congress Chronicling America

http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov

Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1841–1902

http://eagle.brooklynpubliclibrary.org

Pittsburgh Jewish Newspaper Project

http://pjn.library.cmu.edu

Northern New York Historical Newspapers

http://news.nnyln.net

Georgia Digital Library Newspapers

http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/MediaTypes/Newspapers.html

Canada, Australia and New Zealand (Greater Britain)

Historic Australian Newspapers, 1803 to 1954

http://newspapers.nla.gov.au

[New Zealand] Papers Past (1839–1932)

http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast

Canada's Heritage from 1844 — *The Globe and Mail* available on subscription basis

http://proquest.com/en-US/catalogs/databases/detail/canada_heritage.shtml

Toronto Star — Pages of the Past (1844 to present) available on subscription basis

http://proquest.com/en-US/catalogs/databases/detail/toronto_star.shtml

A selection of English and French language newspapers published in 19th- and 20th-century Quebec

www.banq.qc.ca/collections/collection_numerique/index.html?categorie=6

A selection of mainly English language newspapers published in 19th- and 20th-century Manitoba

http://manitobia.ca/cocoon/launch/en/newspaperslist

The British Colonist 1858–1910 (British Columbia)

www.britishcolonist.ca

Alberta Newspapers Collection — a selection of Alberta newspapers dating back to 1885

www.ourfutureourpast.ca/newspapr

Other English language newspapers

Historical Jewish Press: The Palestine Post, 1932–50

www.jpress.org.il/publications/PPost-en.asp

Newspaper SG, 1831–2006 [Singapore and Malayan newspapers]

http://newspapers.nl.sg

The Irish Times (1859 to present) available on pay-per-view basis

www.irishtimes.com/search/index.html

Irish Newspaper Archives, national and regional newspapers available on a pay-per-view basis

www.irishnewsarchive.com

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