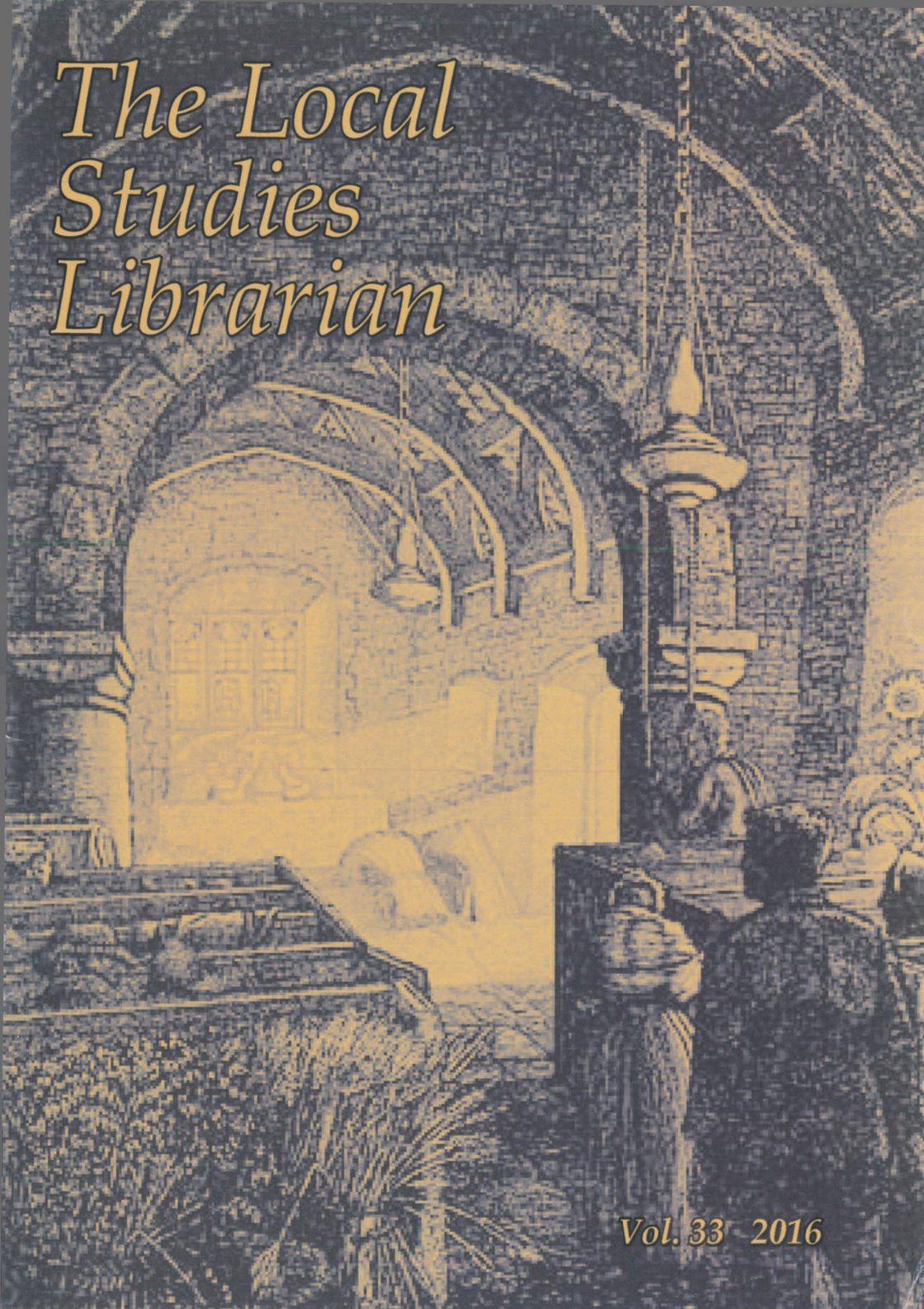


The Local Studies Librarian



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THE LOCAL STUDIES LIBRARIAN

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CONTENTS:

Editorial	1
Local Studies Group Annual Report 2014	1
Creation is Inspiration... Collecting and Celebrating Wiltshire's Creativity	2
The Ahmed IqbalUllah Race Relations Resource Centre	6
Digital newspapers and the local historian	8
CILIP conference, Jul 2-3 Liverpool	11
'Oh! I do like to be beside the sea': local newspapers response to the mid-nineteenth century surge in tourism on the east coast of England	15
Alan Ball Award	21
Local Studies Group Annual Day School	22
Regional round up	24
A revived Devon bibliography	25
Dorothy McCulla Award Winner 2015	26

Cover Illustration: *Kington Langley c 1930*

Courtesy: *Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre*

EDITORIAL

Two years ago we reluctantly took the decision that the hard copy version of the Local Studies Librarian was too expensive for us to produce in the current economic climate. We are very pleased that, owing to prudent management of our finances in the past two years, we have sufficient funds for a printed journal this year. We hope that you will appreciate receiving it. As you will see from the annual report, the Local Studies Group has been active, holding meetings and producing the e-newsletter and blog. We were able to offer a bursary for one of our members to attend the CILIP conference in Liverpool this summer and we continue to be represented on BRIMICS and BALH. This is the first year that the Group has been actively involved in promoting and organising the Alan Ball awards.

2016 Committee

CILIP rules require committee members to retire after six years. This means that in 2016 we will need a new Chair and a new Treasurer. Other committee members who are retiring include Richard Abbott, Tony Pilmer and Christina Raven-Conn - new committee members are urgently required!

We meet twice a year and are a friendly and welcoming group. Do consider joining us and if you are interested please contact our Secretary Alice Lock for information. malicelock@hotmail.com

Local Studies Group Annual General Meeting

The AGM for 2014 was held on Thursday 5th November 2015 at Newcastle Central Library.

Local Studies Group Annual Report 2014

The committee met twice during this period at Nottingham Central Library. At the end of the year the committee consisted of Terry Bracher (chair), Anne Sharp (treasurer), Alice Lock (secretary), Richard Abbott (BRIMICS rep), Penny Allen, Diana Dixon, Rosie Eddisford, Paul Hudson, Robert Jones, Tony Pilmer, Christine Raven-Conn.

2014 was marked by consultation over the changes to governance of CILIP, copyright and the Sieghart review. It was the first year we were required to produce a business plan and we contributed to the CILIP VLE and PKSB.

Unfortunately we could not produce an edition of the e-journal as we had no editor for it, but we are grateful to Tony Pilmer for the varied and interesting comment on the blog which has attracted a lot of contributions and helped us stay in touch with members. Towards the end of the year Robert Jones volunteered to take over our Twitter contributions. The website was also kept up to date by Penny Allen.

The 2014 McCulla Award attracted a large number of nominations thanks to publicity through the blog and via email and was awarded to Chris Jakes, Development Manager for Local Studies in Cambridgeshire. He has worked in local studies for over thirty five years and has been described as “inspirational to many individuals and groups”. He is particularly noted for his promotional and outreach work.

New rules for the Alan Ball Award have been established to widen the field of entries and encourage digital as well as conventional publishing. A new panel of judges has been set up.

Only two sub groups, South and North West, along with LOCSCOT, were active. South held a day school on images and a session on newspapers. North West held a day school on recent trends in family history, a networking event at Manchester and produced a newsletter.

Creation is Inspiration... Collecting and Celebrating Wiltshire's Creativity

The five year Creative Wiltshire & Swindon Heritage Lottery Funded project has now been running for almost a year, and we've been thoroughly enjoying researching (with the help of volunteers) creative people who have been, and who still are, working in and being inspired by the county of Wiltshire. Their mark on the county can often be seen in their work, but how much of it remains in Wiltshire for us all to view and enjoy?

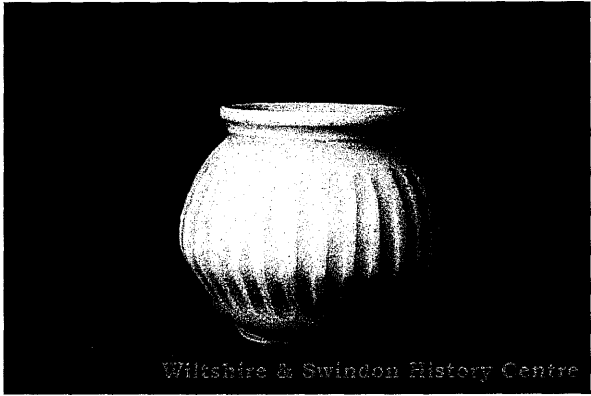
“Although heritage collections in Wiltshire and Swindon already include some local artists (mainly paintings) and writers, the broader creative industry is not well represented and therefore remains a largely hidden part of our county and borough's heritage. Yet sometimes their work forms or reflects part of our daily life, such as our home furnishings or gardens, the music we listen to and the art that responds to familiar landscapes, past and present.” (Terry Bracher, Archives & Local Studies Manager, Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre).

The Creative Wiltshire & Swindon project aims to fill significant gaps in the collections at the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre and at participating museums throughout the county including Swindon Museum and Art Gallery (a full list can be found under *About* on our Creative Wiltshire site). We have now identified over 500 individuals, many of whom can be included in the project, and are busy actively acquiring items.

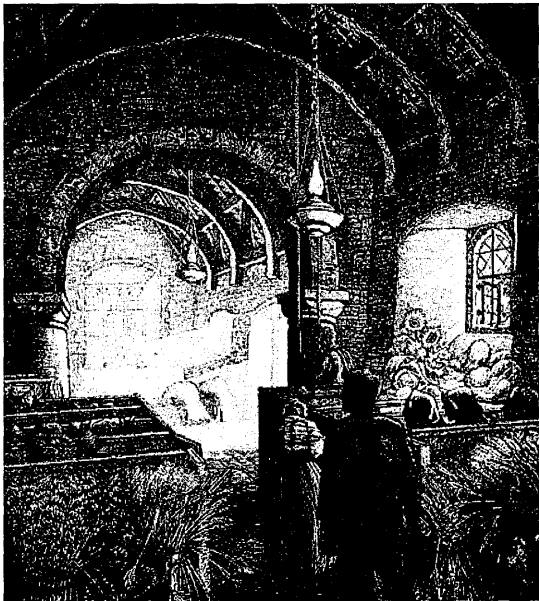
Some highlights so far have been...

A set of 1930s ceramics by Katharine Pleydell-Bouverie. Katharine, of Coleshill House near Swindon and Kilminster, Warminster, was one of the founder members of the Craftsman Potters Association. She was also instrumental in setting up the Crafts Study Centre at Holbourne Museum,

Bath. Her glazes are very well documented and have been a source of inspiration and study for many potters ever since. The new acquisitions will find a home at Swindon Museum & Art Gallery, and will complement the few pieces of Katharine's work already held there.



An etching by Robin Tanner of Kington Langley, 1930. Robin was not only a unique etcher; he was also influential in bringing art and creativity to the school curriculum and environment with his pioneering work at Ivy Lane School, Chippenham, in the 1930s and later as HM Inspector of schools. This print will be located in the Wiltshire Historic Print and Photograph Collection at the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre in Chippenham to represent Robin's link with the area and its local community.

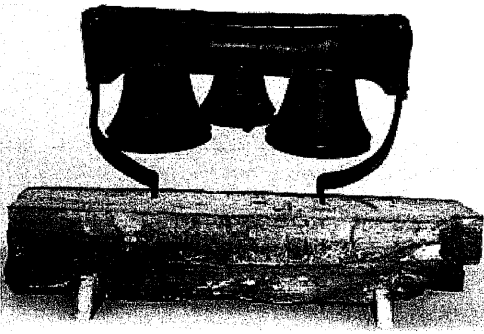


A book of the surrealist paintings of Desmond Morris from Purton, best known as a zoologist. Desmond is also a highly competent artist and it has only been in the last few years he has released enough of his life-time's work for people to discover not only how superb his strange breed of biomorphic surrealism is, but also his huge contribution to and importance in, the history of British painting.



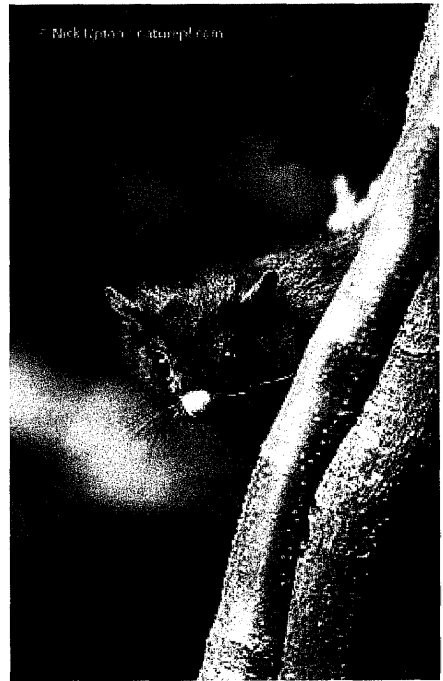
The Supertramp LP Breakfast in America. The co-founder of the 1970s band is Rick Davies from Swindon. The image on the album cover features Rick pouring sugar onto his copy of the Swindon Advertiser!





A set of 18th century handmade bells from the foundry at Aldbourne with the help of Terry Gilligan (who has been researching the foundry) regarding the authenticity of the items which were on sale in the USA. The bells would originally have been mounted on a leather block to be used on the neck of a cart horse or load pulling ox. Bells produced at Aldbourne have a distinct style of their own for which they have become renowned. The foundry itself can be seen as a 'technical leader' in the art of the bell founding method.

We have also had the pleasure of acquiring some eye-catching photographs by the talented award winning wildlife photographer Nick Upton. Nick has lived in Box for 21 years and the photographs we have acquired can be seen as a record of his worldwide travels, and of Wiltshire's flora and fauna. They are a fantastic record of the creativity of an individual working in our county, and it's wonderful to be able to include them in our Wiltshire Print and Photograph Collection, stored safely for perpetuity with free access for all.



Red Giant Flying Squirrel in Taiwan

A recent deposit at the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre, received as part of the project, is the archive of sculptor Roger Leigh, assistant to Barbara Hepworth and teacher at the Exeter School of Art. He moved to Aldbourne in 1966 and, alongside his wife, organised the acclaimed Sculpture in the Landscape Show at Aldbourne in 1969. It is an exciting collection; a treasure trove representing his life and growth as a sculptor.

What are we learning from Creative Wiltshire & Swindon?

Just how many creative people can be found in our county with the diversity of their skills and artistic expression, and their passion for their work. We've also begun to realise that creative work is not just a solitary endeavour. Creative people often play a full part in their local communities and this can be seen both in their work and the help or skills they offer to others. It is fitting that their work be recognised as part of Wiltshire's heritage, celebrated and collected for the benefit of all.

More information on the progress of the project and new acquisitions can be found on our Wordpress site Creative Wiltshire and our Pinterest site. We've also just begun to add images to History Pin, so watch this space!

The culmination of the project in 2019 will focus on a travelling exhibition, visiting each of the participating museums to give everyone a chance to view the items that have been acquired. Training for museum staff, both paid and voluntary, in collection and audience development, and the interpretation of objects also remains a key outcome for the project alongside working in partnership with local communities.

Julie Davis and Joy Rutter Project Officers

The Ahmed IqbalUllah Race Relations Resource Centre

The Ahmed IqbalUllah Race Relations Resource Centre is a specialist library and Archive concerned with race and racism and is part of the University of Manchester. We are named in memory of Ahmed IqbalUllah, a thirteen year old Bangladeshi boy, murdered in a racist incident in a Manchester school back in 1986. Founded in 1999, by Professor Lou Kushnick MBE, a then academic at the University, we had very humble beginnings, being housed in an office, affectionately known as 'the broom cupboard behind Blackwells'. From the beginning, key staff included Lou, an academic, Jackie Ould, a teacher and now director of the Centre and myself, a librarian. This mix led to innovative projects aimed at varying audiences. The University saw our worth and potential and so upgraded our premises, Sackville St, Northern Campus, but, although a wonderful library space, being on J floor made us difficult to find. Our future seemed uncertain but luckily Professor Kushnick's and the University's relationship with the City Council ensured our inclusion in the Archives+ partnership between the City, the North West Film Archive (Manchester Metropolitan University), Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society, the British Film Institute and ourselves, cementing our latest, and hopefully final move, into the recently renovated Manchester Central Library. Having just celebrated a year and a half in these premises, writing this article seems like a good opportunity to reflect on our progress.

We were lucky enough to have a University of Manchester researcher in

residence working with us during the transition to Central Library. He mapped our move from Sackville Street compiling a questionnaire for staff before and after the move. Personally I had not anticipated how much happier I would be in Central Library; not only is this due to the surroundings but more importantly, the new possibilities this has given our library and archives.

Our Library content is a mixture of local studies material, specific to Greater Manchester, UK material, US material (especially the Civil Rights and slavery) with some information about other countries. Moving into Central library necessitates a catalogue move from Penlib (a library system for small libraries) to Galaxy and more recently to Spydus as the City upgraded their system. This has meant members of the public, as well as University students (the University regularly uploads our data to its own catalogue) can find our resources.

Not only do we collect secondary source material such as books and reports but we create primary source material through the project work of our sister organisation, the Ahmed IqbalUllah Education Trust, such as through our oral history projects with local community groups. These oral history recordings, along with other outputs from the projects such as photographs donated by participants, then form part of our archives but we have also received donations of complete collections. These include the Steve Cohen Collection, a selection of anti-deportation and immigration campaign memorabilia from campaigns fought in Manchester in the 1970s, 80s and 90s. The move to Central library means that we now have BS4545 conditions and have been able to push forward with our archives. Since our move we have accepted more archives, including the Tandana archive (about the Asian Youth Movement), papers of local groups such as Southern Voices and community activists such as Marilyn Cuffy, Locita Brandy and Elouise Edwards. We are currently cataloguing these into template spreadsheet which are then uploaded onto CALM by one of our partners at the City. Partnership working has been a real asset and we now have experts on hand to offer advice on archiving matters.

The move has necessitated an update to our collection development policy as we are now in the luxurious position of having to turn donations away. We really needed to think carefully about what history we wanted to preserve and what would be the best use of our time and resources. Our updated policy can be viewed at <http://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display>.

One of the most satisfying improvements for us has been in the number of loans and enquiries. Although we have always been open access, being housed in a public library has really widened our reach. From loan figures of around 100 items a year we lent/renewed 2819 in our first year at Central

Library. This clearly shows that it is not just students who are interested in our material and it's wonderful to see how many of our items are being requested via the branch libraries in Manchester. We also had 1500 desk enquires in the last academic year (August 2014 and July 2015).

Central library's performance space is a great setting for our events which over the past 18 months have included poetry nights, film showings, a refugee dayschool for school children and public lectures. We also do outreach work and in the last academic year, 13,404 participants attended our events or training sessions.

We believe that in an ideal world there would be no need to have a separate library about race and race relations, no need for Black History month as all history would include Black history, but we do not live in an ideal world. The fact that our library is now housed in Manchester Central Library, that the general public discover us every day and decide to work in our area and borrow our resources, is an important step in the right direction.

Julie Devonald, Project Manager, Ahmed IqbalUllah Race Relations Resource Centre, University of Manchester

Julie can be contacted on Julie.devonald@manchester.ac.uk

Newspapers Meeting

The Local Studies Group organised an afternoon seminar on Newspapers in November 2014. The principal speaker was Ed King formerly the Newspaper Librarian at the British Library who provided an informative presentation on the British Newspaper Archive. Diana Dixon then outlined how useful local newspapers have been in unearthing details about her own family history.

Digital newspapers and the local historian

Writing in the journal *Twentieth Century British History* in 2010, Dr Adrian Bingham of the University of Sheffield described the digitisation of newspaper archives as "one of the most useful [developments] for modern British historians." He went on to explain that the main obstacle preventing widespread use of newspapers in historical research was the inconvenience of using them and the difficulty of finding relevant material amongst the thousands of newspapers. Now digitisation has made newspapers available to those with an internet connection and keyword searching has made it possible to find relevant materials amongst the millions of articles available. Newspaper digitation has been around since the turn of the century but efforts initially focused on digitising national newspapers such as the *Times* and ignoring the local press that is so critical to family and local historians. However recent years have seen a significant shift in how these historians use local newspapers in their research. Previously, reading local newspapers

involved a trip to the local museum, library, or record office to use local newspapers on microfilm whereas today local newspapers increasingly can be accessed online.

British Newspaper Archive

In 2013 the British Newspaper Library (located at Colindale in north London) was closed and physical newspapers moved to the British Library at Boston Spa in Yorkshire. To provide access to its newspapers the British Library partnered with the well-known family history website Findmypast to create the British Newspaper Archive (BNA) with the aim of digitising up to 40 million newspaper pages from the British Library’s vast collection over the next 10 years (<http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/help/about>). At the time of writing (September 2015) 449 newspaper titles and 11 million digitised pages were available from newspapers throughout the UK and the Republic of Ireland with a date range of 1710 to 1955.

BNA offers a simple Google-type search box and also an Advanced Search option. Users can also “look to the left” and reduce the number of search results by newspaper title, year, place, and type of article. BNA offers a My Research facility which allows users to bookmark articles, insert them to named folders, and add their own notes to each bookmarked article. The BNA also encourages users to add comments and tags to articles that interest them although there has been seemingly little take-up of this so far. Optical character recognition is available on BNA but its accuracy does vary considerably and it is difficult to copy and paste the OCR text into a Word document.

My Research – Bookmark and add My Notes

To help you organise your personal research, Bookmark and/or add My Notes to articles. You can review your Bookmarks and My Notes in your My Research area.

Please note – We take your privacy seriously. Bookmarks and My Notes are personal to you and are not public in the way that Comments and Tags are. Other users cannot see your Bookmarks or My Notes.

Bookmark

Choose from an existing folder

letters to the editor (1)

Or create a new folder

My Notes

Add some personal notes about this article

Canadian soldier seeking penpals

Figure 1: An example of the My Research facility. Reproduced with permission from British Newspaper Archive

Save

Such a digitisation project is not without cost and the BNA does charge a membership fee: an annual subscription costs £79.95 and an individual monthly subscription of £9.95 is also available for those who only need occasional access to the website. BNA is also available through the website of its partner Findmypast and many local public libraries and record offices offer access to Findmypast.

Welsh Newspapers Online

The National Library of Wales / Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru embarked on its own newspaper digitisation project in 2013, having obtained £3 million funding, two-thirds of which came from the Welsh Government. Launching the project, the First Minister Carwyn Jones described Welsh Newspapers Online as a “highly ambitious project [which] is about joining our past with our future, preserving how our nation’s story was told in the printed press for generations to come.”

WNO aims to digitise the newspapers in the collection of the National Library of Wales and has so far digitised over 1.1 million pages from over 120 titles starting with the first Welsh newspaper (*The Cambrian*) in 1804 to 1919. Both English-language and Welsh-language newspapers are covered and also titles from the border area such as the *Chester Courant* and from Welsh communities in London and the Welsh colonies in the United States and Patagonia. WNO is available free of charge and can be accessed at <http://newspapers.library.wales> and <http://papuraunewydd.llyfrgell.cymru>. Whilst it does not offer the user the My Research facilities of folders, bookmarks and web 2.0 tools of BNA it does offer Advanced Search and the options to search by title, date, and region (although its decision to divide Wales into four regions, rather than on any recognised county structure is an interesting one) and the user can also restrict their search to English language or Welsh language publications.

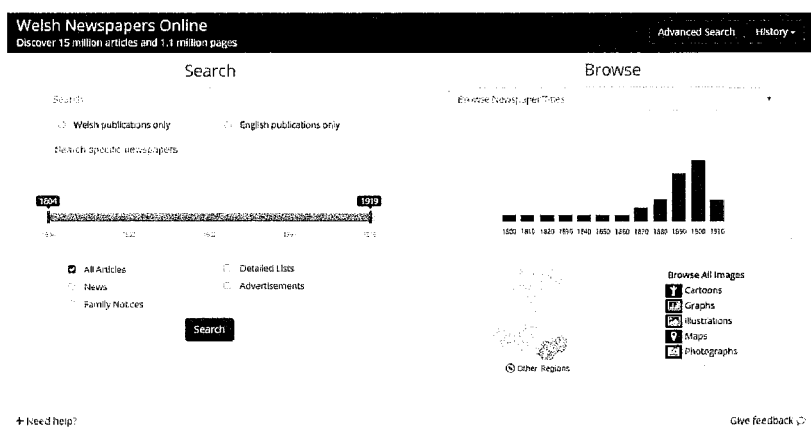


Figure 2 – Welsh Newspapers Online homepage [English version].

Licensed by the National Library of Wales / Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru under CC-0 licence

Unlike BNA, WNO allows users to search over a quarter of a million newspaper images. Whilst many of these are advertising images, photographs start to appear in the 1890s and the ability to search these will be particularly useful for those seeking pictures of Welsh ancestors who served in World War I. This feature will be increasingly useful as post-1919 newspapers are added to the website.

Although some local historians may rue this move away from microfilm, there is no doubt that newspaper digitisation brings with it many benefits. As BNA and WNO continue to expand and add more titles and more years to their coverage these websites will become one of the first ports of call for local historians. If these websites can develop their use of social media technologies such as tags, adding comments, and even discussion boards this will allow local historians throughout the nation to communicate more easily with each other and perhaps make links between different regions of Britain that were not possible in the age of the microfilm. Finally, if a title is missing from the BNA, the website does accept requests for newspapers to be digitised and users can then vote on requests with the most popular being added to the digitisation plan - so you know what to do if you want your local newspaper to be digitised!

Newspaper digitisation joins the past with the future and helps tell the story of Wales. *Western Mail*, 14 March 2013, 22.

Bingham, Adrian. The digitisation of newspaper articles; Opportunities and challenges for historians. *Twentieth Century British History*, 21(2), 2010, 225-231.

Lisa Peters University of Chester

CILIP conference, Jul 2-3 Liverpool

Attended by Andrew Walmsley, Community Heritage Manager, Lancashire County Council

Chair, Local Studies Group North West as recipient of the Bursary awarded by CILIP

1. **R. David Lankes Professor and Dean's Scholar, New Librarianship at Syracuse University's School of Information Studies – 'An action plan for world domination through librarianship'** <http://quartz.syr.edu/blog/>

An inspiring and thought provoking speaker as were all the keynote speakers. One of the things that resonated with me was a critique of fragmentation of sectors – public, academic, school, whatever – we can all learn how to do things well from each other. I think that in these days of austerity and local authority cuts this mind-set will be increasingly important in our field as we work with local interest groups, local historians, schools, HLF and other projects. When we work with communities we can learn a great deal

from them just as they can from us. And, showing individuals and groups our collections and how to use them means that they should see the value of what we offer. This also chimed with his idea of libraries as stewards of services. In Local Studies we are managing our collections on behalf of our communities so we should look to work with these communities to show how they can benefit from what we can provide. In addition, I think that we need to understand that we are looking after our collections for generations to come.

I was particularly heartened to hear him say that public library users are not customers but members. Admittedly, libraries don't come free but we pay for them collectively for the benefit of all our communities. Maybe the over use of the word 'customer' in recent years has obscured the idea of libraries as a community resource

In these difficult times it was good to hear him urge us to get away from the crisis narrative. Times are indeed difficult but we're likely to get a better response if we get across what we're trying to do rather than dwell too much on what we can't do. He did recognise that times were still difficult in the UK - possibly more so than the US .

Also here's an interesting idea. Next time someone asks what you do, before you mention librarianship, say you're in education. Hopefully, one of the most exciting aspects of our job is showing people what they can discover and how they can discover it.

2. Carolyn Rankin Visiting Fellow, Leeds Beckett University and Sue Reynolds, Senior Lecturer, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia. 'From output to impact: how to demonstrate the value of your library'

An interesting look at this tricky subject. It's relatively easy to measure how many users we have, how many books are issued, how many hits there are on websites but how do we measure the impact we have on the lives of individuals and communities? This is important and something we need to demonstrate to our politicians and decision makers. Part of the session involved looking at work we're currently doing and thinking about how we would go about gleaning these kinds of responses. It struck me that one of the things that we probably all do more is work closely with groups working on projects, HLF funded or otherwise so it shouldn't be too difficult as part of that process to ask them about how our contribution has benefited them as individuals and their projects.

3. Cory Doctorow Science Fiction Author, Activist, Journalist and blogger. 'INFORMATION DOESN'T WANT TO BE FREE... But people do.'

A very eloquent speaker. His talk made me realise the power that vested interests (i.e. a limited number of publishers and companies like Amazon) have over writers and creators as well as readers. A book published online

one Amazon may mean that the writer is tied in with the company just as readers have to use particular hardware , software and a specific retailer to see that product. It seems a bit of an irony that in some instances the limitless potential of the digital world had been turned on its head and options become limited to the benefit of large corporations.

4. Stephen Latham Government Head of Profession for Knowledge and Information Management, Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs - 'Developing knowledge and information management capability in government'

The thing that hit home for me was the idea of capturing knowledge. Stephen highlighted that this has been one of the aims of his roles as many people have left the Civil Service over the last few years with the reduction in funds in local and national government. As we all know so many colleagues with Local History Skills have left in the last few years . Sadly I don't think that many efforts have been made to formally capture their knowledge and expertise before they left. Having said that, quite a few have come back as volunteers!

5. Martin Newman – Historic England.

Fascinating to hear about the bringing together of information on listed buildings, scheduled monuments, parks and gardens battlefields, shipwrecks and world heritage sites at <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/>. I was amazed at the complexity of the task and the manipulating of data that was done. Also fascinating to know that they are hoping to enrich the list with images and information from crowdsourcing projects.

6. Phil Bradley

Google got a bit of a bashing - not that I felt too sorry for it. He pointed out that

- Google's advanced search options are disappearing.
- Google is an advertising medium not a public service.
- Social Media is moving into Google's territory and instant articles are starting to appear on Facebook.
- He did criticise Google for not pulling irrelevant or incorrect sites from search results. One example was a Search for 'Martin Luther King' which, in the first set of hits, brings up a page of misinformation from a barmy, paranoid, white-supremacist source. I take his point but a quick search of many other search engines shows that the same site comes up in their search hits too. So, maybe that was a little unfair.
- Following this session, I have tried other search engines such as DuckDuckGo<https://duckduckgo.com/> which doesn't track your usage and comes up with good sources.

Another Interesting perspective was the idea that the importance of webpages is receding and social media is accelerating. Social media allows you to go to a knowledgeable individual as an information source.

Phi is big on the idea that Librarians should use Social Media. Although on a personal level I'm not particularly interested in using the likes of Facebook and Twitter it is increasingly useful to use social media sources for Local Studies. For example, I've found great material on the Facebook pages of Preston Historical Society, Great Harwood Past and Preston and the Flickr Account of Preston Digital Archive.

7. Shami Chakrobarty Director of Liberty (The National Council for Civil Liberties) – On Liberty' <https://www.liberty-human-rights.org.uk/>

Introduced herself as the former 'most dangerous woman in Britain', having been overtaken by Nicola Sturgeon!

She guided us through the distinguished history of Liberty and its prominent early supporters such as Clement Attlee, Vera Brittain, H G Wells and spent a lot of time looking at the European convention on human rights, the Human Rights Act and the proposal to replace it with the Bill of Rights. Although it's much discussed most people don't know what's in the Act (I certainly didn't) so go and have a look! <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/your-rights/human-rights/what-are-human-rights/human-rights-act> ; <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/42/contents>

8. Ann Middleton, Head of Customer Services, Newcastle University Library and Elizabeth Oddy Head of Learning and Research Support Services, Newcastle University Library – 'Popping up a library – a way to impress, inform and influence'

Ann and Elizabeth outlined how they devised and used a Pop-up Library in their University to alleviate temporary space problems around the time of exams. It was well-marketed got good feedback and was very successful – the marketing of the project actually won the 'Gold Award for Marketing Excellence from the Publicity and Public Relations Group (PPRG). It struck me that maybe public libraries should use these as one-offs to tell people about their services and facilities particularly as in many authorities some static sites may have closed or will close in the near future.

9. Joseph O'Leary, Senior Researcher, Full Fact (replacing Will Moy) - 'Fact checking the election' <https://fullfact.org/>

Fascinating look at how this independent fact checking organisation, modelled on 'Statistics Norway' is helping us to become better informed about the claims of politicians and stories behind sound bites and headlines - especially in the lead up to elections. For example, it was widely reported during the elections that more than 1 million people used foodbanks but it was actually more accurate to say that there were 1 million visits to foodbanks. Certainly a site I'll recommend and continue going back to.

10. Erwin James, Author and Columnist, The Guardian – ‘A good book can change the way you think about life’

This was a compelling talk. In 1984 Irwin James was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. He served 20 years. He didn't mention the crime specifically but didn't seek to play down or his conviction and sentence. It was interesting on a human level in terms of the quest for some kind of redemption and a meaning to life. Integral to this was the role of reading and education and people who encourage him in this. Of particular importance was a book called 'Prisoners of Honour' by David L Lewis about the Dreyfus affair (<http://tinyurl.com/ndvdqu9>) which became particularly symbolic for him and in many senses was the book that changed his life.

11. Naomi Korn , Director, Naomi Korn Copyright Consultancy, ‘ A master class in copyright compliance, management and strategy for your organisation’ <http://www.naomikorn.com/>

A brief session on Copyright which was described as an intrinsic part of Digital Literacy.

Whilst we all want to behave ethically we don't necessarily know the implications of publishing some material as the law hasn't been tested. So, we need to manage risk which involves managing our strategies, contracts and information but most importantly managing people so staff know how to find and use the information to help them deal with this complex issue.

‘Oh! I do like to be beside the sea’: how local newspapers responded to the mid-nineteenth century surge in tourism on the east coast of England

Seaside resorts were quick to recognise the need to promote their attractions to the potential tourist and local newspapers were an excellent tool for doing so. Newly established provincial weeklies often published railway timetables. Seasonal lists of visitors soon started to appear as stand-alone publications such as the *East Coast Visitor* (1904 -1907) which regularly published lists of visitors staying at hotels and guest houses. Railway timetables and information about hotels and people staying in there were incorporated into the pages of local news or the front page advertisements of the local weekly papers that proliferated from the 1850s. Many of these visitor lists developed into provincial weeklies. As such they provide a useful insight into the local history of seaside resorts.

Holiday making was essentially the preserve of the well-to-do before the advent of the railway. The beneficial effects of the sea were recognised and royal patronage soon encouraged resorts at Weymouth and Brighton.

Railways brought large numbers of passengers and Brighton benefitted from the opening of the London Brighton and South Coast Railway 1840-41. The coming of the railway between 1845 and 1850 enabled resorts such as Blackpool, Eastbourne, Southport and Torquay to develop. Scarborough gained its railway in 1845. It was already a fashionable watering place with an upmarket clientele. *The Scarborough Mercury* published seasonal visitor lists from 1855 before giving up the practice in 1858 when it became a regular weekly newspaper but then revived them in 1894.

By 1914 there were nearly 200 resorts on the coast that could be reached by rail. Railway companies were important in promoting the development of resorts. In Lowestoft, Samuel Morton Peto was influential in developing the town as a resort. Lowestoft was already a small fishing port but the opening of a railway link to Norwich enabled Peto to develop a seaside resort to the south of the town by opening a Royal Hotel. By investing £30,000 the Eastern Counties Railway saw the town develop into a fashionable resort. Hotels and guest houses needed to attract visitors. Recognising people needed to be convinced to stay, in 1870, the *Lowestoft Observer Weekly List of Visitors and Norfolk and Suffolk General Advertiser* appeared for the first time. It was only published in the summer months and it survived for five years before being incorporated into the *Lowestoft News* which continued the practice of listing visitors to the main hotels and boarding houses in the town.

Hunstanton was another example of the way in which prominent local landowners developed a small watering resort into a prominent resort for the middle classes once the railway arrived. Here L'Estrange encouraged the Lynn and Hunstanton Railway to build the first hotel and its successor, the Hunstanton and West Norfolk Railway, built the Sandringham hotel. As a result, local newspapers were soon extolling the virtues of the town and listing the visitors patronising the local hotels. *The East Coast Visitor and Norfolk and Suffolk Weekly Visitor* was published from 1904 -1907 during the summer months only.

Further up the coast, Cleethorpes and Skegness developed differently as they were able to take advantage of the day excursion trade particularly after 1871 when the Bank Holiday Act enabled workers from the industrial Midland and Northern towns to come on day trips. Although in both cases, impressive hotels were built along the carefully developed seafronts, there was less need to promote the resorts as fashionable watering places for the wealthy. Nonetheless, the first Skegness newspaper, the *Skegness Herald* carried advertisements for hotels on its front page.

In its first issue, the *Skegness Herald* introduces itself to the public,

We are pleased and thankful for the encouraging support we received when we announced the launch of this newspaper. The citizens of Skegness, along with those of

nearby villages have voiced their support for a Skegness newspaper and the way we have launched it. It has been more popular that we could begin to hope. We hope that the Herald will contribute to history. We feel a little nervous about taking on such a great task especially amongst the more experienced press in England. It's surprising that a resort like Skegness with its increasing popularity hasn't had a newspaper before now, especially when less important towns already have weekly newspapers reporting local events. A local newspaper is well overdue here for reporting local events and for giving the public a chance to air their views. We recognize that our readers will have different tastes and we will try to cater for all. The most important thing for us is 'truth'. If we make a mistake we will correct it, but we aim to report as accurately as possible. The Herald is 'going it alone', so we hope our readers will be patient with us¹.

It went on to promote the resort's local attractions and pleasant amenities, reporting that several alterations had taken place since the close of the 1881 season. These included the building of more high quality hotels, whilst the older hotels continued to provide excellent service for their patrons. 'The Pleasure Gardens were greatly improved by the erection of several rustic features. A new pier, 1843 feet long, has been newly erected and is now open to the public'.

The Herald was the first newspaper in Skegness, covering Spilsby, Alford, Wainfleet, Burgh, Chapel and East Lincolnshire. It included a weekly list of visitors and the hotels where they stayed. The entire front page was devoted to advertisements, mainly for the local larger hotels, the Lion, Pier and Seacroft. Page 3 gives a comprehensive list of the local hotels, their proprietors, their visitors and where they came from. This list expands to a complete spread over two pages as the holiday season progresses. The back page depicts a railway timetable and 'Information for Visitors'. Skegness was quickly gathering momentum as a holiday resort in 1882 when the *Herald* was launched, and the newspaper contained a 'guide for visitors' section, suggesting holidaymakers constituted a good slice of the audience.

Whitby owes its development as a residential and holiday resort to the railway king George Hudson who formed the Whitby Building Company on the West Cliff². By 1855 the town was served by railways linking it to Malton, Stockton, Scarborough and Saltburn. Now 150 years old, the *Whitby Gazette* was born on Thursday 6 July 1854. It was the brainchild of Mr Ralph Horne, in his early 20s but already well-established as a printer,

1 *The Skegness Herald* 1 30th June 1882.

2 White, A, *A history of Whitby*. Chichester: Phillimore 1993, 127-8.

bookseller and newsagent, who used his office in Bridge Street to print the paper on a seasonal basis. It listed the number of visitors to the town at a time when Whitby was desperately trying to build a reputation as a "genteel spa town"¹. He was keen to ensure that the town was publicised and the first *Whitby Gazette* appeared in 1854. At first, it was just a list of visitors and their lodgings but supplements containing literary efforts were soon added. With a circulation of 3,000 it was published weekly on Saturdays. Gradually national news from the London papers was incorporated on the centre pages, with births, deaths and marriages and market news on the last page.

Costing a mere 1d, this was the humble beginning of a publication which was to emerge as the successful contender at a time when Whitby had several rival publications all struggling to provide the town with reading matter. Its purpose was to cater for the growing holiday trade and to announce the arrival of influential people in the town - there was much snobbery about which landlady was putting up which well-to-do guest; their social standing affected the reputation of a guest house.'

Mr Horne began to include items of local and national news in his *Horne's List of Visitors*, and on 2 January 1858, the *Whitby Gazette* was issued on a weekly basis for the first time. Initially, the inner pages were printed in London and forwarded to Whitby by the latest available passenger train, ensuring up to the minute news from the capital, hot off the press. This practice continued up until June 1888, after which the whole paper was printed in Whitby.

Ralph Horne, was apprenticed to Clark and Medd, printers in Bridge St in 1818. Later he went to York and then returned to Whitby to set up his own business in 1827. His first venture into journalism was the *Whitby Magazine* and in 1832 he joined a partnership with John Richardson. The *Whitby Gazette* appeared in 1854 and he was able to take his son into partnership in 1857. William Bridekirk Horne, in turn was succeeded by his sons, Frederick William and Harry Stephen Horne. In October 1912, the *Whitby Gazette* bought the copyright and the printing plant of the *Whitby Times*, a rival publication which had run for some 30 years, published by one Alfred Porter Further up the Yorkshire coast from Whitby were the new resorts of Redcar, Marske and Saltburn. Unlike, Whitby, they catered for industrialists from Teesside who were able to come by train. Saltburn owed its existence as a holiday resort to the railway. In this case the Stockton and Darlington Company extended its line to the small fishing village and with the cooperation of the local landowner, Lord Zetland, a substantial development took place. Saltburn was decidedly genteel. The town was formed by a group of wealthy industrialists who set up an Improvement Company to develop a high class resort. Besides a pier, assembly rooms and pleasure gardens, the

Zetland Hotel (opened in 1863) soon attracted wealthy middle class visitors, while the less affluent patronised the proliferating guest houses. The *Redcar and Saltburn Visitors and Middlesbrough and Saltburn Gazette* was a local version of the *North Eastern Daily Gazette* (published in Middlesbrough by Herbert Gilzean Reid) which appeared in the season and was sold by agents in Redcar, Coatham, Marske and Saltburn and at the railway bookshops. Advertisements for hotels and lodging houses occupied pride of place on page one and page three carried a list of visitors in each of the establishments. The Zetland Hotel was for the classiest and wealthiest. In October 1869 his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was in residence. Many of the lesser establishments revealed a large number of visitors who were local, coming from Whitby, Stokesley and Stockton. I was amused to discover some of my ancestors from Cockfield in County Durham were in residence at 9 Balmoral Terrace, Coatham. Clear social distinctions can be seen in the visitors. Names often revealed professional ties and it was not uncommon for visitors to bring their servants. Despite its gentility, Saltburn never attracted mass tourism in the way that Redcar a few miles up the coast became a mecca for the day tripper from the industrial towns of Teesside.

In 1874 the subtitle of the *Redcar and Saltburn News* stated 'with which is incorporated the *Redcar and Saltburn Visitor and the Cleveland Journal*'. This appeared on Wednesday and was printed and published at Cleveland Steam Printing at Alma Parade Redcar and published by George Frederick Bates of 50 High Street, Redcar. The front page carried a double page column of three large advertisements for the major hotels, the Coatham, Alexandra and Zetland. 'The Alexandra Hotel, Saltburn by the Sea. The above hotel is delightfully situated on the cliff and commands an excellent view of the ocean, and overlooks the Promenade Pier'.

'Saltburn by the Sea.

'This new creation of modern enterprise possesses many advantages which our older seaside resorts have not secured. Chief amongst those is our spacious Zetland Hotel built at a cost of some £30,000'.

Below this was a long list of lodging houses. Additional information contained a select list of visitors giving their name, the town from which they came and the guest house. Tide tables and information for visitors also featured. In 1887 a tabloid saw the light of day on June 17th 1887. This, the *Saltburn Times, Visitors' List for Skelton, Brotton and Marske* carried a large advertisement for the Zetland Hotel on the first page of the four pages of advertisements. Inside the editorial stated,

Perhaps to an outsider the most glaring deficiency appears as regards Saltburn itself – the want of a visitors' list of its own. We have long been of the opinion that Saltburn has been at a disadvantage compared with other Health Resorts In not having a journal published in the place. It is not merely a matter of a Visitors' List, that has

been supplied by the enterprise of our Redcar contemporaries, but all that a local print implies:- a medium of advertisement for local tradesmen, a means of providing strangers with information as to the resources of the place and of interesting them in the place...

...Local affairs, local news, local interests, these shall have our fullest attention. General news is already amply supplied by the daily papers circulated in the district... Our aim in short is to produce a really good local newspaper³

The paper was printed by W.Rapp and Sons The Library, Dundas St, Saltburn by the Sea. W Rapp and Sons Printing, Bookselling, Stationery and Bookbinding Establishment boasted a News Agency alongside a subscription library. So successful was he, that he purchased the stock of another printer Mr C J Clift to open an establishment at 77 High St, Skelton. Visitor lists were seasonal and not published in the winter. The list of visitors shows a wide diversity . The Zetland Hotel continued to attract the great and the good, with the Right Honorable the Countess of Stamford, Lord and Lady Teignmouth and some visitors from Pittsburgh all in residence in August. Rapp also printed the *Saltburn Times*, the *Saltburn and Guisborough Times* and the *Saltburn and Loftus Advertiser*.

It is clear that although a large number of these separately published lists existed in the early years of a resort's development, they were not a permanent fixture. Either they disappeared after a few years, or in many cases they were absorbed into an established local newspaper. Although a few were published in the 20th century they were very much a 19th century phenomenon designed to promote the excellence of the resort in question. They are useful as local history sources for depicting the existence of hotels and boarding houses and also for those who stayed in them. Examples from both Saltburn and Skegness demonstrate how useful they were for describing new facilities for visitors in the town such as piers and parks as well as recording the existence of hotels and boarding houses that have long since disappeared.

Diana Dixon

3 *Saltburn Times* 17 June 1887.

Alan Ball Award

This year the award covered hard copy and digital publications produced or launched in 2013 and 2014. The judging took place at Crewe Library on 27th November 2015 and the judges are pleased to announce that the winners are:

Hard copy publication:

Martin Hayes and Emma White (ed), *West Sussex Remembering 1914-18*, History Press in Association with West Sussex County Council 2014. ISBN 978-0-7509-6065-6

There were 5 entries in this category, all of high quality, but the judges felt that this book, which was the result of a community-based project involving the contribution of over 150 volunteers, was an outstanding publication. It covers all aspects of the First World War as it affected West Sussex; containing a large amount of detailed research. It is well written with a wonderful array of illustrations, supplemented by useful notes, bibliography, index and advice on further research. It is a worthy winner.

Digital publication: Joint winners

The Buxton Museum App, produced by Derbyshire County Council's Buxton Museum & Art Gallery - a series of apps, including location-aware apps, for guided walks that linked places and their stories to museum collections, including objects, photographs and oral history. The judges were especially impressed by the seamless editing that made listening to the oral history extracts like dropping into to a conversation and which enhanced the archive images.

Milford Street Bridge Project Website - produced by the Milford Street Bridge Community Project in Salisbury, the HLF funded website content was created by local community volunteers and includes stories, memories, digital archives, photographs, school resources and a self-guided memory walk. The judges felt that this was an outstanding example of a online community archive that managed to combine exciting content with a clear presentation and easy access.

There were 16 exceptional and innovative entries in this category covering a wide range of formats such as blogs, websites, community archives, apps, 3D interpretations and a digital exhibition, which made judging very difficult. The judges therefore also decided to award a special commendation for innovation to Huddersfield University's *Heritage Quay interactive exhibition* that allows visitors to interact with digital content from Archives and Local Studies material on a wall of touch screen panels.

The Alan Ball Local History Awards were established by the Library Services Trust in 1985 to encourage local history publishing by public libraries and local authorities. The awards were named after Alan W. Ball, a former Chief Librarian of the London Borough of Harrow, and author of many local history publications. In 2015 CILIP LSG took over the administration, judging and promotion of the award from the Library Services Trust, which still funds the award.

The LSG has made two key changes to the award. Firstly, the award is now be open to all heritage and community organisations involved with some aspect of Local History and who receive or have received public funding. This includes lottery funding, e.g. Heritage Lottery Fund and Awards for All. Secondly, we now have two awards this year, that is one for printed material and another for digital.

This year's applications were open for material published or launched in 2013 and 2014.

The judges were:

Tracey Williams, Local Studies Librarian, Solihull Library

Dr Craig Horner, Manchester Metropolitan University and the Peoples History Museum.

Dr John Chandler, Local History Publisher (HobbNobb Press), Editor Victoria County History of Gloucestershire and former Local Studies librarian and LSG McCulla prize winner.

Dr Diana Dixon, Hon Reviews Editor, CILIP Update and LSG Committee Member

Alice Lock, former Head of Tameside Archives & Local Studies, and Hon. Secretary LSG

With Terry Bracher (Chair of LSG), Archives & Local Studies Manager, Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, as convener.

A full list of honour containing information and links to all the entries will be in a future LSG publication and on the CILIP website.

Local Studies Group Annual Day School

The LSG Annual Day School was held on Thursday 5th November 2015 at Newcastle Central Library. The theme of the day was exploring the barriers to learning and connecting and the exciting ways in which these can be overcome through partnerships and innovative projects in local studies. Delegates were offered a very full programme covering wide range of topics. Angela Forster set the ball rolling by assuring us that the unique nature of local studies was an excellent way of engaging people. Terry Bracher

expanded this with a number of examples of how digital media is making local studies material available in a wide variety of formats. Besides presenting material in attractive and accessible formats the projects also contribute to lifelong learning by teaching volunteers to work digitally. His message was clear: by developing information skills local studies personnel could engage more effectively with the community.

There are barriers to connecting, and these were explored in the next session which showed how partnerships can be used to overcome them. This theme was developed in a discussion session in which groups examined a number of case studies.

The minefield of copyright was deftly handled by Aude Charillon who discussed empowering users about their rights to use creative works drawing on the work in Newcastle Libraries and the Library Box.

Three exciting case studies from Edinburgh, Manchester Archives and Warwickshire revealed how local studies material can be used to encourage members of the public to digitise their own material for the collection. Again the theme of attracting wider audiences dominated. Manchester Archives+ has seen greater interest from young people and LGBT and ethnic groups since the Central Library reopened. Similarly in Warwickshire the Our Warwickshire community website brings digitised local studies material to a wide audience. In each case, the issues of gaining funding, working with partners and developing information literacy were discussed.

After a thought-provoking morning in which solutions to problems were offered by all the speakers, the delegates were treated to a rare break from tradition. Gareth Davis-Jones delighted us with some folk songs based on material in the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers.

Tours of the magnificent Newcastle Central library followed and round table discussions shared examples of good practice and ways of making local studies more accessible.

This was an excellent day which showed just how much enthusiasm and hard work is undertaken in local studies collections.

REGIONAL ROUND UP

North East Visit to Palace Green Library

A small but very appreciative group of delegates visited Durham University's Palace Green Library on 26th February 2015. Palace Green houses the university's special collections. These include an extensive local studies collection. The tour was thorough, taking in front line services, exhibitions, conservation, digitization and storerooms. A number of records are available online and free of charge. The general public can join Palace Green Library to use the reference and special collections. The library is supported by grants and donations, an active Friends of the Library Group and volunteer projects.

North West

We held a day school at Preston on *Local History Online*, speakers included Jacqueline Arundel and Richard Marshall on 'Tagging the Treasures', a project at Lytham Art Gallery; Doug Taylor on writing for, and using, Wikipedia; Hannah Turner on Wigan's new website, followed by an open forum discussion on using social media. Feedback showed that most people found it very useful and enjoyable and 100% of people who responded said they had learnt something.

Hannah has produced a new issue of the newsletter which was circulated at the day school. It features articles on the day and our previous day school on trends in family history, on our networking event and on the newly refurbished Manchester Central Library. Another networking event at Manchester was planned for 10 December.

Scotland

Two very successful Day School events, one on May 19th in Edinburgh, the other on October 29th in Falkirk took place. A visit to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments was hugely informative especially the tour of the conservation rooms. The afternoon presentation by Edinburgh Collected was also really useful, giving us all ideas about future use of images and questions about digitisation. In Falkirk we visited the Falkirk Wheel. An afternoon visit to Falkirk Library completed our day where we were treated to a presentation by local historian Geoff Bailey who informed us of the many inventors and main personalities connected with Falkirk's impressive past as a centre of innovation and advance in industry. As ever these events gave us the best opportunity to meet like-minded work colleagues and to indulge in in-depth conversations about our services and to discuss the challenges we are all facing.

South

A talk entitled the 'Victorian Poor in their own words' was held at The National Archives, Kew on Thursday 3rd December 2015. After the talk there was an opportunity for a tour of the public areas of The National Archives, including the Document Reading Room and the Library.

A revived Devon bibliography

Local studies libraries in Devon have suffered disproportionately badly from the cuts over recent years. In 2011 staff restructuring abolished specialist posts, which left the local studies service in an anomalous position within the library service. This was solved in 2012 by moving responsibility for the Westcountry Studies Library from Devon Library Service to Devon Heritage Service. In 2014 the collections were moved from their central location within Exeter Central Library to the Devon Record Office in Great Moor House on a trading estate near the motorway. The combined resource was rebranded the Devon Heritage Centre and the Westcountry Studies Library disappeared. However no designated staff moved with the collection and there was only a derisory purchase fund which was largely eaten up by shared cost newspaper microfilming agreements.

The effect on collection development, as revealed by the on-line catalogue, was alarming and in 2013 the *Devon bibliography*, which had ceased production in 2004, was resumed on the *Exeter Working Papers in Book History* website to cover the years since 2011 in an attempt to record what was being missed. In June 2015 this was extended to become a full retrospective bibliography of Devon from 1500 and a separate *Devon Bibliography* website was created, based on skeleton records from the local studies database supplemented by searches of COPAC, BNB and other sources such as scavenging free local publications when travelling around the county. There is also a section under development on internet resources.

On 28 July 2015 a seminar was held in Exeter to present Devon's printed heritage, the history of bibliographical endeavour in the county, the present sorry state and propose a possible way ahead. Informal discussions afterwards were enthusiastic about taking the bibliography forward. At present the bibliography is held as marked up HTML text files in chronological order. These are accessible to all to download, edit and extend, and it is hoped to enlist volunteers to edit existing records, search databases and liaise with publishers, local history groups, information providers and researchers across the county to encourage the deposit of reference copies in a revived Westcountry Studies Library. It would also help to promote and support

publishing in the county. If funding can be found it is hoped to acquire a database package to mount the bibliography online to facilitate searching and the production of special listings.

And things are now looking up. In November 2014 the Devon Heritage Centre became part of the South West Heritage Trust which was already running all heritage services in Somerset. Somerset colleagues are anxious to pick up what Devon has so unceremoniously dumped. The Westcountry Studies Library will re-emerge as a collection, some purchase funding has been found and there are hopes to engage dedicated staff to work on the local studies collections – but it is harder to rebuild than destroy, particularly in times of austerity.

Exciting developments can be born out of adversity. The site of the Westcountry Studies Library is now sold off and has been converted into the Library Lofts, luxury flats for wealthy overseas students, and the catalogue of the Westcountry Studies Library is now the basis for a much more comprehensive bibliography – not just for wealthy overseas students but for all researchers both inside and outside the county. The website can be consulted on <http://devon-bibliography.blogspot.co.uk> where there are also pages on Devon's printed heritage, the history of bibliography in the county and discussion on the present state of bibliography and the way ahead, based on papers presented at the seminar.

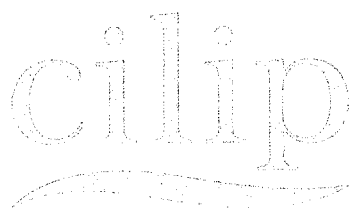
Ian Maxted

Dorothy McCulla Award Winner 2015

We are pleased to announce that Christoph Ronald Bull, now retired and until 2013 KCC Manager Dartford Gravesend & Swale Libraries, is the winner for 2015.

Christoph spent all of his professional life with Kent County Council's Arts and Libraries service as a local studies librarian and area manager. He is well known in the Dartford and Gravesend area as an ambassador for local history and for the importance of the public library's role in advancing knowledge and pride in one's local area. Since retiring from the library service he has increased the number of walks and talks and interactive events he is able to arrange. The McCulla prize is a fitting tribute to his unique contribution to the promotion of North West Kent's history and heritage.

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