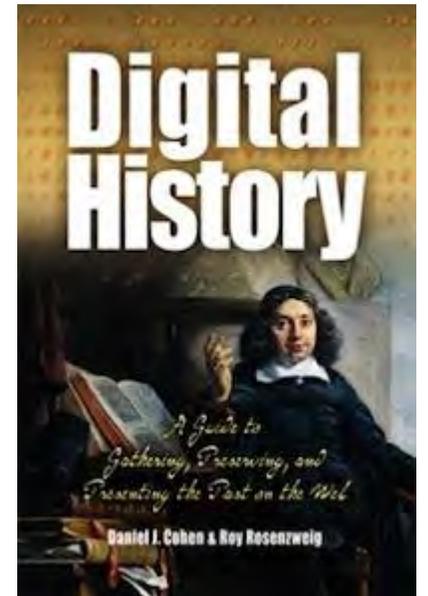
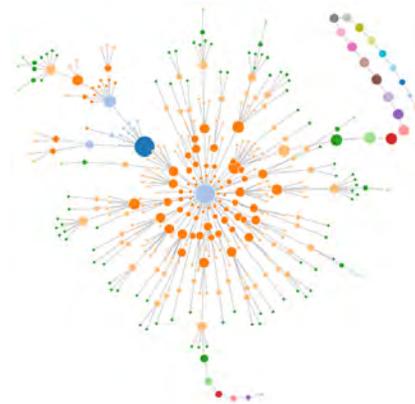


# Authors, editors and translators:

'doing History' and the born-digital archive





# DAILY SKETCH.

GUARANTEED DAILY NETT SALE MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES.

No. 2,237.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1916.

[Registered as a Newspaper.] ONE HALFPENNY.

## IRISH REBEL CHIEF'S SURRENDER : FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS.



Major McBride, on the left in uniform (who was shot), being marched away after sentence.



Patrick H. Pearse (shot), the "President of the Irish Republic," surrendering to the military.



The Countess Markievicz leaving in charge of a wardress after her court-martial.



Two of the brothers Plunkett (in slouch hats) under escort.

These photographs are the first to be published showing the scene of the surrender of the Irish rebel chief, and the leading figures in the insurrection leaving after being sentenced by court-martial. To psychologists the faces of these men and the woman who played her part with them reveal them more as misguided fanatics than as desperate revolutionists.

# Analysing a Primary Source

Date it was produced

Author who produced it

Motivation for producing it

Intended audience or readership

Test the answer against your own knowledge & experience

## Seán McLoughlin's account written c. 35 years after 1916 Rising

As we both left the room we were called back. Pearse came in.  
*ELIZABETH FARRELL*  
~~Julia Grennan~~ had returned with a note and instructions from the  
British. As far as I could make out the British refused to treat  
until Pearse himself surrendered and he would have to go and meet  
the British at the British Headquarters in Britain Street. He then  
shook hands with each of us in turn and went out with *ELIZABETH FARRELL*  
~~JULIA GRENNAN~~.

**SURRENDER :**      **FIR**  
**PHOTOGRAPH**



**Nurse Bridget O'Farrell.  
Accompanied Pearse  
during the surrender  
negotiations**

## Analysing an Archive / Collection

- ✓ When was it collected?
- ✓ Who did the collecting/archiving?
- ✓ Why was it collected?
- ✓ What was included / excluded
- ✓ What records were lost?
- ✓ Who was the archive for?
- ✓ What does your own experience tell you about the answers?



By The National Archives (UK) - The National Archives (UK), CC <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=16886968> BY 3.0,

**D.A.M.I.T.**

**Can I produce a critical analysis of a digital repository?**

**Date** it was produced

How sophisticated was the database / Information Retrieval at the time?  
How much of the archive had been digitized?

**Author** /editor who produced it

Who created the Dbase / metadata / Info Retrieval algorithm? How accurate was the transcription software and metadata creation?  
Can we trust their skills? What natural bias might exist? What editorial decisions were made? Can the process be revealed + understood?

**Motivation** for producing it

Commercial genealogy company? State-sponsored commemoration?  
Humanities Research? Computer Science research?

**Intended audience** or readership

Who is it for – general public? Local/family historians?  
Academic researchers?

**Test** against own knowledge

**Knowledge Gap between the Computer Science and Humanities -  
Can a Historian 'do History' on the digital 'creation + editorial' process?**

- 1: All records produced at the time
- 2: subset that survive in the physical archive
- 3: subset of records which are digitized
- 4: attributes captured by the metadata**
- 5: prioritized search results.**

