

GALE PRIMARY SOURCES

英新聞アーカイブ『デイリー・メール』『メール・オン・サンデー』

Daily Mail Historical Archive 1896-2016

Mail on Sunday Historical Archive 1982-2011

データベース講習会

2023年6月29日

センゲージラーニング株式会社
Gale部門 森澤 正樹

本日のアジェンダ

- 共通の特色について

- 各新聞の特色

『デイリー・メール』歴史アーカイブ 1896-2016年

『メール・オン・サンデー』歴史アーカイブ 1982-2011年

- デモンストレーション

- Gale Digital Scholar Lab について

- 研究トピック・関連資料のご案内



共通の特色

- 創刊号以来の全紙面を、図版・広告も含めすべてデジタル化
- 記事全文、記事タイトル、著者名、セクション、記事種別、年代などによる検索機能
- 記事毎の切り抜き表示／ページ全体表示の切替機能
- 日付を指定しての閲覧機能
- ビジュアル検索機能 (Topic Finder / Term Frequency)
- Gale Primary Sources プラットフォームでの横断検索
- Gale Digital Scholar Lab (別売) でのテキストマイニングに対応



英大衆紙『デイリー・メール』 歴史アーカイブ 1896-2016年

Daily Mail Historical Archive, 1896-2016

概要

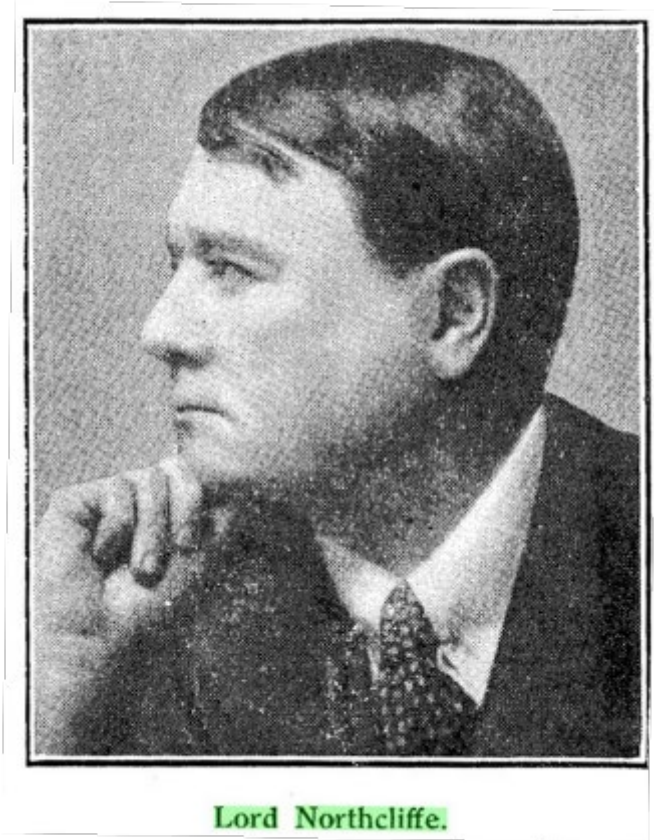
- 1896年創刊、従来の高級紙と一線を画す平易・簡潔な報道スタイルでイギリスのジャーナリズムに革命的变化をもたらした大衆紙『デイリー・メール』の歴史アーカイブ
- 論調は保守的、読者層は高級紙と大衆タブロイド紙の中間(「ミドルマーケット」とも)、女性読者が男性読者よりもやや多い
- 日刊紙(月曜～土曜発行、日曜は休刊)
- 本アーカイブは1923～1931年に大西洋横断客船上でのみ発行された「Atlantic Edition」も合わせて収録
- 1896年～2005年1月15日はマイクロフィルム・ベース(モノクロ)、2005年1月16日～2016年はフルカラーで収録
- 号数50,262、ページ数121万、記事数760万



英大衆紙『デイリー・メール』 歴史アーカイブ 1896-2016年 Daily Mail Historical Archive, 1896-2016

創業者アルフレッド・ハームズワース（ノースクリフ子爵）

- ・ 創刊者アルフレッド・ハームズワース(1865-1922, 後にノースクリフ子爵)が打ち立てた中間層の一般読者も読みやすい平易で簡潔なスタイル、感情や好奇心に訴える内容といった新しい新聞像は「ノースクリフ革命」とも言われる。
- ・ 女性を意識した紙面作り、戦争の際の愛国心をあおる論調なども功を奏し、『デイリー・メール』の発行部数は第一次大戦前には英国一の70万部にも達した。
- ・ 彼の死後は弟のハロルド(1868-1940, 初代ロザミア子爵)が経営を引き継ぎ、以降は代々ロザミア子爵が所有権を継承、現在はジョナサン(第4代ロザミア子爵)が親会社の会長兼筆頭株主を務める。



LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

BRUSSELS, MAY 3. The news of Major Lothaire's acquittal by the Supreme Court of Appeal at Boma, presided over by M. Fuchs, was telegraphed to Brussels to-day, together with details of the trial. M. Ghislain acted as public prosecutor, while four assessors, M.M. de Raabe, Delhaye, Defforeme, and Gras, took their seats upon the bench. The lawyer for the defence was M. de Saegher.

At the outset of the trial Major Lothaire, who had refused to answer any interrogatory prior to his appearance before the Court, declared that after the campaign against Rumlalza he had advanced against Kibonge, who was captured on

demnation of the memory of Mr. Stokes.—Our Correspondent.

THE TRANSVAAL.

PRETORIA, MAY 2.

The Executive is still deliberating on the new sentences to be passed on the Reform prisoners, and is seriously considering the advisability of avoiding the inconvenience to the mining industries entailed by the imprisonment of directors, managers, and others.

The prisoners still keep up heart, and many who were unwell are now better.—Our Correspondent.

PRETORIA, MAY 2.

To-day no permits were issued to visitors desiring to see the prisoners. The improvements in the gaol arrangements have now been completed. The Rev. Mr. Batts, chairman of the

territories of the Chartered Company.—Our Correspondent.

OPENING OF THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

CAPE TOWN, MAY 1.

The Cape Parliament was opened to-day. The Governor's Speech first dealt with the entry of an armed force into the Transvaal contrary to international law. Such entry, the Governor said, was deeply deplored by every right-minded colonist, and had produced the most lamentable results.

"My advisers," the Speech continued, "have entire confidence in her Majesty's Government taking steps which shall prevent the recurrence of a calamity which stirred so deeply the sentiments of all people in Africa and so gravely endangered the friendly relationship

Dawson's forts and a troop has gone to intercept them.

The impi which was on the Shangani river has gone to the Lonambula [Samabola] forest.

A telegram from Gwelo says that Mr. Rhodes stated that the revolt would give Matabeleland its railways two years earlier than if the rising had not occurred.

A telegram from Bulawayo, dated the 1st, says:—

"Spies state that the Matabele are inclined to trek north of the Zambezi and found a new kingdom, but the women will not move owing to the memory of the sufferings experienced in the previous trek from fever and the tsetse fly. They seem weary of fighting. All the impi have fallen back from the town. Lord Grey is wholly absorbed in war matters and declines to discuss

something has happened, but being in doubt as to the facts.

The bazaars were comparatively quiet until soldiers and others went to lay in provisions. When the facts became known this afternoon and some shops were looted the bazaars were suddenly closed, the Governor taking all the necessary steps. Ball cartridges were served out to the soldiers.

The danger lies in the scarcity and dearth of bread.

The Governor ordered copies of telegrams to be posted in all caravanserais stating that the Vali Ahd has succeeded peacefully to the throne, and calling on all subjects to obey the orders of the new Shah. Similar orders have been sent to all nomad tribes, a large number of which are close to Shiraz.

by Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards Frederick I. of Prussia. The actual day of its foundation seems from the old documents to be the 1st of May, 1701. The Emperor in his speech held out hopes of a better future. The Museum, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion, presented a very gay appearance. Most prominent were the members of the Senate of the Academy, who wore picturesque flowing robes of dark red velvet

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THE TIMES DIGITAL ARCHIVE



CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

The Rev. John Watson ("Ian MacIaren"), now a D.D., has been spending the past week in London, busily engaged at the annual synod of the English Presbyterian Church, of which body he is a leading minister. He starts for the United States in September next, but hopes to return to England before the end of the year. During his absence in America he will deliver one of the Yale lectures. There is no truth whatever in the constantly reiterated rumour that Dr. Watson intends to relinquish his clerical duties to become solely a man of letters.

Lucas Malet's new book is on the eve of publication. Like Rowland Grey's recently published novel, "The Power of the Dog"—by which title, but for this previous use of it, Lucas Malet's book would have been called—the last work of Charles Kingsley's daughter, deals with nothing merely symbolical, but with a very real and haunting uncanny beast which dramatically affects the fate and fortunes of the chief characters of the story. For her hero the author has gone to South Africa, and to that big circle of millionaires whose recent arrival has so much disturbed a section of London society. A portion of the book will be devoted to a scathing sketch of this same London "society" after the fashion in which it is treated in "The Wagon of Sin."

Mr. Bayard Kipling is to spend the coming summer months in England. It is his intention to take a house near the coast. His own childhood was spent close to the sea, and he contemplates renewing his early experiences in company with his wife and their two little children. Mr. Kipling is at present finishing a new serial story which bids fair to be one of the most important works he has yet written. It is marine in its interest, having a plot which takes of life

A PARCEL OF JEWELS.

STRANGE POLICE COURT CASE.

On Saturday George Mantle, an elderly man living in Devonshire-street, Bloomsbury, was charged at Clerkenwell Police-court, together with Thomas Bedford, with having in his possession thirty-two brilliant, two rose diamonds, twenty-one rubies, two garnets, seven sapphires, six pearls, ten turquoises, and one opal, supposed to have been stolen. Mantle's explanation was that years ago he had picked the stones up in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and never suspecting them to be of any value had kept them by him. That the police satisfied themselves of the truth and genuineness of the explanation is sufficiently evident from the fact that they returned Mantle on his brother's bail of £5.

A "Daily Mail" reporter called on Mantle at his residence, No. 25, Devonshire-street—a tall house in a terrace near the Foundling Hospital, the five bell-pulls on the doopstep revealing the number of families within. A double rap on the knocker (the multiplicity of bells being somewhat puzzling) brought down Mantle, who is

A HAIR OLD MAN. "You mean those things I've got locked up about?" he said. "A nice thing for me, who has never been in a police-station before in my life. I'll tell you just how it was. It's sixteen or seventeen years ago now that it happened. I was on duty then in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was my duty to keep a general watch on things, and help keep the gardens; I was sworn in as a constable, and fifteen years I kept the job."

"Did you leave when the County Council took the gardens over?" "No, it was before that; when they were let to a nursery gardener, but when I left they gave me three months' wages as compensation, so you can see I had a pretty good character. Well it was one Sunday morning when I went on duty I found this packet lying just by the Great Turnstile. It was lying on the ground, just a little roll of paper in an envelope. I looked at the things, and showed 'em to my brother, who used to work in the gardens. He said they were no value, and I thought they were just a lot of beads or such. Ever since then I've kept 'em, and I never thought they were worth anything.

LABOUR DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON MUNICIPAL WORKMEN MEET.

A demonstration of the National Municipal Labour Union took place in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon. The Union consists of the employees of the London vestries, the London County Council, and the City Sewers, generally described by one of the speakers as "municipals." At half-past twelve contingents from King'sland-road, Camberwell, and Paddington first reached the Victoria-embankment and formed into a long line opposite the Temple. With twenty-seven banners flying and six bands playing, the procession proceeded at 2.30 by way of Northumberland-avenue through Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, to Hyde Park, which was reached at 2.45.

From a central platform near the Marble Arch the chairman of the meeting, Mr. H. Hodges, president of the union, then moved the following resolution:—"That this mass meeting of municipal employees and others pledges itself to vote only for those candidates in favour of a minimum of thirty shillings per week of forty-eight hours, and other matters, as set forth in the programme of the National Municipal Labour Union." In supporting the resolution he urged that the time had now come when the union should demand a uniform rate of pay and hours of labour in all neighbourhoods in London.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. J. W. Fitch, the secretary of the union, drew attention to the fact that in the aristocratic quarters of London, such as Kensington, Hampstead, Paddington, and St. George's, Hanover-square, the lowest rates of pay prevail. With reference to the City Sewers he admitted that the wages for men were from 21s. to 28s. per week, but of late the authorities had developed a tendency to employ strong boys at wages ranging from 12s. to 14s. per week, to do men's work. He expressed himself in favour of the London Unification scheme, as the men would benefit thereby. Messrs. H. Procter, A. Locke, G. Hubbard, J. Hollins, and Mrs. Richardson also spoke. The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried by show of hands. Mr. H. Procter then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting terminated by the various detachments

THE TRAMWAY SCHEME.

HALFPENNY IN THE POUND TO BE SAVED.

HIGHWAYS COMMITTEES REPORT.

We have been able to secure a day in advance a copy of the report of the Highways Committee of the London County Council on the subject of new tramway schemes, which will be submitted to the Council to-morrow in the ordinary course. The Committee have considered two proposals, one emanating from an outside syndicate, and another from the London Street and North Metropolitan Companies, whose lines practically cover the whole of the north of London.

After full consideration, the committee have decided in favour of the latter; and on the figures which they give in support of their decision it will be found to lead to a saving of about 4d. in the £ in the rate.

But first on the subject of the syndicate their recommendation is as follows:—"That the County of London Tramways Syndicate be informed that the Council, having given full consideration to the proposals contained in the several letters of the syndicate, is not prepared to enter into any arrangements with the syndicate with reference to the tramways in the county of London."

In coming to this conclusion, the committee point out that the Council is in a position, if it should so desire, to itself negotiate directly with the company, and that no advantage could be obtained by the negotiations being conducted by a third party. Again, they say, "the proposal as to the terms on which the various lines should be acquired appears at first sight to be:

FAVOURABLE TO THE COUNCIL; but it is to be remembered that it is a proposal, in which the company is interested and not joined."

It is also shown that the whole of the tramway systems in the county of London will, by the year 1910, have come into the hands of the Council, and that, therefore, it would not be advisable to grant a lease of twenty-eight years, the

NICARAGUA INSURRECTION.

PEACE RESTORED.

CEQUE'S CABLING.

A telegram has been received from MANAGUA that the rebel President Bosa sent a commission to President Zelaya to arrange for terms of peace. General Zelaya demanded the unconditional surrender of the insurgents, and this was finally agreed to. The rebel President, Ministers, and Generals have fled from the country. An official notification has been given to foreign governments that peace has been restored.

SPECULATION IN GRAIN.

BEKLEN, May 3.

Count Kanitz has given notice of a resolution which is to be discussed on the third reading of the Bourse Reform Bill in the Reichstag, requesting the Imperial Chancellor to enter into communication with the States where the system of speculative time-bargains in corn and millers' products exists, with a view to the prohibition of this practice, and to communicate the results to the Reichstag. The resolution is supported by the Conservatives.

The prohibition of trade in grain "futures" by a majority of the Reichstag on the second reading of the Bourse Reform Bill causes something like a panic in commercial circles. It is believed that the majority of the Federal Council will confirm this radical reform, though Bavaria, Baden, and several other States are opposed to it.

POWERS AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2. The Porte having not yet replied to the

LONDON BURGLARIES.

£20,000 WORTH OF JEWELLERY STOLEN.

AN EPIDEMIC OF THEFT.

The police are investigating a daring burglary which was committed early on a day morning on the premises of a Mr. Jeweller, Wilton-road, Finsbury. The thieves apparently gained access to the house by the front door, succeeded in effecting an entry, and stole a quantity of jewellery valued at over £20,000, valued at £200: 50 gold watches, 587 gold rings, 46 gold and diamond brooches, and 18 gold bracelets. Up to yesterday no arrest had been made.—About the same time a public-house in the district was entered by burglars, and a large quantity of spirits, cigars, wearing apparel, and £12 in gold and silver stolen. There appears at present no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

On Saturday the police were informed of a case of homebreaking which occurred the previous night in Bow-street. The property stolen includes a small black Gladstone bag containing a number of five pound Bank of England notes and about £3 in gold and silver, beside watches, chains, rings, and three suits of gentlemen's clothes. The thieves appear to have effected an entrance by forcing the front door. At present no arrest has been made.

The Bow-street police have been notified of a burglary committed on Friday night at a private residence at Hurton Bridge. The marauders, who have not at present been apprehended, made off with a great quantity of very valuable jewellery and ornaments, including an ornamental cup encrusted with diamonds. The property stolen is of considerable value.

CAPTIVE MILLIONAIRE.

DR. HERZ SET FREE BY SIR JOHN BRIDGE.

At length Dr. Herz is free. For two years this unhappy man, held prisoner by disease and

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM.

GALE PRIMARY SOURCES

DAILY MAIL HISTORICAL ARCHIVE, 1896-2004

removed to the hospital, the woman being in a critical condition with a fractured skull.

DUBLIN.

A Labour demonstration, consisting of a procession of Trade and Labour bodies through the streets, followed by a meeting in the Phoenix Park, was held in Dublin yesterday. The meeting was attended by about 12,000 persons. Resolutions were adopted in favour of an eight hours' working day, the spread of Trade Unionism, the amalgamation of Municipal and Parliamentary Franchise, Labour representation in Parliament, and other matters. A further resolution condemned the language used by Mr. Harrington recently, in declaring that the reading dispute in the Dublin building trade was suggested by an English organisation. The resolution added that the time had arrived when the electors of the Harbour Division should consider the desirability of asking Mr. Harrington to retire. Several of the speakers, including Mr. W. A. McDonald and Mr. Blane, both formerly Farnside Members of Parliament, spoke in condemnation of Mr. Harrington's utterance.

FROME.

At a meeting of the Conservative party of Frome Division, held at Frome on Saturday, Lord Alexander Thynne was selected to contest the vacancy caused by Viscount Weymouth's accession to the Peerage.

GLASGOW.

On Saturday evening, Hugh MacLachlan, a spirit salesman, of 68, South Siders Wharf,

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DAILY MAIL HISTORICAL ARCHIVE, 1896-2004



英大衆紙『デイリー・メール』 歴史アーカイブ 1896-2016年 Daily Mail Historical Archive, 1896-2016

『デイリー・メール』と戦争・帝国主義



- 『デイリー・メール』は戦争や帝国拡大などの場面で愛国的な報道・キャンペーンを行ったことで知られる。
- ボーア戦争が勃発すると、ノースクリフは意気投合したR・キプリングとともに戦費調達の基金を設置、キプリング書下ろしの檄詩を掲載し、数週間のうちに25万ポンドもの寄付を集めた。(1899年10月31日)
- 第一次大戦時に破壊力の高い砲弾の不足が露呈すると、ノースクリフは社説上で陸相キッチナーを名指して批判した(1915年5月21日)。“英雄”キッチナーへの批判は大きな反発を生み、一時的に売上部数を減らすもアスキス政権崩壊の一因となった。

英大衆紙『デイリー・メール』 歴史アーカイブ 1896-2016年 Daily Mail Historical Archive, 1896-2016

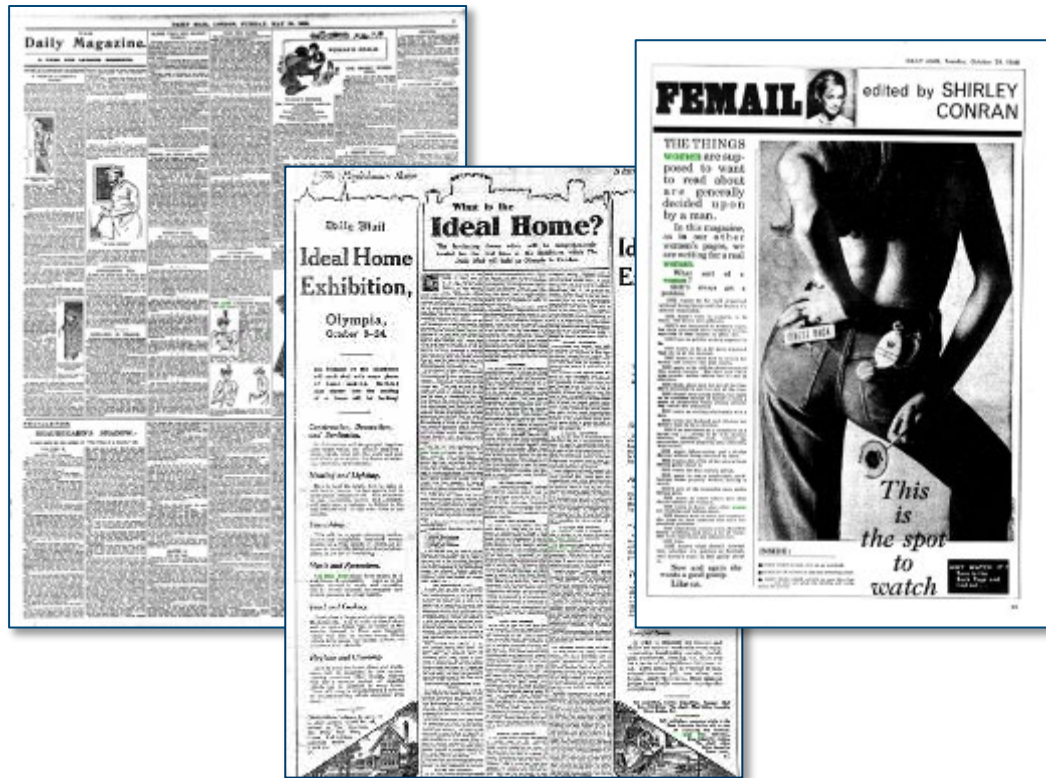
『デイリー・メール』とキャンペーン・運動



- 『デイリー・メール』は単に出来事取材するのみならず、早くから読者を巻き込んだ紙面上のさまざまなキャンペーンや運動を行ってきたことでも知られる。
- 全粒粉パン食のすすめ(1911)、斬新な帽子デザインの公募(1920)、ネス湖の海獣・イエティの目撃情報募集(1933, 1953)など、真剣なものから遊び半分のものまで読者に多くの話題を提供してきた。
- 中にはドーバー海峡横断飛行(1909)、ベトナム戦争孤児の護送(1975)、黒人青年スティーブン・ローレンス殺害容疑者の糾弾(1997)のように社会を動かしたものも少なくない。

英大衆紙『デイリー・メール』 歴史アーカイブ 1896-2016年 Daily Mail Historical Archive, 1896-2016

『デイリー・メール』と女性読者



- ・ ノースクリフは創刊当初から女性読者の重要性に気づき、女性を意識した紙面づくりを行った。
- ・ 最新のファッション、レシピなどを記載した創刊当初の「Daily Magazine」欄、連載小説、1908年に始まった「理想の住まい」展、1968年に新設された「FEMAIL」欄などはいずれも中流家庭の女性読者に人気だった。
- ・ ただし『デイリー・メール』の描く女性像はおおむね保守的・家庭的なもので、女性運動家やシングルマザーなどに対しては冷ややかな視点で書かれることも多い。

英大衆紙『デイリー・メール』 歴史アーカイブ 1896-2016年 Daily Mail Historical Archive, 1896-2016

ATLANTIC EDITION について

- 1923年～1931年の間、英国サウサンプトン港～米ニューヨーク港を往復するキュナード汽船内で毎朝発行された乗客向けの版。
- ニュース記事はロンドンもしくはニューヨークの基地局から無線受信され、あらかじめ用意された広告・文化欄などと合わせて船内で編集・組版・印刷された。富裕層向けの内容でアメリカ関係が多め。
- 本データベースではアソシエーテッド社の保管する貴重な原本より4万ページをデジタル化。通常のメタデータのほかに船の名称と運航方向(東西のいずれか)を付加している。



英日曜紙『メール・オン・サンデー』 歴史アーカイブ 1982-2011年

Mail on Sunday Historical Archive, 1982-2011

新リリース!!

概要

- 1982年創刊、『デイリー・メール』の姉妹紙である英国の日曜紙『メール・オン・サンデー』の歴史アーカイブ。
- 論調や読者層は『デイリー・メール』のそれと重なるが、独自の編集方針や視点を持つ。また、週1回刊の特性を活かし、調査・暴露報道、社会問題、セレブ・芸能、コラム、文化、娯楽、スポーツ、旅行などに力点をおく。英国を代表する人気日曜紙のひとつ。
- 日曜紙(週1回発行)
- 号数 約1,500、ページ数 約16万



英日曜紙『メール・オン・サンデー』 歴史アーカイブ 1982-2011年 Mail on Sunday Historical Archive, 1982-2011

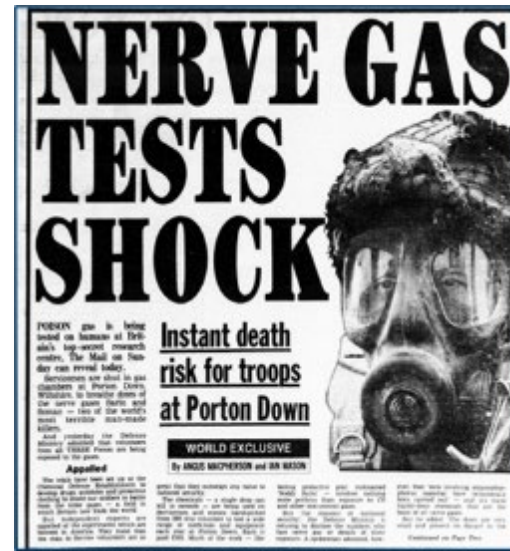
“EXCLUSIVE” 独占記事・スクープの数々



ナディア・コマネチ亡命直後の独占インタビュー
(1989年12月3日)



覆面アーティスト、バンクシーの正体(2008年7月13日)



英軍機密施設の神経ガス人体実験(1987年7月12日)



イラク戦争前夜のサダム・フセイン独占インタビュー
(2002年8月11日)

英日曜紙『メール・オン・サンデー』 歴史アーカイブ 1982-2011年 Mail on Sunday Historical Archive, 1982-2011

反イラク戦争デモ：姉妹紙『デイリー・メール』とのスタンスの違い



何千という怒り心頭の群衆が集まり、かつてない規模でロンドンを練り歩き憤りと不満を表していた

『メール・オン・サンデー』2003年2月16日



アナキストや扇動家たちに交じって、多数を占める穏健な中流イングランド人が心から平和を訴えていた

『デイリー・メール』2003年2月17日

英日曜紙『メール・オン・サンデー』歴史アーカイブ 1982-2011年 Mail on Sunday Historical Archive, 1982-2011

スター・ジャーナリストによるコラム



ピーター・ヒッチンズ



ジュリー・バーチル



ノーマン・テビット



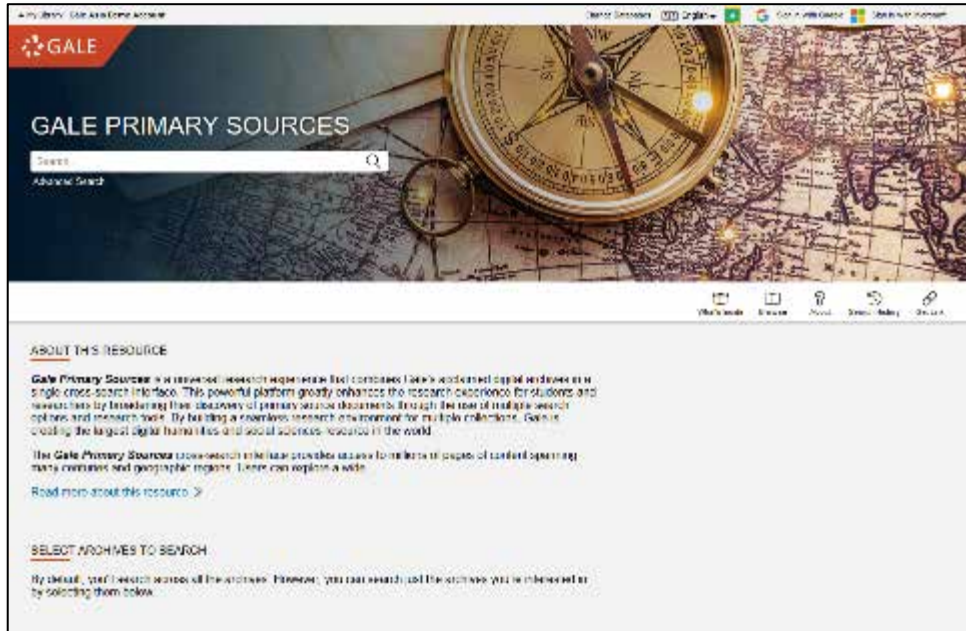
ピアーズ・モーガン



ジョン・ジュナー

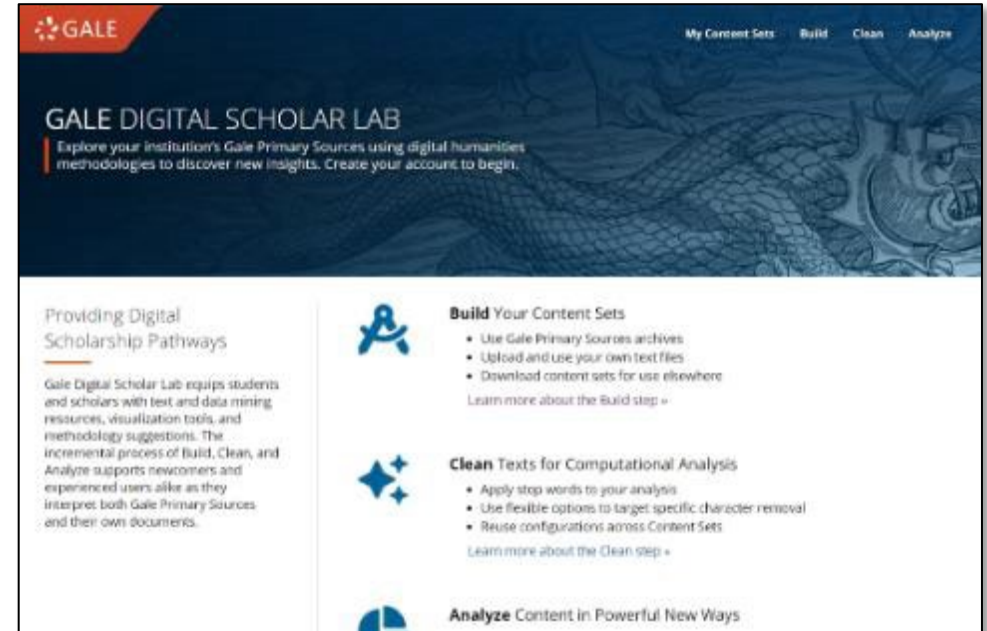
デモンストレーション

二つのプラットフォーム



Gale Primary Sources

横断検索・閲読用



Gale Digital Scholar Lab

テキストマイニング用(別売)

分析の例：2003年のイラク戦争関係記事における頻出2語フレーズ



『デイリー・メール』



『メール・オン・サンデー』

『デイリー・メール』 『メール・オン・サンデー』 歴史アーカイブ

Daily Mail Historical Archive / Mail on Sunday Historical Archive

研究トピックの例

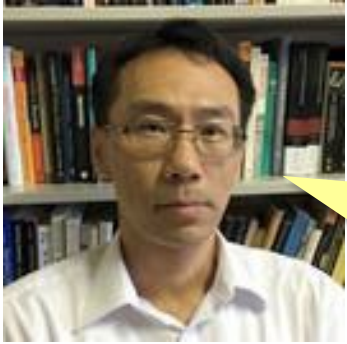
- イギリス史
- 大英帝国史
- 英国人と戦争
- イギリス社会史
- イギリス政治史
- 文化史・大衆文化史
- 女性史・ジェンダー史
- イギリス人の階級意識
- ジャーナリズム史

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加藤洋介先生
(西南学院大学)

デイリー・メールはやはり大衆的な関心を強く意識した新聞だったのでしょ。(...)デイリー・メールは、未来派と同じように20世紀が大衆の時代であることを強く意識した新聞だったと言えるでしょう。



菅靖子先生
(津田塾大学)

デイリー・メールの女性読者は平均的な女性だと考えればよいと思います。(...)女性運動家とそうではない女性の現実的な温度差が、デイリー・メールを通して透けて見えてくるかもしれません。



中川麻子先生
(大妻女子大学)

生活文化の視点から見ると、タイムズは事実、史実の集まりというイメージが強く、政治的な問題についての国家の判断を知るにはタイムズを参照するのがよいわけですが、普通の国民の考えや興味を知りたいければ、デイリー・メールを参照するのが一番です。



佐藤元状先生
(慶應義塾大学)

研究者の立場からは、高級紙だけを読んでいても時代のことはよく分からない。ある種の時代の本音を知るためには、むしろ大衆紙まで見なければならぬ。大衆紙にはセンセーショナルな性格がありますが、逆に言うと時代の大きな感情の流れをそこに見ることができるのです。

ご清聴ありがとうございました。

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