

Introduction to Research at the National Archives and Records Administration - Transcript

Good afternoon, everyone, welcome. My name is Joe from GPL and I'm with Ashley as tech-support and we have another terrific webinar for you today. I have been looking for this one for a while. Introduction to research at the national archives and records administration with our presenter is Rose Buchanan and let me read a little bit about her, she has been with NARA for more than six years and she is currently an archivist in the archives research Brandt at the national archives in Washington, D.C.. She works primarily with headquarters level records of the Bureau of Indian affairs and other federal civilian agencies. She has a Masters in history from North Carolina State University and a Masters in Library science from the University of North Carolina. That the Chapel Hill. With that I will turn the virtual microphone over to Rose who will take it from here.

Thank you Joe and everyone for tuning in today or after the fact if you listen to the recording. I am excited to talk with you all about conducting research at the national archives. Today I will be focusing on resources that can help you or your patron or user if you are in the library context find and access NARA records. I will be specifically focusing on resources online because we are in some cases still in a semi-virtual world with the pandemic. These resources are also useful more broadly for understanding the scope of her records at any time. Also for laying the groundwork for more in-depth research and even an on-site visit when it's possible. Let's start with an overview of NARA. NARA houses the historical noncurrent records of the U.S. federal government. Not state or local just federal. We do not house all records that were created by the federal government. About 2 to 5% of records rated annually are deemed permanent according to federal laws and record schedules. This still amounts to billions of pages of records and thousands of gigabytes of electronic records. The numbers I have on the screen are probably out of date right now as we get the records frequently. I records document, all three branches of the federal government, the executive branch which includes agencies like the any impairs or National Park Service and the judicial branch which includes the federal court system and U.S. supreme court and the legislative branch which includes the Senate and House of Representatives. In terms of time period, our records span from the Revolutionary area to in some instances the present. The specific timeframe of records depends on the federal agency or office and in many cases records created in the past couple decades are still in the agency's custody. One of the most important things to know up front about our records is that they are not arranged by name, subject or geographic location nor do we have a consolidated index or database to all of our records that we can check to immediately identify specific documents. Instead, our records are arranged by the federal agency or court that created them in numbered record groups and then and what we call entries or series which are essentially collection of records that reflect a particular function or activity of the federal agency or office . That's the way the agency usually maintains the records in a way that reflects their function or activities and that is the way we maintain the records once we receive them. We don't go back and rearrange the records. An example would be records of the immigration and naturalization service which are found in record group 85. Within record group 85 we have a specific series or collection of records called the subject and policy files. They are essentially administered of correspondence of the IMS central office. The subject of policy files are arranged numerically by file number. This information, the record group number and series number can be obtained in the online catalog which we could talk more about later and by consulting the site in writing to our staff the specific file number would be obtained right checking our microphone indexes for the series which could be identified in the catalog and I will touch on that later also. Because our records are not arranged by name or subject, it's import to have information upfront to be able to conduct research effectively. I listed some questions on this slide that you can think about

depending on the particular research topic. In all cases, it's important to consider the research topic through the lens of the federal government. In other words what federal agency or office would've been involved or what federal agency or office would the person have interacted with? It's also important to think about when an event or interaction took place. As federal agencies changed over time in their activities and jurisdictions also changed. It's additionally important to be aware that the majority of records at NARA have not yet been digitized and the physical records are housed in are many different facilities around the country. RDC facility where I work is also known as archives west and we house textual or paper records related to pre-World War I activities of the U.S. Army, pre-world war one activities of the U.S. Navy and a smattering of federal, civilian and nonmilitary agencies. In general our records are some of the largest oldest. We also have the center for legislative archives which houses historical records of Congress and we have the national archives Museum which has the Constitution and declaration of independence on display. And the national historic publication and records commission which is NARA's grant giving body. We have another archives facility in the DC area. National archives at College Park that generally houses more modern textual records and special media which include photographs, motion pictures, electronic records and cartographic holdings. We also have the national personnel records Center in St. Louis which stores modern military and federal civilian personnel records. Additionally we have regional archive facilities around the country which tend to hold that office records of federal agencies and U.S. district court records for states capital record centers which store agencies noncurrent records, the Federal Register which publishes federal laws and regulations and residential libraries that house records of U.S. presidents since Hoover. Depending on your research topic you might have to consider research at several of our locations around the country, consider the record that each of them houses, in terms of starting your research, here are the NARA sources I will touch on today. We have institutional partnerships for several organizations like ancestry.com that feature copies of many of our records that are relevant for genealogy research. Some of the sites do require of suspension. I will go into this too much today but if you have questions at the end I will try to answer them. Let's start with the main website. Here you can see the homepage this is a covered banner talking about how he adjusted operations because the pandemic but in terms of research it's good to start to start with the research are options which takes us to the portal page. From here there is a lot you can do to get to additional online resources. Webpages or online catalogs. Let's say somebody is researching their ancestry. They can click on the tab and be taken to the genealogy portal page. You can see this page has links to resources for starting genealogy research, charts and forms that can trace a family tree and there are also links to popular research topics and information on webpages. Let's say somebody's researching . You can probably see the theme for having portal pages. From their they can click on the learn about census records tab to be taken to a narrative overview of federal census records and links to searching them online. Working your way through the research are records tab in portal pages can be useful if you're researching from a specific topic but you can also get a sense of what records are housed at different NARA facilities by consulting each city's building page. The mini homepage for that facility. You can get the information by clicking on the visit us option on the main homepage and then browsing our list of research facilities. If you went to the building page for the DC facility you would be brought to this page which is our contact information, overview of the holdings, links to the museums website and the link to the genealogy and historical research tab. If you click that tab you would be taken to another page that goes into more depth about our records including how they break down by Army, Navy, Maritime and civilian agencies. I want to touch briefly on a specific resource available on the website. The guide to federal records. The guide has originally compiled and published in print form back in the 1990s. This is the additional version of that publication. The guide can still be useful when you start your research at NARA. It provides a high-level overview of the types of records we have for most federal agencies and provides a basic administrative history of agencies and ports. It also provides the group number you will need to dig deeper into a particular agency or court

record. As I mentioned before that's pretty critical in terms of where to get started. You can search the guide by keyword or record group number. For example if you had seen a reference on her website or seen a citation and a secondary source, if I were interested in researching Native American records for example I might start by searching Indian affairs because I know the Bureau of Indian affairs is involved in federal Indian policy. If I knew the Bureau of Indian affairs records were record group 75 I could search by that number. You will be taken to a list of results, here you can see the records is the first option but additional results are shown that might be relevant depending on your research. There might be Indian affairs records and records of the Senate or Indian health services, from then if you click on the Bureau of Indian affairs link you'll be taken to the main page. If you scroll down, you can see and administered of history including when the agency was established what cabinet level departments it's been over the years and references to related record groups like records of the office of the secretary of the interior. As I mentioned, the guide can be useful for getting a basic sense of what NARA has for a particular agency or port. There are a couple things it cannot do which because it was published in 1990s it's not going to have specific series level information that is relevant for research today or indicate records available online. For that information you will need to consult other resources like our microphone catalog and the national archives catalog. Let's talk about the microphone catalog. Back in the day when microfilm was all the rage, it was a commonly requested series of records. Now that we are in a digital age NARA is increasingly getting digitized virgins versions of the microfilm online. They can be good to check to see if the records can be found online. After you navigated to the microfilm main page you can perform a basic keyword search in the search bar. Let's stick with the Indian affairs example. Type in Indian affairs and click on search. Your search would return 66 results and for each one you can see the microfilm publication number which is the identifier that will tie to each publication, you see there's usually an M for microfilm or publications that have the letter a or T, they are identifiers for each publication. You can see the publication title so down the second option, the superintendents annual narrative statistical reports, the record group number and in most of these cases it will be 75, the record group title, the number of roles or fish or discs which can give you the extent of the microfilm, on the records that were contained in the digital availability, whether the microphone is available in the online catalog or any partner website. If you click on the first option in this case the record of Michigan superior in the of Indian affairs. Will be able to get a little more information. For example you will see the viewing location which lists the NARA facilities that have a copy of this microfilm. You will also see a link to a PDF reviewing important publication details, it's really important if there is a link there to take a look at the publication pamphlet but they tend to include is a more detailed history of the office that generated the records some background on the records themselves and the arrangement and a microphone list so you can hone in on what role you want to look at depending on the research. I will note here when you are searching the catalog the keyword searches do not pick up the language in the PDFs so you will need to take a look at each individual PDF if you think the microphone might be relevant. You can see here under the digital availability that this publication is in the national archives catalog. If you click on that link it will take you to the catalog page for the microfilm has been digitized, sticking with a different example, the M668, any entreaties you will see this has been digitized by one of our partner sites. If you click on that link you'll be taken to our microfilm publication and original records digitized by partners page and then on this page it has a long list of microfilm publications that have been digitized by partners and you can click in the search bar and search the microfilm identifier that I mentioned. In this case it would be M668. I know that is small to see. Once you type in one of your identifiers or keywords it will filter the long list to show you the one publication, the title, which websites it's on and the availability and the fact that is impartially digitized by our staff. Let's talk about the national archives catalog. The most extensive resource we have for identifying records. Are catalog includes descriptions of the archival records particularly at the series level that I mentioned earlier. Not the individual document level. That is an important point to keep in mind. A series could be one box or

one volume or it could be 1000 boxes or volumes. The level of detail in that series description can vary pretty widely depending on the size of the collections. That is important to keep in mind for keyword searching. In addition to the archival descriptions catalog includes a growing number of digitized and electronic records, authority records for select organizations and individuals, links to webpages on archives.gov and user contributed tags and transcriptions. Here is the basic catalog search page, the picture in the background rotates periodically so if you go to this website right now it might look a little different. Let's say we start here and we want to do a basic keyword search. We are still sticking with the Bureau of Indian affairs example and we want to see what tribal Census roles might be available. We take a look at the results page we see we get hundreds of thousands of results, that's way too many to go through individually. Fortunately there are ways to refine a broad search like this. You can see in the screenshot a couple examples along the left-hand side that were refined by data source and level of description. Your options are listed on the slide here. Data source level description, types of materials, location, date and embedded objects. Within those I tend to find level of description to be the most useful for determining if the results are either Ace series level or what's called a file unit level which tends to be from a folder within a box or specific volume within a series of many volumes where the item level description which tends to be a single [Indiscernible] or a couple pages, one sort of archival unit. It can be for narrowing down whether you want to look at a broad level collection or a specific document. Types of materials can be useful if you are looking for just motion pictures or just photographs. You can click those options to weed out the records you might know what to look up just to include textual records. Dates can be useful, D refine options for dates by decade? You could narrow it down to something for 1880 to 1889 and then 1890 to 1899. Those would be options. Additionally the catalog sort the results so if you wanted to sort it by the title or an identifier number if you had a specific citation you are working off of, you can also export your results to an Excel file or PDF or text file if that's easier for you to go through. You can also start by refining your search using our advanced search page. Advanced search page as you can see allows you to search by record group number, date range, type of materials, narrow location and more including all of the fields here. If we walk through a couple of examples we can see how those advanced search fields can be really useful for honing in on something specific. Let's start with a general topic, let's say you're looking for 20th century maps related to the claimant tribes. Not a particular mapper document just anything that falls within that category, you could start on the advanced search page and I know this is small so I will pull it up, you can start with your search terms for different names for the tribes in the communities, you can see the catalog does support and, or, not, you can use quotation marks to make sure the catalog search is specific spellings and specific words. You can insert a date range so for 20th century we have the dates. I will make a note about date ranges. Sometimes it can be a little misleading because the date reflected in the catalog might reflect the dates that the records were compiled, not necessarily created. You want to be flexible with your dates and make sure you do a couple searches and capture everything. Types of archival materials, we are looking for maps so we can select maps and charts. If you did that search you can see some of your results. It looks like there are a number of digitized items and the third one down is a map of the Klamath Indian reservation. If you click on that you would be taken to that item page and you can see when something is digitized on the main view screen, the screen allows you to zoom in or you can download by clicking the blue arrow underneath. If you scroll down on the page you will see additional information about the item including the broader series that is a part of, the dates that are created or compiled to maintain the series, access and use restrictions, in this case there are none. If you keep scrolling down you will see the custodial unit. In this case the national archives at College Park as if you had additional questions about the item pick that's you want to contact. If you scroll back up the page, underneath the top option for record hierarchy you can see how the specific item fits within the broader realm of records for this record group. It is part of a series of maps separated from closed case files and that series is part of record group 279, records of the Indian claims commission. They are linked at the

series level and record level so you can click on those to back out and get a higher level. If you click on a series link in this case, we are taken to the series page and you can see it is from record group 279. You can scroll down a bit and you can see a link that there are other digitized items for this series in the catalog. You can click on that link and be taken to the additional items. Let's say you have a very specific topic. You are just looking for any map, you are looking for a specific court case. Washington versus United States, Supreme Court case from 2017 the results to tribal fishing rights say drop the name in the catalog to see what you get we have an instance of hundreds of thousands of results, way too many and it doesn't even look like the first couple results relate to the correct case. Instead you try quotation marks at this time you must get the opposite result , 11. What do you do in this circumstance? Here is an instance in which the limitations of our description might come into play. As I mentioned most are described at the series level, not necessarily the individual document level or case file level. You would want to take a look at how records of this case would have potentially wound up in the national archives. If it's records that were heard by the Supreme Court, you could start by checking the guide to federal records, here you would find that the record group number is 267, then you could go back to the catalog and think about that and you consider searching for more generic terms related to the court cases so a case file a petition or docket that you consider how the case reached the Supreme Court, if it was appealed from the lower court or part of the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction meaning the Supreme Court heard for the first time. You can also limit your search results by the level of description. As I mentioned you could start out by looking at the series level. If you did this, these are the advanced search option fields that you would fill up. When you search you get seven result and you can see immediately we are getting a lot of top results for Supreme Court appellate case files, documents from case files, the sixth option down the appellate case file seems pretty relevant. You are taken to that series page which can see her at the top, there is a note about the fact that it cues you in on why your original search might not have come up with anything. Scroll down the page and look at the scope and content note and across the board, especially on the series level the scope and content note will be particularly useful for helping you get a sense of whether or not this collection of records will be helpful for your research. You redo that these case files that contain positions and transcripts and briefs and that's you are looking for, for this particular case you are interested in. The seams like it's probably the serious. Pro tip, it is actually the series. What you would do at that point is go down to the bottom where it's listed, this is my office in DC. You could reach out to us for additional help. You could say I'm looking for this court case, I found this catalog record online, do you have the case and could I get a copy and we can take it from there. This is the part right to on-site research. You could come on site and take a look at it in the research room. The research rooms are closed because of covered cases. We've had a spike recently but once public health conditions improve and we are able to reopen the research room at our facility then researching a person will be an option again. For the foreseeable future as with many other places, keep an eye on their website, we are updating as new information is available and hopefully we can get back to our normal operations soon. Recognize that is a whirlwind and a lot of information in a short time. Are there any questions? I will take them now. I will also include my email address if you think of questions later and you want to follow-up. There is email address for me and my branch and the general NARA inquiry box. Any of this email addresses can get you to the person that can give you the best answer.

Thank you Rose, great presentation. Really terrific. I'm learning quite a bit. Let's see what we have for questions. Please put questions in the chat box if you have some. Jeff asks explain the warning about potentially harmful content.

That is a banner that applies across our entire catalog it links out to a webpage that we have on archives.gov and essentially what it is letting researchers know is that they may have come across

content and original records that might surprise them. There might be sliders or language that would be offensive. There could be photographs that are of graphic material and it's just to give researchers a head up that they can encounter that and the fact that NARA does not censor, we provide the material in its historical context so people can do their research. It is just a heads up in case people come across that so they're not taken by surprise.

Jennifer asked what are the copy fees?

A defense depends on what somebody is requesting. There are a couple types of records that are a flat fee, assuming One-A-Day specific since this page it's usually \$20, the minimum fee. In general if it's not an oversized record, it's \$.80 per page. That is generally speaking. We do have a list of our reproduction fees on the website that I can try to track down for you. I will drop in the chat.

Thank you. Mary asks our partner sites required to offer NARA content for free since it's created by the federal government?

They are not. I just drop the link to our fees in the chat. The way it generally works, I will say I'm not part of the negotiations with our partners but usually because our partners do the digitizing, they have a couple of years in which they can host those images on their websites and then they give it to us and we can upload to our website and our catalog where they are free for anyone. Is a broad, broad overview of how that works. If you want to learn more, let me see if I can get the link to the digit station page that goes into more depth about how the partnerships work. I just drop that in the chat.

Jennifer asks do you do digital delivery of requested topics?

Yes. Generally speaking that is an option for folks, they can pick whether something is emailed to them or if delivered in a CD or DVD, usually electronic delivery via email is the quickest method because you have to worry about snail mail or postal delays but in general that's an option.

Ellen and Mary had a question about the slides in the WebEx recording, that should be available probably tomorrow along with the closed captioning transcript. That should be in the Internet archive or webinar archive I should say off of FDL P Academy. Kathy asked do you track the changes in agencies or offices to take a person to the new change?

In a way, yes. Usually for each series it will show the creating offices and in most instances it will show the current office. Also a predecessor or successor, depending on how the records were maintained. Very often records were created by one office and that office changed and became a different office in the old records moved to the new successor agency, that track is generally tracked in our catalog series level pages and those links for the creators are the names for the creators are usually linked you can click on that and navigate to that hierarchy.

Ellen asked is there a way to get free access to ancestry.com by using a barcode or other ID from NARA for your IP address like LC provides for trustful texts. I didn't know that.

If there is, I sadly do not know. If you are on-site at a NARA facility then access to ancestry is free, we have institutional access so you get the full range. I'm not aware if there is any off-site availability through NARA. Many public library's have access. Ancestry opened up a lot of the NARA records available on their site, they also have digitized copies for many other institutions but I believe it's ended

at that this point. Unfortunately I don't have a better answer for that. If you know something from NARA is available on ancestry , if you did a general Internet search and you got something in as soon as you try to click on the image you get that pay wall that pops up, you're more than welcome to contact us if you can provide us the specific information what you're looking for we can take a look and see if it is something we can get to you.

Thank you. Andrew asked what record locators are needed when requesting boxes on site.

Boxes on site are dependent on the NARA facility. It's always good to have the national archives identifier handy. Usually that can give the NARA staff member to the correct page so we can look through the local identifiers that we might use our particular facilities on any catalog, every page will have its own identifier number and that's usually the first thing you will see along the top. That is the number we need.

Chris makes the comment you can sign up for free ancestry.com the count , will it give you access to digitized content or do you need a paid subscription? I don't know if you know anything about that.

I don't know specifically for ancestry. I know the way family search.org which is another genealogy cool site you sign up for the free the count and you can access most of the content, I don't know about ancestry. They might have tiered levels of access depending on the subscription level.

My colleague says some local public libraries or remote offering access, I just lost it. Offering access right now, Fairfax County is still offering it still due to Covid. She is talking about ancestry. That's interesting. I did not know that. Rodney says can you touch on copyright issues for photos, or rights to reproduce, remixing content etc.? Federal material typically has no copyright protection but I'd love to hear your comment on this.

That is an excellent question and I will readily admit my limitations and being able to answer that. Because I work primarily with textual materials that are clearly created by the federal agencies, that does not come into play in my work too often. I know there are still pictures branch in motion pictures branch that was not necessarily created by a federal agency that was donated to us so copyright can come into play more for them. Usually an alert about that is indicated in the catalog series level page, we also have some guides on our website, I will see if I can get those links for you. They will go a little more in depth about that Pacific special media. In general, most government created records don't have the same copyright restrictions.

Okay. We've got time, please put more questions in the chat. Ashley, can you put the links to the satisfaction survey in the chat? I appreciate that. Please fill out the satisfaction survey. Let's see if we have more questions coming in. I had a couple questions, archives.gov, does that duplicate whatever catalog for the presidential libraries? Is it together or separate in any way?

That's a great question. The national archives catalog should have the same kind of series level description for presidential libraries and records but most of our presidential libraries also have their own websites and often their own finding needs and list on their websites and they should talk to each other but it always depends on if one or the other is in the process of being updated. They might not quite a line at any particular moment. It is worth checking all of the various resources. You can get to the links for the specific residential libraries on our visit us page on the screenshot I showed, that was just

the research facilities but there is a specific link for our presidential libraries as well. I will get that and put in the chat as well.

Thank you. Please add more questions to the chat. I have a few. The archives.gov, will that pretty much, what percent of the national archives roughly what you say, is it everything or closed everything in the archives are just a percentage?

That's described in the catalog?

Does the catalog put you in some way to everything in the national archive or is it just a small percentage?

Theoretically. I think at this point, I don't know the specific numbers of hand but in the upper 90 percentage of our records are described in the catalog, that has been over the past couple years, a big push on there to get some level of description, it doesn't mean it will be super detailed but some level of description in the catalog so it's a great resource in that regard. If there is something you think we should have, something that isn't coming up, you can always reach out to us and ask, particularly some of the more recent materials in the last couple decades. It might be something that is housed in the Federal records Center that's not in our legal custody yet so in that case it would not be in our catalog because we don't essentially on those records yet. Most materials in our holdings are described at some level in the catalog.

That's pretty good. I thought it would be a lot less. That's impressive. A rough percentage of what's digitized, did they kick that around to give a guesstimate on that?

Are digitization folks have been phenomenal, they have put else, let me see if I get a breakdown. I will have to look for that link. They have record group guides and collection guides that show visual representation of how much has been digitized and that is one visual way to see if and when we talk in the numbers of millions of pages have been digitized, we have billions of records.

I can imagine. Ellen asked the question, would you talk a little bit about NARA's digitization efforts going forward? The attempts to make research other than genealogy a little easier to do remotely by the public as a whole versus librarians, etc.

That's a great question. I will drop the link to a record group Explorer into the chat. It gives an overview of what has been digitized at this point. In terms of digitization strategy moving forward, the overall goal is to eventually have everything digitized but doesn't have restrictions on it, to get it available. The big push at this moment is to digitize our microfilm publications which I mentioned earlier, I lot of records, not just genealogy, also things like indexes to really large correspondence series were older materials from a variety of agencies, State Department that were in and of themselves fragile. Now that we have an agency the equipment to digitize the microphone, that's becoming a push. You will start to see those pop-up more.

That is very interesting. I would be interested in seeing how that happens. I'm kind of semi-familiar with it, it's interesting. There is a satisfaction survey, if you put the link to the archive for all of our survey, the last three years, please put more questions in, we are pretty good on time. I had another question, you mentioned to your staff, somebody finds something in a catalog, will your staff track down if it's not available online and digitized we track it down and make a copy of it? Is that what can happen?

We will do our best. There are staff limits in our ability to do too much digging. If you have a specific citation or reference to something you're looking for, we can check for you and see if we can tab it and get you a reproduction copy but I will say we are not staff like we used to be. I came over six years ago and I have colleagues who were here 30 years ago who talked about we had dozens and dozens of archivists and their ability to check was a lot more expensive than it is now. We will certainly do our best to get you something especially since we understand not everybody can do research.

That is pretty impressive. Was that a policy pre-pandemic? I know they go in and ask for the boxes but did you have that problem pre-pandemic

As far as I've been here, if Cindy has a specific, if they're looking for something, we can check in index or series, not super in-depth but I think folks that request pension files, if you come to us with the specific pension file number, you can get that the various indexes online. We can look for that file. I hope that remains into the future.

That's great. Andrew asks, College Park and downtown DC, they have different emails and collections, which location are you based and is the email for NARA. [Indiscernible]

There is a different email address, that will be the case for all of our different research facilities, they have their own local email address. The Inquirer address or if you just go to our contact page it routes to our inquiry email. That is the general NARA wide address and the folks who man that email box will route your email to the appropriate facility. That's our contact page and the chat. It's a good point for pointing that out. We will be able to help you too much with the College Park questions because we don't work there but we can get a question to the College Park colleagues. Not a problem.

Thank you. Put the link to our training repository where this webinar and related materials where be will be tomorrow, probably. Kathy asked, does NARA collect the presidential tweets with that be the presidential library assuming they use the POTUS the count.

I don't know. It's a different division of NARA. We are getting into the part where we have a lot of different divisions and agencies. They are handled by different folks that I work with but you could email that to the general inbox and we could see. I'm not sure on that one.

Andrew comments that twitter was supposed to donate every tweet to LC he thought. That's a possibility. Jeff said we all know that genealogists and authors make use of NARA but what are some other types of researchers who request cereals?

That's a great question. It runs the gamut. Personally because I work with Supreme Court records and records of the District Court of Columbia I have a lot of lawyers that I chat with. We have historians, historic preservationists, people who are working on restoring historic houses can do some research, people researching public land whether it's someone in a love government or state government offices, students email with all kinds of questions all the time and we get people who are working on documentary film projects. Whether looking for records of text or film clips, it really runs the gamut. Anyone at some point can reach out and contact us.

Thank you. Mary said on the advanced search I don't see the place to add the and, or, not filled do I just simply type those in the search term field?

Yes. Good question. You can just incorporate that into whatever you are searching in the search term bark. I capitalized in my example to make them stand out but you don't believe you have to do that.

Ellen comments, I've used it for historical legislative research, Bert makes the comment the library of congress does not archive twitter and he gives a link. We are great on time. Sometimes we are up against it. We have time for these questions. It's great all of this information. Any more questions for Rose?

Like I said you can follow up with us and we will do our best to get you an answer. Make a few comments here. We still have time, I would like to think rose for a fantastic webinar. I'd love to have her back for any follow-up . You will receive a notice, thank you Ashley for your rate tech-support. You will receive notice of all of our upcoming webinars when they are announced if you sign up for the news and events email alert service and from the Academy webpage which is located in the index section at the bottom of the homepage. You can the calendar for other events. You can also access past webinars and a link to a web form to volunteer to present Academy webinar. I'm sure many people in this large audience can present a webinar. Any kind of information would be fair game. Don't forget our upcoming webinars, we have a webinar that is a follow-up to the poster session for the October fall conference, that should be good. Take a look at that. It should be very interesting. Let's see if we got more questions.

I saw one in the chat that asked about the turnaround time on email request, in general we aim for about 10 business days or so, try to get a response back to you, if you send an email you will get an automated response that says we did receive your email but our staff usually tries to get back within 10 business days.

That's good. Jeff asked what is the delineation between what LC collects and what NARA collects?

That is a good question, we get a lot of confusion for folks that think we are one in the same. The Library of Congress is a collecting institution so they go out and seek collections, that could range many different topics. What we collect are the official records of federal agencies so they are governed by federal laws and record schedules and record retention schedules that determine what are deemed permanent and that does not mean there's not an overlap of course with the library of congress materials. One good example is with presidential materials, the Library of Congress has a lot of the presidents from the 1800s , there presidential papers before presidential library's became a thing in the 20th century. The Library of Congress has all those materials. Since our presidential libraries, Herbert Hoover have the president celebrities. There is a lot of back-and-forth and give-and-take with doing research in the federal realm and NARA can have records that are relevant in the library of Congress can have records that are relevant .

Thank you. You mentioned the schedule, the archives does not accept, if a private citizen had some historical documents, would you perhaps take those or not?

Generally speaking, no. There are instances in which a federal record that should've come to us somehow wound up not coming to us and wound up in private custody and there is a whole legal process so you can come back to us. Generally speaking, no we just get them from the federal agencies and court. We get a lot of great folks that ask you what the historical collection and we will refer them to check with their local historical society or university archives, that could be another option. Janine's

questions were missed, I'm sorry. Sorry I missed it. I'm scrolling back. Not seeing it. Actually. We cannot see questions, Janine, can you put that as Ashley said. Reposted to all participants okay. Here we go. Sorry. One question, do you understand that?

One question was about the WPA and the other was searching for a year within a record set that covers multiple years, the example was you searched for 1889 but what if you searched for 1888, with that title have come up?

That's a good question. Yes, if you're looking for something that's inclusive and that date range, the catalog will still return it and if you search for something and you were trying to refine your results and you clicked on the date that they range, decade range so be 1880 to 1889, it will return back the catalog results that fit within that date range. The specific records are created or compiled 1882 to 1883, it was to return that result even though it wasn't specifically 1880 or 1889, it falls within a decade range.

Have to close out in a couple minutes. Does it cover it Janine? Did that answer what you're asking? Thank you.

The second question was related to WPA records for a grandfather that worked on local roads. I'm not quite sure what the question is.

You can email and follow-up if it doesn't completely answer your question. We are just about at 3:00. Fantastic webinar. All kinds of great information. Really helpful and I learned a lot. Thank you. Great webinar, please come back. We would love to have you present a follow-up webinar or other topic and thank you audience and come back to the FDL peak Academy for Margaret webinars and try that one on November 9, it should be very good. Have a great rest of the day. Thank you.

Thank you.

[Event concluded]