



# Main Street? Creating a digital oral history of urban decline.

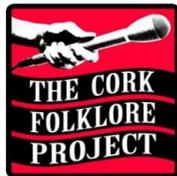
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# Cork Folklore Project



- Public oral history/folklore archive since 1996
- Supported by community enterprise/UCC/FÁS
- Focus on everyday life
- Over 550 interviews
- Collection is ongoing



# Medieval origins

See image at

<http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/mapsimages/corkinoldmaps/pacatahiberniamap1585-1600/>

Map of medieval Cork, from the Pacata Hibernica, 1585–1600, image from the Cork Past and Present website

- Medieval city first built on islands
- Old main streets the “historic spine”
- Herringbone pattern of lanes (many now gone)
- Commercial focus of the city shifted in the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> centuries
- Decline a recurring theme today

# Why digital oral history?

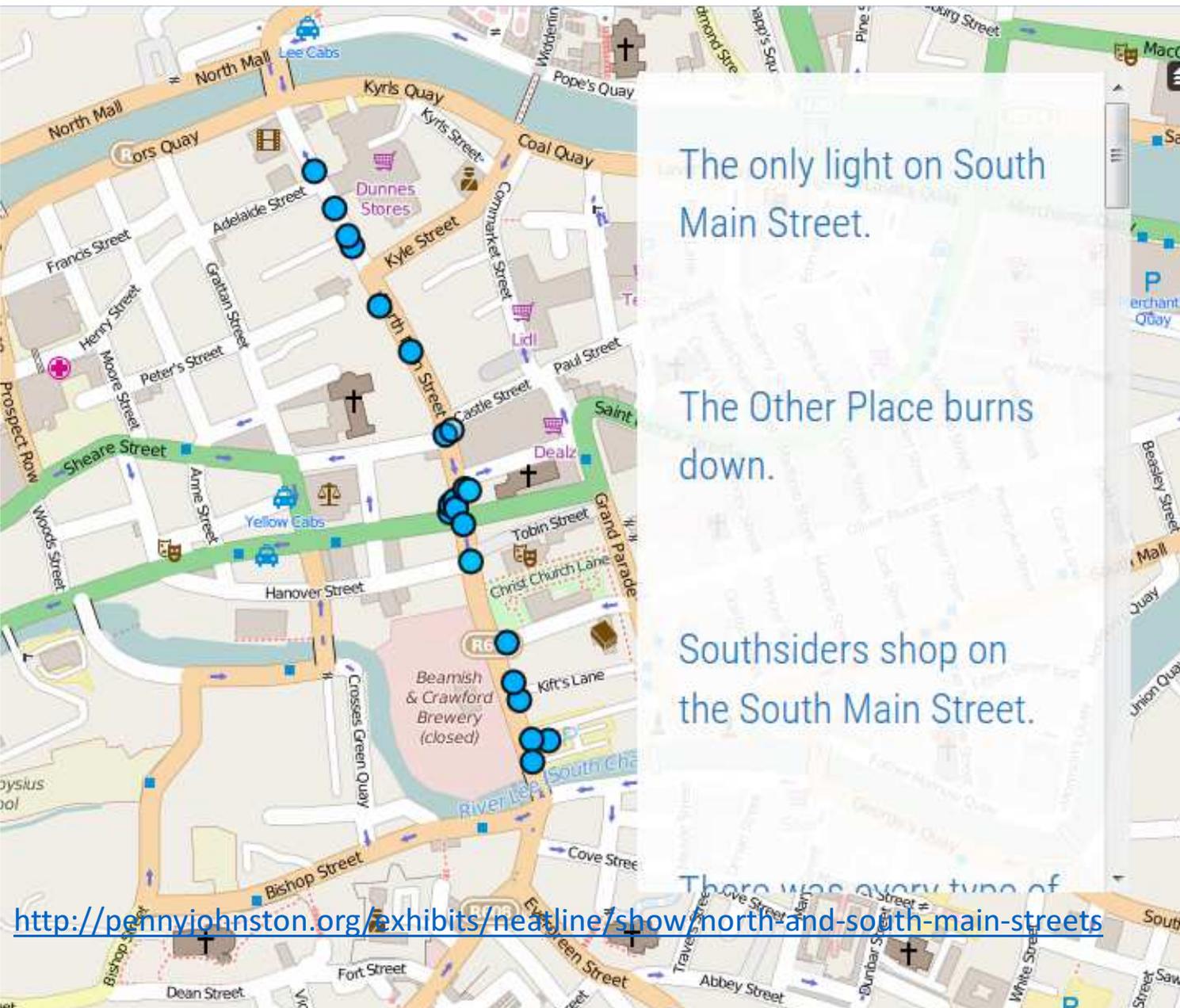
- Initially an oral history – part of a multi-disciplinary academic project
- CFP researchers very committed to the project
- A desire to preserve an archive of how things were
- Also to get ideas about how things could change in the future
- Collection chosen as a pilot for developing a new digital oral history project



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# Current status

- Omeka & Neatline – open source (compatibility & sustainability)
- Neatline – built to display interpretative, subjective stories
- Method as “a path to argument” (Nowvskie et al. 2013, 693)
- An ongoing process



# Response



“Straight off though my general sense is that I really like it, it’s, like both of us have done a good number of the interviews that are here....and, seeing it this way I’m going, **‘God there’s loads of really good stuff there,’** so it’s obviously bringing out good stuff about the material cos it’s striking me even though I’m already familiar with it, so that seems like a strength.” (MS)

“And it’s such a different way of accessing it, like, d’you know like when I was reading the excerpts this morning it was very much like in a book, which is nice as well but **this just gives it a whole different perspective.**” (DC)

# Wider benefits?

- Digital oral history – just an exercise in preservation through archiving?
- Narrating stories about the past is one of the ways that people cope with transformation.
- Can become “nostalgic utopianism” (Hoberman 2001).
- But can also be a “powerful imaginative construct” that can galvanise action for the future.

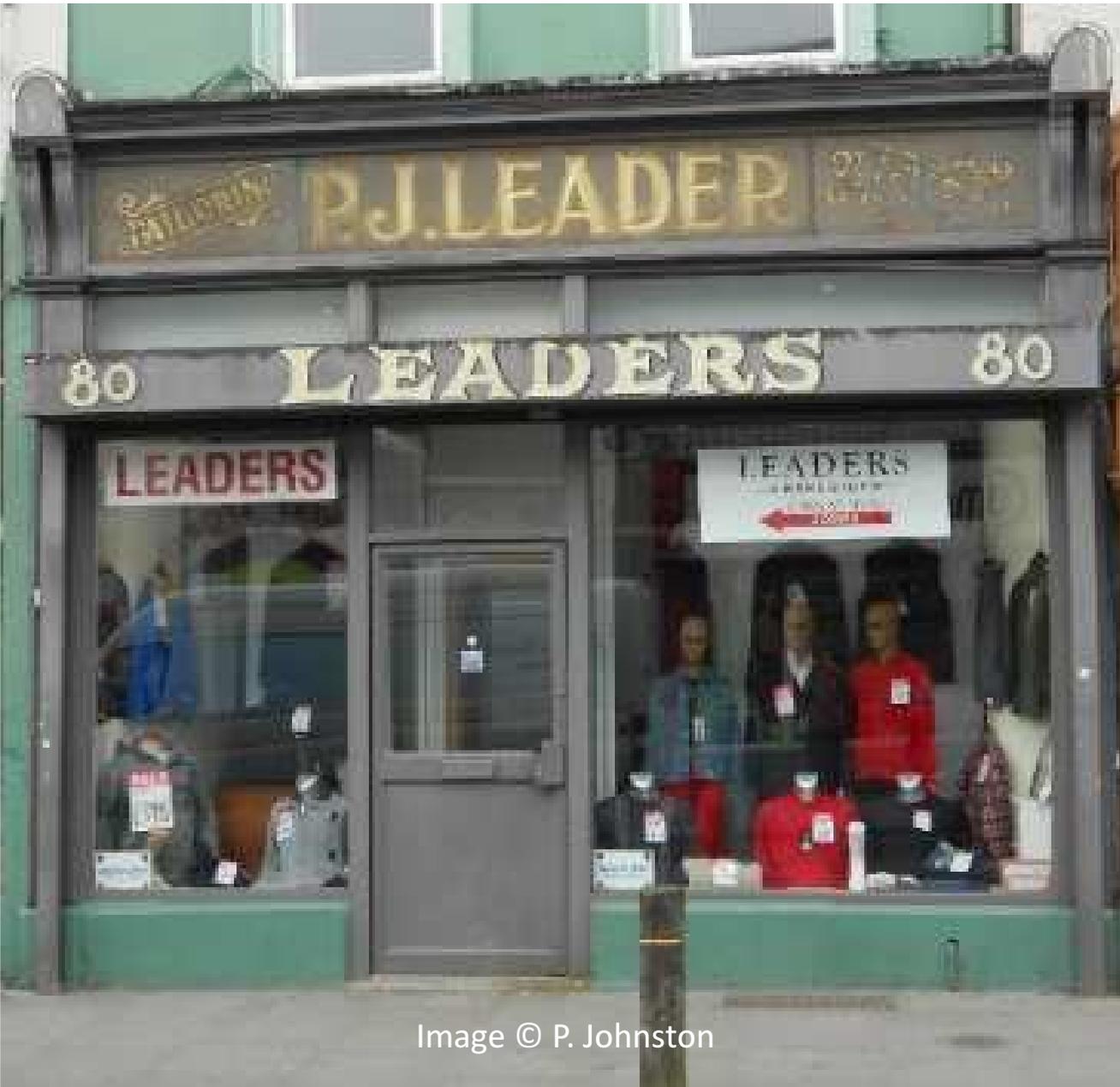


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# Looking forward

- Oral history can be used in the planners' toolkit.

*“Stories of battle and triumph from the inner city – stories from people struggling to revive neighbourhoods abandoned by everyone else – allows us to analyse and to better understand as well as to more effectively plan for the future. Not incidentally, they also help us to admire the power of the human spirit”*  
(Thomas 2004, 66).



Image © J. Sunderland

# Thanks for listening

[www.pennyjohnston.org/blog](http://www.pennyjohnston.org/blog)

## Acknowledgements

Thanks to Cork Folklore Project and the contributors to the North and South Main Streets oral history project. And to John Sunderland for permission to reproduce photographs.

## References

**Hoberman, M.** (2001). High Crimes and Fallen Factories: Nostalgic Utopianism in an Eclipsed New England Industrial Town. *The Oral History Review*, 17–40.

**Nowviskie, B., McClure, D., Graham, W., Soroka, A., Boggs, J., & Rochester, E.** (2013). Geo-Temporal Interpretation of Archival Collections with Neatline. *Literary and Linguistic Computing*, 28(4), 692–699.

**Thomas, J. M.** (2004). Neighborhood Planning: Uses of Oral History. *Journal of Planning History*, 3(1), 50–70.