

## ARCHIVE LAB REPORT

The most important source that a historian would like to shed light on a period is the primary sources from that period. Written primary sources can be accessed from archives. Handwritings, several types of diaries, letters, and many other written sources can be found in the archives. In the archives, it is more likely to encounter the works of people who lived in and near the region where the archive is located. Thus, a historian can make inferences from the archive about the work areas that were on the agenda of that period, based on what kind of sources and how often these source types were created in the researched period. Since alterings can be observed in the type and amount of work from period to period. For instance, documents ranging from notes to patents on steam engines, valves, and various other machine inventions are more likely to be accessed during the industrial revolution and beyond. The works we reviewed in the Vaud Cantonal Archives, notes on valves, and various patents related to the industrial revolution can be given as an example of this situation. The first source that we examined in the archives was a meticulously prepared note, that I guessed to be a valve. A historian can draw certain inferences by emphasizing these fine details. Due to this meticulousness both in writings and drawings, a historian can interpret that this manuscript was created for printing purposes, but it is not intended for production as no size was specified in the drawings. This document can be said to have been prepared so that people could imagine and better understand how this invention works. In addition, two kinds of patents, temporary and original, were among the sources examined in the archive. The increase in inventions on this subject with the effect of increasing industrialization must have enabled the establishment of patent offices. In these offices, in addition to the original patents, temporary patents were issued for urgent applications due to some time constraints. Another source examined in the archive was the invention letter. Unlike patents, invention letters were also available at that time instead of applications made by people for their inventions. These letters were created to share with other people the existence of unseen inventions observed in a place. These letters are very important correspondences, especially for the regional inventions to be known by the people living in the center. Along with the inventions and patents associated with the industrial revolution, people engaged in agriculture created weather diaries. It can be said that they aimed to get more precise results in weather forecasting thanks to these data sets they had created over a long time. In the created table, in addition to the text, there were also aerial pictures. With the visualization, it can be aimed to understand the status of a week or most of the month more quickly and easily. These visualizations can be perceived as the ancestor of today's graphics. Finally, apart from industry, and agriculture, people also wrote down what they felt at that time and the places they visited. It is unequivocal that there are no emotions and feelings when no people are existing. As in every period, it can be seen that people continued to keep various diaries in the 19th century. The example we examined in the archive was Samuel Raccaud's travel diary written between 1808 and 1834. In this travel diary, the pages were numbered and it was possible to see chapter headings, pictures from books, and the author's drawings. Although it was prepared neatly, it seems that it was not published. The reason why it was not published may be that he wanted it to be special for his family, as it contains poems in addition to travel observations. A similarity can be made with the current photo album. Thanks to this travel diary, the author's family members or future grandchildren who were not able to participate in this trip will have the opportunity to read about the author's experiences and feelings.

In summary, a historian can shed light on the life of the people living in that region by accessing primary sources about the period s/he is researching by examining many details from the purpose of writing these sources to the frequency of writing, from the content to the way of writing.