

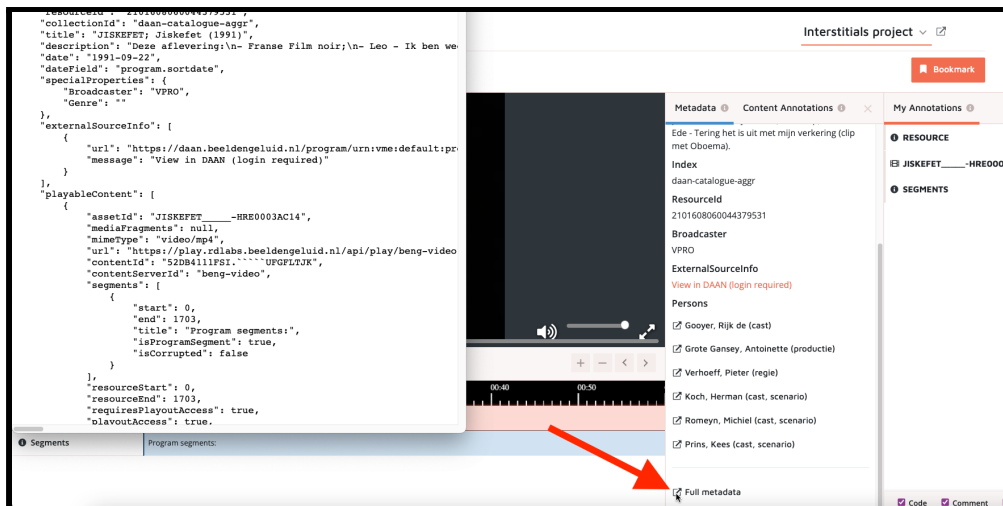


Tutorial: Reconstructing the Genealogy of a TV-Clip

Step 1. Select a Clip

- In a TV-clip of the comedy show *Jiskefet*, a male voice-over announces the non-existing film *La Pluie Sans Droit* of the non-existing French filmmaker Jean-Philippe Le Grain, which will be (not) broadcast the upcoming Saturday on *VPRO Cinema*.
- To find this clip, go to the CLARIAH Media Suite, Search Tool, select the Sound and Vision collection of The Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision, search for *Jiskefet* film noir, and bookmark the **first** result: [Jiskefet. Jiskefet 1991](#)
- Click on the *Jiskefet* item and look at the mentioned date. It reads: 1991-09-22.

Step 2. Full metadata analysis



- Go to Full Metadata and write down:
 - *Description (of the clip only):*
 - *Annotation (method used by annotator to make the Description):*
 - *Season number:*
 - *Episode number:*
 - *IPR holder (who holds the copyrights?):*

Step 3. Newspaper's Broadcast Schedules

- Our prime objective is to understand the program's date. In the previous step, we learnt that the original broadcast date is 22 September 1991. To know the day in the week, a simple Google search tells us this is a Sunday. So we learnt that *Jiskefet* was programmed on a popular time slot of a Sunday at first. *But at what time? Was it broadcast during prime time?*
- To get the answer, we have to consult a broadcast schedule. In the Netherlands broadcast schedules are published in broadcast magazines. However, these are not broadly available. The KB holds [broadcast magazines until 1961](#). The Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision has the more recent digitized broadcast magazines (from 1962 onwards), but these are not available outside of the building due to copyright reasons. If you want to search recent broadcast magazines, you can make an appointment with the Customer Service of Sound and Vision to use their in-house search system DAAN.
- A good alternative to arrive at broadcast schedules are newspapers. Newspapers until the 1990s can be found in [Delpher](#), the newspaper database of the Royal Library (KB) with for example the archives of [De Volkskrant](#) (until 1995) or [NRC](#) (until 1994). After this date, it is advisable to search in the commercial database NexisUni at your university library (e.g. [here](#) the one of Utrecht University). However, the challenge of using NexisUni for historical research is that it removes the lay-out and photos, and only shows the plain text.

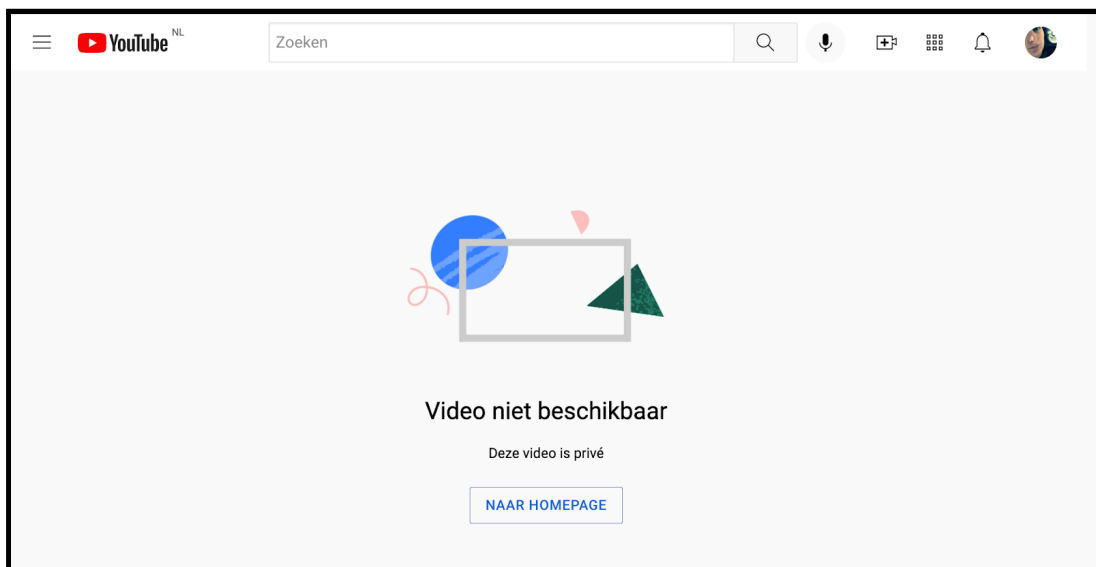
The screenshot shows the Delpher search interface. The search bar contains 'NRC Handelsblad' and the date '21-09-1991'. The search results are displayed in a grid format, showing various articles and their metadata. The interface includes navigation tools like 'Terug naar resultaten', 'Zoeken in kranten uit de 17e t/m de 20e eeuw', and 'Uitbreiden zoeken'. The search results are organized into sections like 'NRC Handelsblad', 'Duitsland 2', 'Nieuws', 'Frankrijk 1', 'Frankrijk 2', 'Frankrijk 3', 'Frankrijk 4', 'Frankrijk 5', 'Frankrijk 6', 'Frankrijk 7', 'Frankrijk 8', 'Frankrijk 9', 'Frankrijk 10', 'Frankrijk 11', 'Frankrijk 12', 'Frankrijk 13', 'Frankrijk 14', 'Frankrijk 15', 'Frankrijk 16', 'Frankrijk 17', 'Frankrijk 18', 'Frankrijk 19', 'Frankrijk 20', 'Frankrijk 21', 'Frankrijk 22', 'Frankrijk 23', 'Frankrijk 24', 'Frankrijk 25', 'Frankrijk 26', 'Frankrijk 27', 'Frankrijk 28', 'Frankrijk 29', 'Frankrijk 30', 'Frankrijk 31', 'Frankrijk 32', 'Frankrijk 33', 'Frankrijk 34', 'Frankrijk 35', 'Frankrijk 36', 'Frankrijk 37', 'Frankrijk 38', 'Frankrijk 39', 'Frankrijk 40', 'Frankrijk 41', 'Frankrijk 42', 'Frankrijk 43', 'Frankrijk 44', 'Frankrijk 45', 'Frankrijk 46', 'Frankrijk 47', 'Frankrijk 48', 'Frankrijk 49', 'Frankrijk 50', 'Frankrijk 51', 'Frankrijk 52', 'Frankrijk 53', 'Frankrijk 54', 'Frankrijk 55', 'Frankrijk 56', 'Frankrijk 57', 'Frankrijk 58', 'Frankrijk 59', 'Frankrijk 60', 'Frankrijk 61', 'Frankrijk 62', 'Frankrijk 63', 'Frankrijk 64', 'Frankrijk 65', 'Frankrijk 66', 'Frankrijk 67', 'Frankrijk 68', 'Frankrijk 69', 'Frankrijk 70', 'Frankrijk 71', 'Frankrijk 72', 'Frankrijk 73', 'Frankrijk 74', 'Frankrijk 75', 'Frankrijk 76', 'Frankrijk 77', 'Frankrijk 78', 'Frankrijk 79', 'Frankrijk 80', 'Frankrijk 81', 'Frankrijk 82', 'Frankrijk 83', 'Frankrijk 84', 'Frankrijk 85', 'Frankrijk 86', 'Frankrijk 87', 'Frankrijk 88', 'Frankrijk 89', 'Frankrijk 90', 'Frankrijk 91', 'Frankrijk 92', 'Frankrijk 93', 'Frankrijk 94', 'Frankrijk 95', 'Frankrijk 96', 'Frankrijk 97', 'Frankrijk 98', 'Frankrijk 99', 'Frankrijk 100'.

- For the 1991 broadcast schedule, I used Delpher, search for *Jiskefet*, and select 20.9.1991 to 21.9.1991 (as then you are sure that you have the broadcast schedule of the Sunday, as most newspapers publish their schedules on Saturday for the weekend). I selected the sixth result, the one of the *NRC Handelsblad*. I found the schedule in the NRC of 21.9.1991 on [page 29](#) (cf. Screenshot above).

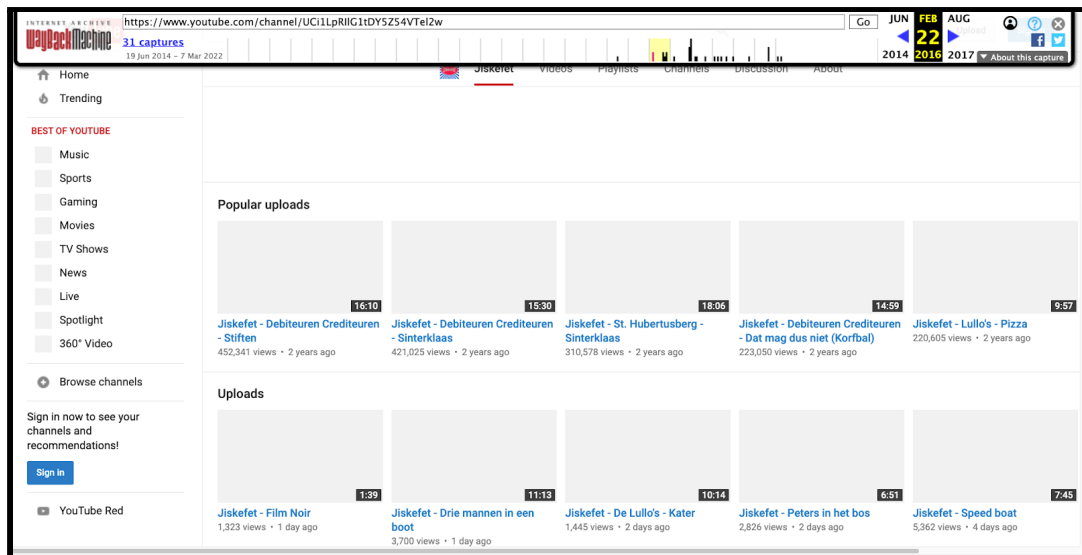
- Look into the broadcast schedule and note down: *broadcast day, broadcast time, title, description. Also write down what programmes were broadcast before and after.*

Step 4. Finding Re-broadcasts on YouTube and the WayBack Machine

- To find re-broadcasts, we also have to take into account videos on the web.
- Let's first search "Jiskefet Film Noir" on *YouTube*. It retrieves many videos but not the one we are looking for.



- Then search "Jiskefet Film Noir" on google. We notice a Facebook post on the Jiskefet page which refers to the [YouTube video](#). However, the video has been removed (cf. Screenshot above).
- When videos are removed from YouTube and thus no longer accessible via that route, you can try to find screenshots of previous uploads on the [WayBack Machine](#): a service of the Internet Archive that enables users to retrieve archived web pages. Importantly, these are based on screenshots of the webpages, but do not enable playing out the videos. Aasman (2019: 14) discusses the potential of the Wayback Machine for historical research on YouTube: "The history of this single snapshot makes us aware of the fact that, even if the video is still there, the context changes continuously, making the post a living document. It reflects the dynamics of YouTube as a platform, as the sequence of the snapshots of the same video document the many changes."



- In our case, the video is not there anymore. Let's investigate what happened with the video upload on YouTube.
- To do this, search on google to retrieve the exact URL of the Jiskefet YouTube channel. That is: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCi1LpRIIG1tDY5Z54VTeI2w>.
- Use this URL for the WaybackMachine. In the WaybackMachine we notice 32 captures of this page.
- Go to the [archived web page of 22 February 2016](#) (cf. Screenshot above) and analyze the *Jiskefet Film Noir* upload. *What is the title? When is it uploaded? How many views does it have compared to others?*
- Investigate the context of the page: *Where is it situated on the webpage? What does the banner look like?*
- Consult the 'about this capture' page and write down: *who has made this capture? where? when? why?*
- Now skip through all captions and stop at the archived web page of [28 August 2019](#). *What happened with the Jiskefet Film Noir clip? Do you know why? Then try to skip further. What happens? What does this mean?*
- If you would like to know what happened with the video content, click <https://jiskefet.nl/watch/176>. *Compare it with what you have written down under Step 2.*