British Newspapers, 1600-1950
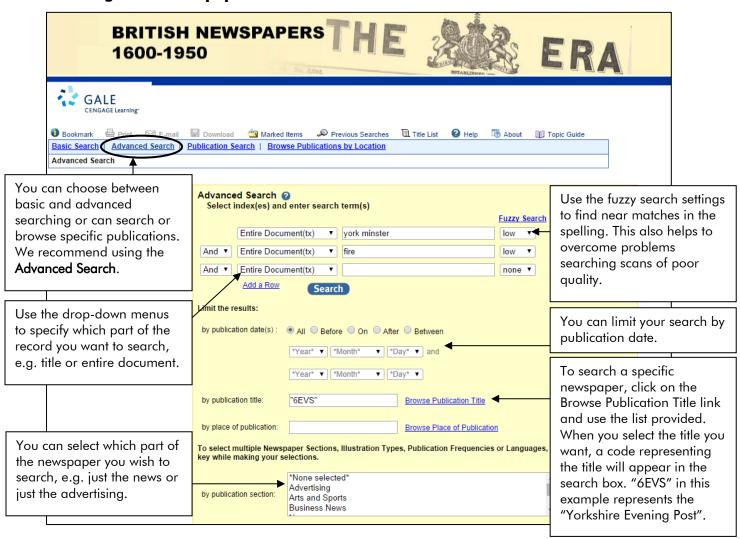
What is British Newspapers 1600-1950?

British Newspapers 1600-1950 is a full text database providing access to national, regional and local newspapers in Britain between the 17th and early 20th century. This collection brings together the 17th & 18th Century Burney Collection Newspapers and the 19th Century British Library Newspapers so that they can be searched in one interface. We currently have access to titles up to 1900.

Accessing British Newspapers 1600-1950

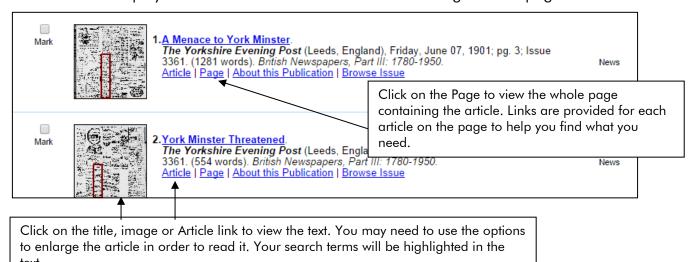British Newspapers 1600-1900 is accessed via the **E-resources Guide**.

1. To open the E-resources Guide, go to: http://subjectguides.york.ac.uk/e-resources
2. When the E-resources guide has opened select the **B** tab from the A-Z list at the top of the screen. An alphabetical list of resources is then displayed.
3. Click on **British Newspapers, 1600-1950**. You may be asked to log in with your IT Services username and password. The resource will now open in a new window.

Searching British Newspapers 1600-1950

You can choose between basic and advanced searching or can search or browse specific publications. We recommend using the **Advanced Search**.

Use the drop-down menus to specify which part of the record you want to search, e.g. title or entire document.

You can select which part of the newspaper you wish to search, e.g. just the news or just the advertising.

Use the fuzzy search settings to find near matches in the spelling. This also helps to overcome problems searching scans of poor quality.

You can limit your search by publication date.

To search a specific newspaper, click on the Browse Publication Title link and use the list provided. When you select the title you want, a code representing the title will appear in the search box. "6EVS" in this example represents the "Yorkshire Evening Post".

Viewing your search results

Your results will display as a list of references with thumbnail images of the pages:

1. **A Menace to York Minster.**
The Yorkshire Evening Post (Leeds, England), Friday, June 07, 1901; pg. 3; Issue 3361. (1281 words). *British Newspapers, Part III: 1780-1950.*   News
Article | Page | About this Publication | Browse Issue

> Click on the Page to view the whole page containing the article. Links are provided for each article on the page to help you find what you need.

2. **York Minster Threatened.**
The Yorkshire Evening Post (Leeds, Engla 3361. (554 words). *British Newspapers, Part III: 1780-1950.*   News
Article | Page | About this Publication | Browse Issue

> Click on the title, image or Article link to view the text. You may need to use the options to enlarge the article in order to read it. Your search terms will be highlighted in the text.

Printing, saving and emailing your results

- To print an article, go to the **Article** page, and click on **Print** in the menu above the search options. For short articles, the default HTML option is sufficient. Otherwise choose one of the PDF options. Click **Print** and the article will appear in a new window. You can then use the print option in your browser to print the article.
- To email yourself reference information about an article, go to the **Article** page, and click **E-mail** in the menu above the search options. Fill in your email address and click **Send.**
- To save a copy of an article, go to the **Article** page, and click **Download**. Choose one of the PDF options and click on **Download** to open the article as a PDF file which you can then save.
- Use the tick boxes on the results page to select multiple items which you can then view together by clicking **Marked Items**. You can print or email article information in bulk from this page.

Search tips

AND combines search terms so that each search result contains all of the terms. For example, juvenile and crime finds results that contain both terms.

OR combines search terms so that each search result contains at least one of the terms. For example crime or deviance finds results that contain either term.

Wildcard (? !) use a question mark to replace a single letter anywhere in a word, except the first character. Use an exclamation mark to replace either one or no letters. Wildcards are particularly useful for finding variations in spelling, for example labo!r finds results that contain either labour or labor, wom?n finds results that contain either woman or women.

Truncation (*) use an asterisk to truncate (shorten) a word and find all the words made by adding letters to the end of it. For example, polic* finds results that contain the terms policy or police or policies or policed etc.

On screen help is available by clicking **Help** (in the menu above the search options).