

## R. Mayne, 'The Kinetic Life of Print: Virginia Woolf, the Early Hogarth Press, and Reimagining Bookselling'

The early Hogarth Press (1917–1924), operated by Virginia and Leonard Woolf, offers a rare example of author-driven, domestic literary production in which writing, editorial curation, printing, and aesthetic design were intimately entwined. Woolf type-set and hand-printed early publications, assessed manuscripts for inclusion, and helped manage distribution, while collaborating with women artists such as Vanessa Bell on cover designs. These intersecting practices illuminate the complex, embodied labour of book production, revealing rhythms and gestures that resonate with the social and material functions typically associated with booksellers, and suggesting how small domestic presses can shape literary circulation and engagement.

This essay argues that Hogarth Press production was kinetic and choreographed. Woolf conceives her texts as 'taking hands and dancing in unity' (*A Writer's Diary*, 1920: 42), a metaphor foregrounding the interrelation of textual, aesthetic, and material processes. From editing through typesetting, hand-press printing, and visual design, each stage enacts embodied, rhythmic operations that mirror narrative and formal structures, showing how the material life of the book is inseparable from its literary form.

Drawing on close readings of early Hogarth publications and archival sources (what exactly?), this study employs D. F. McKenzie's materialist sociology of texts to frame the book (what book?) as a site of movement and transformation, feminist theories of embodied labour (Elizabeth Mackinlay; Emily Hogg & Charlotte Fabricius) to illuminate the domestic and collaborative work of production, and Susan Leigh Foster's choreography theory to highlight relational coordination and rhythm among authors, printers, and designers. Together, these approaches conceptualise Hogarth Press as a distributed, rhythmic, and collaborative site of literary creation.

By framing the Hogarth Press as a kinetic, author-driven site (but we know this is the case), this essay demonstrates how writing, printing, design, and circulation are mutually constitutive. It shows that small, domestic presses can perform functions akin to those of booksellers, shaping literary life, circulation, and reception through embodied, collaborative production. This study offers a fresh perspective on feminist modernism, small-press practice, and the choreography of textual and material labour, emphasising how literary form emerges not only on the page but through the coordinated movement of texts and bodies across production and distribution.